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The Master of the Rolls desires to call the attention of the Editors of Calendars to the following considerations, with a view to secure uniformity of plan in the important works on which they are engaged:—

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CALENDAR

OF

STATE PAPERS,

COLONIAL SERIES,

AMERICA AND WEST INDIES,

JANUARY, 1693–14 MAY, 1696.

PRESERVED IN THE

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EDITED BY

THE HON. J. W. FORTESCUE.

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Abstract No. 1831, fifth line from end, *for* Meed *read* Meech.

PREFACE.

THE present volume opens with the year 1693, and closes with what may seem to be arbitrary abruptness on the 14th of May, 1696. The latter date, however, marks something more than the end of a volume; for on the 15th of May, 1696, there was issued a Commission for the administration of Trade and of the Plantations, whereby the career of the old Committee of the Privy Council, to which that business had so far been entrusted, was closed for ever. The constitution and powers of the new Commission will be more fitly discussed after its establishment; but students of administration may be attracted by the present volume since it reveals to them the last years, months and days of the Colonies as governed by the omnipotent Privy Council. Nor, it may be added, will it be found lacking in interest by the student of Colonial, or to use the newer and perhaps more accurate term, Imperial history. The years immediately before us mark the failure of other things besides the old Committee of Trade and Plantations. There may be traced through these records the great change which threw the burden of Imperial Defence almost wholly upon the Mother Country, and the hardening of the old conservative spirit which could find no remedy for suffering commerce but increased stringency in enforcing the Acts of Trade. It was the steady adherence to these two main lines of Imperial policy, which in less than a century drove the French from Canada, and banished English rule from the old American Colonies. With these few words upon the broad issues of these three short years of Colonial history, let us now turn to a brief consideration of their events in detail.

Sir Francis Wheler's Expedition.

The last volume of this Calendar ended, as I said in my preface, with order at last restored in the American provinces after the Revolution, and with every West Indian Island waiting in anxious expectation for the great English Armament, under the command of Sir Francis Wheler, which was to drive the French from the Antilles. Very early in the present volume we find that the design of the expedition had been widened, and that the Governors both of Massachusetts and New York were warned to expect it in May or June, 1693, when the fleet would first refit after its service in the West Indies, and then proceed to an attack on Canada (48,116). It was, however, the 28th of February 1693 before the fleet arrived at its rendezvous in Barbados, where it was most hospitably entertained by Governor Kendall. A soldier by profession, Kendall knew the value of refreshment ashore for troops which had long been cooped up in transports, and he had obtained from the Assembly an Act for quartering the soldiers on the inhabitants. The British, both seamen and landsmen, were extraordinarily healthy, and everyone seems to be happy and contented except the Commissary, who complained that he was excluded from participation in the plunder, whereas even the regimental chaplain "whose duty "obliges him to pray against our plundering," was admitted to a share therein. From the days of Cromwell to the days of the younger Pitt, the division of plunder was always a mischievous if not a fatal element in all of our West Indian expeditions (164, 165, 170).

Its reinforcements from the West Indies.

Kendall had already prepared two regiments, jointly nine hundred strong, together with stores and shipping, in Barbados itself to accompany Wheler in his career of conquest. It was objected against them that many of the men were Irish and might be Roman Catholics, but it was resolved in Council of War that they could be trusted and should be employed; Colonel Foulke, who commanded the land forces, alone dissenting (204). Yet more reinforcements were expected from the Leeward Islands; but it was rightly thought inexpedient to fall so far to leeward as Antigua for an attack on Martinique, so a letter was written to Governor Codrington that he and his contingent should join the main force on the leeward side of Martinique (170 I). Meanwhile the expedition halted for the present at Barbados, for the perfection of its preparations, a delay which gave some anxiety to Colonel Foulke, who apprehended that the men might sicken unless they were set to work speedily (171). Foulke was justified in his forebodings, for the armament had arrived in the Islands three months too late; but there never yet was a British West Indian expedition which did not. However, for the present the men remained healthy; and the Council of War found an opportunity of censuring the Commissary, which no doubt gave satisfaction to all ranks. On the 16th of March Governor Codrington's answer was received from the Leeward Islands, and orders were given for the Barbados troops to embark in a week (194). Then followed yet another fortnight of preparation, in the course of which the Commissary found himself a close prisoner, "in "custody of a serjeant and two files of musketeers," and his duties undertaken by the Admiral; and at length on the 30th the fleet and transports sailed away to leeward. It seemed to Kendall, and probably with good reason, that everything needful had been accomplished with extraordinary speed (215, 219, 259).

Its failure at Martinique.

On the 1st of April Wheler anchored in the "Cul de "Sac Marine" (marked in modern charts as Passe du Marin) of Martinique, and on the following day the troops landed and began to lay waste the whole of the southern coast of the island. The process was continued for a week, when Codrington arrived from Antigua with his contingent. He had found some difficulty in persuading his men to serve under a strange commander, and indeed had only overcome their reluctance by accompanying them himself as a Volunteer (336). There then arose the question what should be done next, and on the 15th it was resolved at a Council of War that an attack should be delivered at St. Pierre

(276). The whole army was accordingly landed there on the 17th, and the enemy were driven into the fortification, but no further. Between the 17th and 20th eight hundred Englishmen went down with wounds or sickness; the Irish showed symptoms of disaffection, and a second Council of War determined by an overwhelming majority to retire (281). There seems to have been some idea of an attack on Dominica, for we find the fleet off that island on the 25th of April, and yet another Council of War held (296), at which it was decided to abandon further enterprise in the West Indies. The Colonial forces returned to their several islands, and Wheler took his fleet to St. Christophers as the least unhealthy spot that he could find. Before May was half passed, the Admiral had lost half of his sailors and most of his officers, while the two British regiments with him had suffered nearly if not quite as much as the fleet (338-340, 347). At the end of May he was bound by his instructions to proceed to North America, and thither he sailed accordingly, still in company with sickness and death.

Its impotence in America.

On his arrival at Boston in June the General Assembly of Massachusetts forbade all intercourse with his fleet lest the infection should spread from the ships to the shore (410); but the most stunning blow to the Admiral was the Governor's affirmation that he had received no instructions whatever as to the expedition, and had no forces ready for an attack upon Quebec. Who was to blame for this amazing piece of negligence is not very clear. Sir William Phips says plainly that he received no intimation from England of the design upon Canada until the 24th of July, and then only by a copy of a letter, of which the original did not reach him until the 24th of September (578). After a month's stay at Boston the health both of troops and seamen was restored, though their numbers were frightfully reduced; and Wheler then questioned Phips as to the practicability of an attack upon Quebec. The answer was that the season was too far spent, and that nothing had

been made ready, which was somewhat singular since Phips himself had contemplated an attack on Canada in February (107). He suggested, however, that possibly some good might be done by an attack upon the French merchantmen in Newfoundland (441, 452). Wheler then asked for 400 men from Massachusetts to sail with him against Placentia; to which Phips answered that he had no power to march the militia out of the Colony without their own consent or the consent of the Assembly, and that the Assembly had unfortunately been dismissed less than a fortnight before (475). There is something rather suspicious in this hasty dismissal of the Assembly on the 15th of July, within three days of Phips's own suggestion of an attack upon Placentia; and when the reader has considered certain other facts which throw light on Phips's character he will, I think, share my own doubts as to his loyalty and veracity. However that may be, Wheler sailed in August to Newfoundland, found the French there too strong for him, and in September returned to England, having lost hundreds of men and accomplished nothing. Thus the armament which was to have swept the French out of Martinique, out of Hispaniola, and out of Canada, came home in impotence and shame. Codrington, always clear-headed, wrote home the reasons for its failure (336), which may be summed up in the two words so familiar in British military history, Too Late. But the return of the expedition threw Barbados, the Leeward Islands and Jamaica into great alarm (334, 336, 359, 627), and shook the loyalty even of the Indians about New York (603). In a word, the miscarriage of the enterprise, owing to the gross mismanagement of the Departments in England, was a great and far-reaching disaster.

THE AMERICAN COLONIES. Quarrel between Massachusetts and New York.

From this abortive effort of the Mother Country to secure the Colonies by an offensive stroke, let us now turn to her endeavours to aid them in organizing their own defence. The North American provinces were all of them still suffering from the unrest of the Revolution, and none more than New

York, the frontier Colony, upon which the brunt of French aggression must necessarily fall. In October, 1692, a circular had been addressed from Whitehall to all the Northern and Middle Colonies, requiring them to send assistance in men or money to New York when called upon, and to decide among themselves as to the contribution, or, as it was always called, the quota, which should be furnished by each of them. This was followed in March, 1693, by a series of orders to the same effect (93-97, 139, 140, 158, 168), and by the transference of the command of the militia of Connecticut from the Governor of New England, Sir William Phips, to Colonel Benjamin Fletcher, the Governor of New York. Long, however, before these orders reached their destination, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Hampshire had embarked on a series of wrangles and quarrels among themselves, which left no time for their combination for the common defence. In the autumn of 1692 Governor Fletcher had been called to the frontier at Albany by the news that large reinforcements had reached Quebec, where Count Frontenac, probably the ablest of all the French commanders with whom the British had to deal in Canada, was evidently meditating mischief. Fletcher succeeded in restoring confidence, but on his return to New York found that the whole population had fallen once more into their old factious divisions as followers or enemies of Leisler's revolution (13, 86). This in itself was disquieting, but the trouble was increased by the fact that Abraham Gouverneur, one of the dead Leisler's principal partisans, had taken refuge in Boston; whence, being sheltered and even honoured by Sir William Phips, he was able to write letters of defiance to Governor Fletcher (27). This, of course, set Fletcher and Phips at variance; and it so happened that New York and Massachusetts had already found a bone of contention in the island of Martha's Vineyard, which was claimed by both Governments but had been "violently" occupied by Massachusetts. The earlier stages of this dispute may be traced in the Minutes of the Council of New York

(22, 82); but there is also a full account of the visit of Governor Fletcher's emissary to Phips in January, 1693, which was sent home by Lieutenant-Governor Usher, of New Hampshire, together with some of the letters that passed in the controversy (40 I., II., III.). From these it appears that Phips heartily espoused the cause of Leisler in New York, and that the two Governors had some idea of settling their difference by a personal encounter. Each of them, of course, sent his own account of the matter to Whitehall (84, 107). "I "must not levy war against Sir William Phips, though provoked "by his unmannerly letter to meet him there," wrote Fletcher. "I wrote to Colonel Fletcher to ask what assistance we might "expect from New York for the expedition against Canada," wrote Phips; "I find him averse both from correspondence "and concurrence. He has sent me a messenger (lately the "jailer at New York) . . . . . . to say that he expects me "to meet him there [Martha's Vineyard]. His messenger "was a herald, for he delivered his message as a challenge."

Sir William Phips's quarrel with Lieutenant-Governor Usher.

Concurrently Phips had contrived to make himself another enemy in the person of Lieutenant-Governor Usher. This functionary had been Treasurer at Boston at the time of the Revolution, and had shared the fate of Sir Edmund Andros; but having been released, and promoted to the first place in New Hampshire, he was now vainly endeavouring to settle his accounts with the Government of Massachusetts, and to obtain from it the balance that was due to him. He appears to have been justly entitled to £850, but the ruling powers at Boston resolutely declined to discharge his claim (39, 40, 133), though some of the better men seem to have been ashamed of the meanness and trickery which denied to the man his due (133 I.). Usher therefore did not love Phips, and lost no opportunity of reporting the breaches of the Acts of Trade which were the rule rather than the exception at Boston. But what increased Usher's wrath very greatly was the fact that there was a party in New Hampshire which yearned to annex that Province to Massachusetts, and shrank from no shift to bring the annexation about. The truth was that this party was republican, and hoped by joining Massachusetts to throw off the King's government and return to the virtual independence which Massachusetts had enjoyed under her old charter. The situation was complicated by the fact that Massachusetts had taken the protection of New Hampshire upon herself, and kept a few troops, which New Hampshire was expected to pay, in the province. By refusing to vote money for these men the republican party in New Hampshire and Massachusetts hoped to force the King's hand, and compel him to amalgamate the two provinces whether he would or no.

Sir William Phips's quarrel with the Royal Navy.

The quarrel between Phips and Usher, already sufficiently acrimonious, was still further embittered by Phips's arbitrary and brutal proceedings towards Captain Short of the King's Navy. Those who may be curious as to this rather extraordinary story may follow it, through many cross-currents of lying, by referring to the index under the name of Short. It seems that the relations between the officers of the King's Navy and the Government of Boston had long been strained (42), and that Short had rendered himself peculiarly obnoxious to Phips by refusing to lend the King's seamen to man a sloop, which was apparently engaged in trading for Phips's private behoof (214, 224). Thereupon an angry altercation ensued between them, which ended in Phips's striking Short with his cane. Short returned the blow as well as he could, but his right hand was crippled by a wound received in action, and Phips, easily mastering him, beat him unmercifully. Not content with this cowardly treatment of a disabled man, Phips then suspended Short from his command, appointing the gunner to be captain in his place, and threw him into the common gaol, evidently hoping by sheer cruelty to force him to compliance with his wishes (224, 247). It is very significant that he bolstered up his complaints against Short by suborning his inferior officers to bring accusations against him, which the Captain had no chance of refuting (74, 79, 99, 129, 130, 262). After keeping Short in prison for about a month, Phips put him aboard a ship to be taken to England. Short, however, contrived that some of his men should be employed on this vessel, and that she should be sent up to Piscataqua, where he and his men were promptly sheltered by Lieutenant-Governor Usher (247). Phips in great wrath sent up Short's purser, Matthew Cary, to New Hampshire to apprehend the seamen as deserters, whereupon Usher immediately apprehended the purser, imprisoned him for three days, and then sent a message to Boston that Cary had escaped from justice, and that he desired Phips to deliver him up (197, 205 I.). Quite beside himself with rage, Phips then sailed to Piscataqua in person to demand that Short and the seamen should be given up to him. Arrived there, he at once boarded the ship in search of them, and finding that they were gone ashore broke open and carried off Short's trunks and chest. He then issued a warrant for the arrest of the missing men; but the Council of New Hampshire refused to allow it to be executed. He then tried to obtain admission to the fort, but was excluded; and finally he sailed back to Boston fairly beaten, while Usher wrote letters of triumph to England of the manner in which he had maintained his authority against this encroachment. However, Phips avenged himself by refusing to send a garrison to hold the fort on the Piscataqua, though he placed a few men at the disposal of the republican leaders for their protection (258, 293, 422).

Sir William Phips's quarrel with Rhode Island.

But even though thus embroiled both with New Hampshire and New York, Phips was not yet satiated with quarrels. At this same time he was engaged in a controversy with Rhode Island over some encroachment of that province upon the boundaries, or alleged boundaries, of Massachusetts. He duly arrested the ringleaders, and having thus thoroughly irritated the people he repaired to the seat of Government in Rhode Island, and published his Commission to command the militia of the province. The Rhode Islanders, however, always the most perverse and cantankerous of men, declined to take the slightest notice. The Council refused to assemble when convened to meet Phips, and though the Governor made excuses for them he evidently sympathised with his Councillors. He therefore merely waited until Phips's back was turned, after which he took no further notice either of him or of his Royal Commission.

French attack upon Albany, 1693.

Meanwhile Count Frontenac, doubtless well pleased to observe these divisions among the British, had, early in February, 1693, pushed forward a force towards the British frontier-posts at Albany and Senectady, and inflicted some loss upon the Maquas, one of the most important of the Five Nations of Indians, upon whose friendship the British counted chiefly for their defence against invasion. The news came to New York just as Fletcher was at the height of his wrangle with Phips, causing him to hurry up to Albany with every man that he could raise, and to send urgent messages to the neighbouring Colonies for help (82, 84). Three members of the Council of New York, as was usual in those impecunious days, pledged their private credit for the victualling of the troops; and it seems that this promptitude of movement went near to making the French repent their temerity. Peter Schuyler, a very gallant man with great experience of Indian warfare, engaged the enemy without delay and defeated them; and but for some mismanagement the whole of the French party would have been cut off. However, the British prisoners were at any rate rescued and the French driven back in precipitate retreat. Within a fortnight of his arrival at Albany Fletcher was able to embark again for New York, amid a chorus of congratulation from both the Colonists and the Indians on the frontier (124, 161, 179 I.-VII.).

Backwardness of the Colonies to assist New York.

Successful though the expedition was for the moment, Fletcher before starting upon it had complained of the weakness of the two companies of the King's troops in New York, and begged not only that they might be kept up to strength and regularly paid, but that two more companies might be added to them (84). Usher, also in New Hampshire, had declared himself unable to uphold the King's government or to defend the province without 100 men sent from England; and the result of Fletcher's call upon the neighbouring provinces for assistance went far to shew that if the Colonies were to be protected at all, England must protect them. Connecticut, which Fletcher described as "a sort of republic," returned him no answer whatever, Pennsylvania sent good wishes only, Rhode Island sent nothing at all, and East Jersey sent no men, and only £248 in money. Virginia, under the stimulus of Sir Edmund Andros, who, as an old Governor of New York, appreciated its strategical importance, resolved to send £600; but on the other hand a small contribution sent by Maryland, in the form of bills of exchange, proved to be of little value, because two out of three bills were protested and only one of them paid (178, 274, 287, 342).

Royal Instructions for the Colonies to agree as to their quotas of men for the common defence.

In March 1693, however, Sir William Phips received the Queen's orders for the Colonies to agree among themselves as to the quota that should be furnished by each; and there seemed to be at last some prospect that the Colonies might unite for the common defence (216). In the lull that followed upon the expedition to Albany Governor Fletcher seized the opportunity to visit Pennsylvania, which, to the great indignation of William Penn, had been included in Fletcher's commission (397 I.). He spent some weeks there, but, to use his own words, "never yet found so much "self-conceit. They will rather die than resist with carnal "weapons . . . . . . they have neither arms nor ammuni-"tion, nor would they suffer the few men fit for it to be "trained." This was not a very promising outlook for the future, but Pennsylvania, as a nest of Quakers, might be presumed to be singular. Little of moment occurred during April and May except that Phips and Usher entered upon a new wrangle as to the limits of their respective jurisdictions (372), and that Phips finally withdrew the last of the Massachusetts soldiers from New Hampshire (454). Then in June arrived Wheler's squadron as has already been told, depressing the hearts of all by its tidings of death and failure. Fletcher and the Council of New York sent an emissary to England to represent the danger of the province, since her neighbours would give no help, to urge the annexation of Connecticut and New Jersey to New York, and to suggest an expedition against Canada (414). This done, he set out for Albany, and on the 21st of June held the annual palaver with the Five Nations at Albany, wherein the Sachems expressed themselves as still hearty to the English Alliance (501 I. *sqq.*). Hardly, however, had he returned to New York before new movements of the French were reported (457), and on the 28th of July there came disquieting intelligence that the Indians had resolved to open negotiations with the French, without his privity (478). A letter of rebuke brought them to their senses; but there could be no doubt that alike by soft words and hard blows the French had wrought considerably upon the feelings of the Five Nations, who were by this time thoroughly sick of the war (501 II., V., 612 VII.).

Massachusetts refuses to send assistance to New York.

Fletcher's next step was to send an emissary to Sir William Phips to demand a quota of 200 men from Massachusetts itself. The interview was a stormy one, as might have been expected, and Phips flatly refused to send a man or a farthing to the assistance of New York. He was so violent that one of the Councillors took the envoy aside and told him, "Sir, you must pardon him his dog-"days; he cannot help it." Meanwhile the province of Connecticut had during the month of June entered upon a boundary-dispute with Massachusetts, which furnished fresh matter for Phips's irascible nature to feed on (410). Even a peace with the Eastern Indians, the only pacific matter recorded of Phips (545), only brought upon him the fiercer wrath of Usher for omitting to consult New Hampshire before concluding the treaty (647).

Congress summoned to fix the quotas of assistance.

In the autumn of 1693 arrived the royal orders for the various Colonies to contribute to the assistance of New York, and Governor Fletcher at once wrote to Connecticut for 100 men, to Maryland for a more generous contribution, and, most important of all, to Phips, suggesting that Commissioners from all the Colonies should meet in Congress to agree upon a quota of men and money for defence of the frontiers. Phips replied more gently than usual, though he was evidently sore at losing the command of the militia of Connecticut; but his answer was none the less thoroughly unsatisfactory. Connecticut, on the other hand, was quite clear as to her readiness to send a Commissioner to the Congress and her refusal to despatch a man to the frontier at Albany (546, 570, 571). Fletcher could do no more than appoint a day in October for the meeting of the Congress, forward Phips's letter to England, and resolve to go to Connecticut in person forthwith (578, 582, 590). He foresaw that he should get little help from any of the Colonies, and continued to press for reinforcements from home (611), but he forwarded at the same time an estimate of the quotas that ought to be furnished by each Colony, which document was not without its value at Whitehall (611 III.).

Connecticut refuses to submit her militia to Governor Fletcher's command.

Early in October he went to Connecticut, and found that the people who would raise no money for defence of the frontiers were quite ready to tax themselves in order to send an Agent to plead their cause at Whitehall. "I never met "the like people," he wrote (649). It was absolutely useless for him to publish his commission and declare the militia of Connecticut to be under his command; the only answer was some mumbled words about the charter of the Colony, and steady refusal to obey. The course of the wrangle may be traced in the documents that passed between Fletcher and the General Court (650). It is enough to say that after arguing in vain for twenty days and kicking one gentleman downstairs, he returned to New York absolutely baffled. He resolved, however, to send a written order to Connecticut for

Failure of the project for a Congress.

100 men, with a saving clause which presumably was meant to shame the province into compliance (667). Meanwhile the Congress, from which so much had been expected, had come to naught. Phips, probably from jealousy, had refused to send a Commissioner at all. Maryland had apparently not had time to elect one (585). Rhode Island also complained of insufficient time, though it chose a Commissioner to be ready for any future Congress (829 II.). Finally the few Commissioners that attended very naturally refused to proceed unless a representative were present from every province (672). Half a century was still to elapse before as many even as seven provinces were to be gathered together in congress.

Resolution at Whitehall to reinforce the garrison at New York.

Thus the winter of 1693 drew on, not without fresh alarms of French aggression (698, 733) and disagreeable signs of mutiny within New York itself (679, 739). By this time Fletcher's urgent appeals for help had reached Whitehall; and it had been resolved to increase the regular garrison of New York to a strength of four full companies, and to send out further supplies of ordnance-stores (754, 812). It was, perhaps, hardly fair that this burden should have been laid upon the Mother Country, when the Colonies, if they could only have laid their jealousies aside, should have sufficed easily to have driven the French from Canada. Still there the matter was. The precedent was made, and having been made it was steadily followed until 1763. The Committee of Trade and Plantations had ample evidence of the spirit of disunion in the Colonies before it in the protest of Rhode Island against the subjection of its militia to Sir William Phips's command; and it was significant that Rhode Island could not lay even this matter before Whitehall without dragging in a reference to its eternal dispute with Massachusetts over the question of boundaries (524). If the Committee could have thrown an eye across the Atlantic it would have found every one of the provinces shrinking further and further from their duty to help themselves and each other (664, 775, 790, 794, 829 III.).

Recall and death of Sir William Phips.

But fortunately Rhode Island's was not the only complaint which came before the Committee in the winter of 1693-4. Captain Short had returned to England with Sir Francis Wheler's fleet, and his narrative, together with certain accusations preferred by the Customs Officer, Jahleel Brenton, brought down upon Phips a sudden order to return and defend himself at Whitehall, with directions to Lieutenant-Governor Stoughton to collect evidence against him in Boston, (728, 814, 815, 825-827, 862, 879, 880). It was, however, some months before these orders could reach their destination, and in the interim Phips continued to work as busily as ever for himself. John Usher and Sir Edmund Andros still continued to beg in vain for the discharge of the debts due to them from Massachusetts (694, 723); but Sir William Phips was more intent on obtaining for himself a monopoly of the fur-trade than on paying the Colony's just debts. By the summer of 1694 he had managed to embroil himself unpleasantly with the Assembly of Massachusetts (1089, 1141), and in July of that year he once again shewed his enmity to Usher by refusing to send help to New Hampshire after a dangerous raid of Indians upon the settlement at Oyster River (1306). At last in November, 1694, he sailed for England (1508), where evidence against him had been rapidly accumulating (1505, 1507). He arrived apparently towards the end of January, 1695 (1666); but he seems to have been in bad health at the time, and before the charges against him could be examined he was dead (1876).

Character of Sir William Phips.

The material before us in the present volume is perhaps too one-sided to enable us to pronounce a fair opinion upon the man; but all evidence points to the fact that he was ignorant, brutal, covetous and violent, and that his appointment to the Government of Massachusetts was a very grave misfortune. A short biography of him was published soon after his death with the intention of vindicating his character, from which it appears that he began life as a ship's carpenter, made £300,000 by the recovery of treasure from a Spanish wreck, and therewith went home and obtained the honour of knighthood. It appears further that together with his wealth he acquired a certain anxiety as to the state of his soul, and so became the tool of the Congregational ministers at Boston. This would account for the influence wielded by the said ministers in the abortive expedition which he led against Quebec, for his appointment as the first King's Governor of Massachusetts, and for his steady co-operation with the republican party in New Hampshire. Meanwhile the one thing that seems certain is that he was absolutely unfit to occupy the place in which he was seated, or to wield the power with which he was entrusted.

In the spring of 1694 the alarms of French aggression on the side of Albany continued, with the usual hasty preparations at New York, the usual rush of the Governor to the frontier, and the usual uneasiness of the province under the heavy burden of defence that was laid upon it (854, 867, 966, 989). The situation was most serious, for it was evident that the Five Nations, which were the principal bulwark against the French, were more than ever weary of the war and were inclined to make peace upon their own account (991). Nor were the unfortunate savages altogether unjustified in their impatience, for they had not been supported as they ought to have been by the English settlers. So serious was their discontent that even Massachusetts and Connecticut sent Commissioners to soothe them in August 1694, and voted money to purchase presents for them (1183, 1191, 1221, 1237). But it was on England that the Colonies counted chiefly for their deliverance, and it is to England that we must turn to find any effective measures for their deliverance.

The quotas of the Colonies for common defence fixed by the Crown.

Rhode Island, as we have seen, had already complained of the taking of the command of her militia out of her hands. In January 1694 Connecticut came forward with a like complaint (845); and the result was a serious enquiry as to the rights of the Crown in respect of the militia of the Chartered and Proprietary Colonies (999, 1022). There seems to have been some idea of cancelling their charters and grants wholesale by legal process, and bringing the whole of the American Colonies under the same dependence on the Crown (861); but this would have been a lengthy and tedious business. Finally the whole difficulty was solved, or considered to be solved, by the despatch of a circular from the Queen, dated 21 August (1253), fixing the quotas to be furnished by each of the Colonies for the defence of the frontier. Since the provinces had failed to settle the matter for themselves, it seemed not unreasonable that the Crown should settle it for them; but it is noteworthy that Rhode Island managed at the same time to withdraw her militia in great measure from the command of the Governor of Massachusetts (1247). There was also a convenient loophole for the recalcitrant in the order that no greater proportion of the quota should be required from one Colony than from another.

The garrison of New York reinforced from England.

Simultaneously the Crown showed its goodwill by strengthening the King's troops at New York to the promised total of 400 men; but this was a task which was not so easily accomplished. The preparations took an enormous time, for recruits were not easily procured, and the methods of the various departments were sufficiently cumbrous (1060-1080, 1168-1171, 1203-1210). Moreover when marching down to Portsmouth the officers became involved in an angry quarrel with the magistrates of Petersfield, the particulars of which are worth reading for the light that they throw upon the relations between soldiers and civilians at that time (1190, 1218). Finally, when these unfortunate troops did at last put to sea, they were driven back, after a severe engagement with three French privateers and compelled to return to Falmouth, with their numbers sadly thinned (1470, 1524). They did not finally sail for New York until March 1695 nor reach their destination until July of that year (1902). The chaos of administration in all departments of the service may be

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Its impotence in America.

On his arrival at Boston in June the General Assembly of Massachusetts forbade all intercourse with his fleet lest the infection should spread from the ships to the shore (410); but the most stunning blow to the Admiral was the Governor's affirmation that he had received no instructions whatever as to the expedition, and had no forces ready for an attack upon Quebec. Who was to blame for this amazing piece of negligence is not very clear. Sir William Phips says plainly that he received no intimation from England of the design upon Canada until the 24th of July, and then only by a copy of a letter, of which the original did not reach him until the 24th of September (578). After a month's stay at Boston the health both of troops and seamen was restored, though their numbers were frightfully reduced; and Wheler then questioned Phips as to the practicability of an attack upon Quebec. The answer was that the season was too far spent, and that nothing had

been made ready, which was somewhat singular since Phips himself had contemplated an attack on Canada in February (107). He suggested, however, that possibly some good might be done by an attack upon the French merchantmen in Newfoundland (441, 452). Wheler then asked for 400 men from Massachusetts to sail with him against Placentia; to which Phips answered that he had no power to march the militia out of the Colony without their own consent or the consent of the Assembly, and that the Assembly had unfortunately been dismissed less than a fortnight before (475). There is something rather suspicious in this hasty dismissal of the Assembly on the 15th of July, within three days of Phips's own suggestion of an attack upon Placentia; and when the reader has considered certain other facts which throw light on Phips's character he will, I think, share my own doubts as to his loyalty and veracity. However that may be, Wheler sailed in August to Newfoundland, found the French there too strong for him, and in September returned to England, having lost hundreds of men and accomplished nothing. Thus the armament which was to have swept the French out of Martinique, out of Hispaniola, and out of Canada, came home in impotence and shame. Codrington, always clear-headed, wrote home the reasons for its failure (336), which may be summed up in the two words so familiar in British military history, Too Late. But the return of the expedition threw Barbados, the Leeward Islands and Jamaica into great alarm (334, 336, 359, 627), and shook the loyalty even of the Indians about New York (603). In a word, the miscarriage of the enterprise, owing to the gross mismanagement of the Departments in England, was a great and far-reaching disaster.

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servants, had been disallowed on the ground that it would also encourage the practice "known as kidnapping" (622, 806). The Agents were accordingly required to state their wants, which they duly did in February 1694 (859); and an order was given for four ships to be sent forthwith to the West Indies (870) and (if the Agents for the Leeward Islands are to be believed) four hundred recruits with them (1564 I.).

Barbados obtains a Regiment from England.

These recruits, however, were not despatched, for the Agents for Barbados had in July 1693 anticipated the Leeward Islands by asking that a whole regiment might be stationed in that island (451), while Governor Kendall had further solicited the sending of five ships thither. To this latter request the Admiralty answered firmly with *Non possumus* (618); whereupon the Agents seem to have summoned every merchant interested in Barbados to press for the despatch of a regiment, and with such success that the Committee agreed to recommend compliance with their request (709, 721). Having gained so much, the Agents proceeded next to point out that Barbados could no longer afford to find quarters for the regiment, and that, if the King would bear that expense, the favour would be very gratefully received (759, 884). The King, though himself at his wits' end for money, thereupon consented to pay for the men's quarters if the island would meet the expense of their transportation (904). To this the Agents rejoined that they had no instructions to undertake this outlay nor fund to discharge it, and could only beg that the troops might be sent as soon as possible, throwing themselves at the King's mercy for the cost of their quarters—a very ingenious method of forcing the King to take the whole of the expenses upon himself (917). Finally the matter was compromised by an arrangement that as many men as could be spared should be sent out at once, and the remainder, up to a total of 500 men, despatched by some convenient opportunity (928, 964).

Governor Russell sails with half the Regiment to Barbados.

It had already been decided that Francis Russell should go Governor to Barbados to relieve Governor Kendall, and accordingly in June 1694 he sailed from Plymouth in company of four men-of-war, taking with him 230 of the 500 soldiers of the Barbados regiment, of which he had been appointed Colonel. Arriving at the island on the 17th of August he found all in good order (1266), but for the presence of some swift French privateers, which kept hovering off the coast to cut off the trading craft, and defied all efforts of the English men-of-war to catch them. After a month's stay he persuaded the Assembly to fit out two smart West Indian sloops to make an end of these troublesome privateers and manned them with one hundred of his English soldiers; when in September 1694 there came news from Jamaica which made him long to gather the whole of his force together and sail to that island without a moment's delay (1391). It is therefore necessary at this stage to pass to leeward and see what had befallen in Jamaica.

Jamaica. Its defencelessness.

That island, it will be remembered, had been nearly ruined by the great earthquake of 1692 and by the pestilence which followed upon it. Fortunately a strong and sensible man, William Beeston, himself one of the magnates of Jamaica, had been appointed to take charge of it as Lieutenant-Governor, and with great public spirit had accepted the very thankless office (211, 285). Arriving in the island in March 1693 he found it "in a "very mean condition" discouraged, depopulated and heavily in debt, while French privateers from Hispaniola plied eternally about the coast to snap up the trading schooners (209). He therefore begged persistently for frigates of light draught, to follow these predatory craft; for the French, not content with doing mischief at sea, were constantly landing small parties to kill and to plunder. Moreover, the operations of an English squadron to windward were of little consolation to Jamaica to leeward, since they might mean no more than the transfer of the entire French force from Martinique and Guadeloupe to Hispaniola, from whence twenty-four hours would suffice to throw it upon the coast of Jamaica (301, 302, 361). The scarcity of money and the stagnation of trade made it extremely difficult to restore the ruined fortifications of the island and to place it in a state of defence; and the Assembly as usual shewed itself readier to obstruct than to forward any measures for the benefit of the country (635). Throughout 1693 and the beginning of 1694 the raids of the French became more menacing, while lack of men and the wreck of one of the men-of-war weakened still further Beeston's resources for protection of the island (876, 1004).

Warning of a coming raid of the French upon Jamaica.

At last on the 17th of June 1694 the blow, long dreaded by Beeston, fell with full force upon Jamaica. On the evening of the 31st May, Beeston was sitting with a few friends in the rude shelter which, since the earthquake, had done duty for Government House, when there came in a lean, weary man, his clothes in rags and his face burnt brown by salt and sun, with a warning that the French were coming from Hispaniola under Monsieur Ducasse with twenty ships and three thousand men, to make an end of British rule in Jamaica. The visitor was one Stephen Elliot, a merchant-skipper, who, being a prisoner at Petit Guavos, had heard of the French preparations. By stealth and skill he had contrived to escape with two fellow-prisoners, and had made his way in a canoe just large enough to carry the three of them over three hundred miles of open sea to give the alarm in Jamaica. It seems strange that such an action should have been forgotten, for, if ever a deed of heroism was recorded in English history, it is this of the unknown Stephen Elliot.

The French descend upon Jamaica.

Happily he came in good time, though his report led Beeston to apprehend that the French might arrive within five days. Instantly the Council was summoned, and all haste was made to place the island in a state of defence. Unable to guard the whole of it, Beeston wisely called in the inhabitants from all outlying quarters, and concentrated his entire force within a radius of from ten to fifteen miles from Kingston, destroying all works that could not be defended, and burying the guns. Day succeeded day without a sign of the French, until on Sunday, the 17th of June, their fleet came in sight as if making straight for Port Royal. But they feared to enter the harbour, and dividing their force anchored six of their ships at Morant Bay, on the eastern extremity of the island, and the remainder at Cow Bay, seven leagues to windward of Kingston. Then landing their forces they laid waste the whole of the intervening country, destroying everything to the very fowls and herbs. "Some of the "straggling people that were left behind they tortured, "some they murdered in cold blood; some women they "suffered the negroes to violate; some they dug out of "their graves, so that more inhuman barbarities were "never committed by Turk or infidel."

Repulse of the French.

For a month this brutal work continued, without avail to tempt Beeston into imprudent action; and then the raiders made a fresh landing at Carlisle Bay, some ten leagues to Westward of Port Royal. Beeston at once sent troops to reinforce the post, but, before they could arrive, the French had stormed an ill-designed breastwork, which had been erected for defence of the landing-place, and had driven back the defenders with considerable loss. Weary, lame and hungry though they were, after a forced march of thirty miles, Beeston's reinforcement at once attacked the victorious French and succeeded in saving the remnant of the beaten militia. Then for a few days there was a lull, while the French continued the work of plunder, but on the 22nd the enemy was rudely repulsed while attempting to storm a fortified house, which was held by a little party of twenty-five resolute men. This sharp lesson was too much for a force which consisted not of regular troops but of cowardly ruffians from all quarters; and on the 28th July Ducasse sailed away with a loss of some 350 killed and wounded, thoroughly beaten by Beeston's skill and resolution (1236 I.).

Reinforcements promised from England for Jamaica.

Jamaica, however, had also suffered heavily. 100 men had been killed and wounded; fifty sugar works and 200 houses had been burned and 1,300 negroes carried off, a crushing misfortune to an island already ruined by earthquake and sickness. Beeston wrote home plainly that without speedy recruits of men and shipping the island would be unable to repel a second attack, if the French should attempt it (1194). Fortunately his letters, written immediately after the landing of the French in June, had had a good passage to England. On the 3rd of August the Committee of Plantations wrote him a letter of commendation, promising not only speedy succour but a force that should reduce the French in the neighbourhood (1189). On the 14th it was agreed to recommend the despatch of a ship and a draft of soldiers immediately (1223), and by the 20th, while the reinforcements for New York were still on march to their port of embarkation, preparations for a great armament were in full swing.

A great Expedition planned against the French in Hispaniola.

The very numerous documents relating to these preparations (*see* index Jamaica) are among the most interesting that I have encountered, for the light that they shed upon departmental administration at this period. In the first place it seems that both the Commissioners of the Navy and the Admiralty were of opinion that they had sufficient work on their hands without undertaking the despatch of an expedition to Jamaica (1239, 1240). The Committee was therefore fain to turn to the Commissioners of Transportation, whose reports as to shipping were very far from encouraging (1244, 1259-1261). Meanwhile it was agreed to draft out two regiments, each 600 strong, which involved much calculation of expenses (1245, 1262-1264). Then came long correspondence with the Victualling Board as to the feeding of these men, which correspondence was not the shorter because the Privy Council named their strength at 1,600 men, and the Committee of Plantations at 1,700 men (1302), while the Commissioners of Transport were required to provide freight first for 2,000 and then for 1,700 men (1280, 1301). Then came the arrangements for the appointment of a Commissary by the Treasury, and for supply of medicines (1313, 1348), and at last the appointment of Colonel Luke Lillingston to command the land-forces. Lillingston, however, who had gained experience of West Indian fighting with Sir Francis Wheler, complicated matters not a little by certain stringent demands for money (1360). This was the more awkward since the Agents for the Leeward Islands had simultaneously been clamouring for pay and recruits for the garrisons in that quarter (1350, 1353).

Slow progress of the preparations.

The Agents seem to have been thrust aside for the moment in the press of business; and we find the Commissioners for Transportation on the 29th of September nervously requesting the Committee of Plantations to inform the Admiralty that the transports for the expedition would be ready to sail from Gravesend on the 15th of October (1361). This is noteworthy as shewing the awe wherein the Admiralty was held by subordinate departments. Meanwhile the expedition was increased by another hundred men (1377), and Colonel Lillingston was formulating fresh demands for money, clothing, and provisions for sick soldiers (1381, 1384) when the Victualling Board suddenly declared that it could do no more for the Jamaica expedition, having Admiral Russell's fleet to victual (1387). They made an effort, however, though the obscurity of the orders given to them unnecessarily increased the volume of correspondence; and then followed such a torrent of estimates for the various items of expense, as to call forth a mild protest from the Treasury (1450). Still matters appeared to move very slowly, and on the 25th of October Colonel Northcott reported that his regiment, which was appointed for the expedition, was still 200 men short of its complement, and that he must have an advance of money for clothing and accoutrements (1471). Simultaneously, to the distraction of the Treasury, Lillingston put forward further (and just) claims for money, while the appointed doctors asked for an advance of pay (1472, 1529). It is pleasant amid all the confusion of the preparations to find a recommendation that £500, a medal and chain should be granted to the gallant Stephen Elliot, and £50 to each of his companions (1476).

Continued delay in the preparations.

By this time November was nearly past, whereas the expedition, if it were to arrive in time, should have started at the end of October. Everything was delayed because the Treasury would not produce the necessary money (1532), and at last William Blathwayt addressed an indignant letter to the department, urging their Lordships to make haste and despatch the business before them (1533). Meanwhile orders were given on 26 November to the transports to sail from Spithead to Plymouth; but the masters professed themselves unable to obey them, because their crews had been impressed by the men-of-war (1555). At least nine days elapsed before the Admiralty could or would provide protections for the crews (1579), and then the Commissioners of Transport wrote in dismay that though, in obedience to orders, they had taken up shipping for 1,800 men, they now heard that only 1,400 were to be sent out (1574) and dreaded the responsibility for the unnecessary expense. Finally on the 21st of December we find that the transports were still in the Downs because the Admiralty had not provided a convoy to take them round to Plymouth (1582, 1602). It is sufficiently evident that the Admiralty worked sulkily and with a bad grace for this expedition; but it was not for the first time that they manifested so obstructive a spirit, and assuredly it was not the last.

The Expedition at last puts to sea.

Meanwhile the Agents for the Leeward Islands, losing patience, had again applied for four hundred recruits for the regiment in that quarter and for its arrears of pay (1564 I.). It is significant that all that had been paid to clear this regiment up to April 1692 (it was now November 1694) were tallies upon an Act to collect certain duties, which would not be paid until three years hence (1523). Strong memorials were brought forward shewing the hardships endured by the men and officers (1536, 1537); and an estimate having been submitted of the cost of raising four hundred recruits, the King very handsomely granted them rather less than half the allotted sum in order to raise half the number of men (1558, 1612). Then, the troublesome Agents having thus been temporarily silenced, the business of the Jamaica expedition was renewed. On the 23rd of December the Commanders, Colonel Lillingston and Commodore Wilmot, received their instructions (1619, 1620). On the 8th of January 1695 the troops were ordered to embark on the following week; on the 10th the royal instructions as to plunder were issued; on the 18th a small supplementary instruction was sent to the Commodore (1637, 1642, 1654); and on the 23rd the expedition fairly put to sea—just three months too late.

The Leeward Islands steal away half of the Barbados Regiment.

Before it had been gone a month, there came a letter from Governor Russell at Barbados reporting that a great storm in September 1694 had cast away many ships and disabled two men-of-war, that there had been much sickness which had killed many of his soldiers and placed many more on the sick-list, and that recruits were consequently a great expense to him (1446). As a matter of fact there were 270 men of his regiment waiting for transport to join him as early as in November (1535), but in the confusion of the Jamaica expedition they were left in Yorkshire instead of being marched to Plymouth (1557); consequently they were still awaiting transport in March 1695 (1718). Meanwhile enquiry had shewn that the officers of the regiment in the Leeward Islands found it almost impossible to obtain recruits; and the Agents of those islands now came forward with a very insidious proposal. The Barbados Agents, they said, had failed to find transport for Russell's regiment, but they themselves would undertake to provide the necessary shipping, if only their Lordships would grant them eighty seamen. If these were conceded to them, they would undertake to transport Russell's Regiment to the Leeward Islands, where it would serve to stave off danger for two months until the hurricane season should come, after which, in due time, Governor Russell could send transports to bring them to Barbados (1747). The Barbados Agents got wind of the design and did their best to frustrate it, (1723) but in vain, for orders were given against them (1748-1751) and the Barbados Regiment was irrevocably committed to the Leeward Islands. This clever piece of jockeying is a good instance of the length to which Colonial jealousy will go. Those who know the West Indies can imagine the fury of the Barbados Agents.

The Hispaniola Expedition. Sources of information.

No doubt it was hoped that the expedition under Wilmot and Lillingston would draw the whole of the French forces to leeward; and it now behoves us to follow the operations of the fleet and army. The narratives of the same are sufficiently numerous, there being one from Peter Beckford who joined the expedition from Jamaica (1946), another taken from a series of letters by one Charles Whittell (1973), Commodore Wilmot's own report to William Blathwayt (1980), the journal of Commissary Murrey (1983), two significant letters from Sir William Beeston (2022, 2026), and two letters from Colonel Lillingston (2021, 2324). Even these, however, are insufficient to clear up this extraordinary story without the help of a pamphlet published in 1704, by Lillingston, to vindicate himself against certain reflections in the narrative of the expedition as given in Burchett's *Naval History*, the said Burchett being the Secretary of the Admiralty whose name occurs so frequently in the present volume. Such portions of the narrative as are taken from Lillingston's pamphlet only I shall place between asterisks; but it must be added that the bulk of the pamphlet itself is made up of official papers which are printed in this Calendar.

Commodore Wilmot's designs.

* It seems then that King William, being much concerned at the failure of the three previous expeditions to the West Indies under Captain Wright in 1689, Captain Wren in 1691, and Sir F. Wheler in 1692-3, actually summoned Wilmot and Lillingston to his presence and entreated them above all things to work together amicably, adding that, in order to remove all cause of dispute, exact instructions had been drawn up for the division of any plunder that might be taken between the army and the fleet (1642).* It is somewhat singular that copies of these same instructions were placed in the hands of Sir John Jervis and Sir Charles Grey for their guidance in 1793, and that then, as in the case now before us, the question of plunder led to a violent controversy; the only difference being that in 1695 the battle was of fleet against army, and in 1795 of fleet and army against civilians. * However, Wilmot and Lillingston heard their admonition and received their instructions, Lillingston's being open and Wilmot's sealed, with orders that they should not be opened until he had reached the fortieth degree of latitude. Lillingston then repaired to Plymouth, where he found his regiment awaiting him, six companies of 1,300 men, a composite body from which the best of his own men had been drafted to give place to others of extremely indifferent quality (2324 VII.). On the 22nd of January the fleet and transports sailed, and on the 4th of February the Commodore summoned a Council of War on board the flag-ship at sea. Then the first elements of discord shewed themselves in a furious dispute as to whether the Captain-Lieutenant of Lillingston's Company should be admitted to the Council (1983). The matter ended, according to Lillingston's account, in the Commodore's ordering the Captain-Lieutenant to be turned out of the cabin "with a rudeness that I had never seen among "gentlemen." Three days later, on the 7th of February,

Wilmot came into Lillingston's cabin, pulled out his instructions, which he had opened although he had not yet reached the prescribed latitude, and expressed great dissatisfaction at them, but added that "he would not "go to the West Indies to learn the language but would "mind his own business, however things went." On the 12th the fleet came to anchor at Madeira, and then Wilmot, "having drunk pretty freely," told Lillingston frankly that he had had the misfortune to kill a man, which had cost him £1,000, but that if Lillingston would work with him they would both make their fortunes. Lillingston declined; and Wilmot then said that he would take care of himself.*

Wilmot's effort to get rid of Colonel Lillingston.

On the following day, 13 February, Lillingston and several officers went ashore, and on that afternoon, as all accounts agree, the wind rose high (1983). *Lillingston at once repaired to the beach, where he found Wilmot, who begged him to wait for a time since "his barge was "full of ladies," promising to send another boat to fetch him immediately.* It is, however, certain that, whether by design (as Lillingston avers) or under pressure of the gale, Wilmot sailed away with the whole fleet, leaving Lillingston and most of his officers stranded at Madeira. As luck would have it, two of the men-of-war were driven back to Madeira, enabling Lillingston and his unfortunate comrades to obtain a passage; *but none of these ships had any sailing-orders, and if Lillingston had not had his instructions in his pocket they would have returned to England.* This omission of Wilmot to name any place of rendezvous is confirmed by the journal of Commissary Murrey (*p.* 551).

Wilmot's dispute with the Spanish Commanders.

However, marvellous to state, the entire expedition found itself united once more on 25th March at St. Christophers, where three officers were tried by Court-martial and cashiered, *unjustly, according to Lillingston.* Wilmot then sent forward a frigate to St. Domingo to announce his coming to the Spaniards, who were to co-operate with him; and on the 28th he sailed thither himself with four ships, sending the rest of the fleet to Samana Bay, at the eastern end of the island. On the 3rd of April he arrived, and found there Colonel Peter Beckford, who had been sent up from Jamaica by Sir William Beeston with instructions to concert operations with the Spaniards and the English Commanders, to offer such assistance as Jamaica could give, and above all to send him intelligence of what was going forward (2022 I.-IX.). Not a word of answer, however, was sent to him, and Beeston's instructions from Whitehall were deliberately withheld from him, Wilmot being evidently afraid lest Beeston also should claim a share in the plunder, to which indeed he was justly entitled (*p.* 567). Meanwhile Wilmot and Lillingston went ashore and were very honourably received by the Spanish Governor (1980 I.); but twelve whole days were consumed to no purpose, according to Wilmot, in "raising abundance of "dilatory scruples." * Lillingston's account, however, is that the Spanish Governor, on perusing his instructions, found that he was ordered to concert operations by land with the Commander of the land-forces only, and refused to admit Wilmot to his Councils. Lillingston, however, prevailed upon him at last to admit the Commodore, and a scheme of operations was agreed upon. The Spanish troops, from 1,600 to 1,700 in number, were to march across the island to Manchaneel [Mancenille] Bay on the north coast, while the fleet sailed round to meet them from Samana Bay. This was fully in accord with Beeston's own view, who had urged that it was useless for this fleet to drive the French from the shore unless the army marched inland to cut them off (2022 IX.).

The operations at Hispaniola.

The Commodore, however, waited for six whole days in the bay,* "rowing about in his barge with the ladies "and all the music of the fleet in other boats."* At length, on the 4th of May the fleet arrived at Mancenille Bay, where on the 7th it was joined by three Spanish men-of-war. The Spanish Army, however, did not arrive until the 12th, when arrangements were made for a joint attack upon Cap François. On the 14th 200 English were landed to join the Spaniards in their march upon it from the east; and on the 17th the fleet stood in before Cap François, while Lillingston, with the remainder of his men, landed a little to eastward of it. * Wilmot, however, made the disembarkation as difficult as possible, and contrived also to land the troops at a point which gave them a march of sixteen miles across a peninsula, which might have been saved by four miles of rowing at sea.* In spite of all obstacles Lillingston advanced, and the French, seeing that they would be cut off, blew up the fort and retired westward to Port de Paix, carrying all that they could with them. * Thereupon Wilmot instantly made a rush for the shore in order to seize the place and all that might be valuable in it for the Navy, before the Army could reach it.* So precipitate was he that one of his captains and men were blown up by a train of gunpowder which the French had left behind them. * Nevertheless he gained his point, for the naval forces managed to carry off all the plunder, principally liquor, for themselves; with the result that both Spanish and English soldiers, furious at being defrauded, were driven to the verge of mutiny* (*p.* 554). With some difficulty and delay the dispute was composed, and it was arranged that the whole Army should march by land against Port de Paix, while the fleet proceeded against it by sea. The distance by land was not great, and was reckoned by the Spaniards to occupy not more than four days; but the country was very rugged; the rainy season had set in; and the innumerable streams that crossed the line of march were much swollen. Thus it came about that the march occupied sixteen whole days, * during five of which all ranks of the troops lived on oranges and such fruits and vegetables as they could find. Nevertheless perfect order was preserved, and not above twelve men died.* On the 13th of June the army at last came before the fort of Port de Paix, and a party was sent forward to regain touch with the the fleet, which was lying in a bay close by. *After two days of delay the Commodore joined the Colonel, and then for the second and last time he asked him to join in making the fortunes of them both; asking first that they should divide the plunder equally if the fort were taken, though by the royal instructions only such forces as were landed were entitled to share in it, and that they should then seize the three Spanish men-of-war (which had managed to appropriate a good deal of the spoil) and carry them to Jamaica. "We'll make them pay us well," he said, "before we part with them." Lillingston of course declined, and thereupon Wilmot laid himself out more than ever to thwart him.*

Return of the Expedition to Jamaica.

The remainder of the story can almost be told without the help of Lillingston's pamphlet. The Commodore refused to land the materials for a siege except at such a distance that the Colonel wore his men out with hauling them over half a mile of morass to the points selected for batteries. The Commissary refused to supply the materials required of him; and, in a word, every obstacle was thrown in the way of the soldiers. *Nevertheless they contrived to complete their batteries and open such a fire that on the 3rd of July the French evacuated the fort, broke through Wilmot's lines, which lay on the opposite side, and with some loss escaped. It must be noted that though the Commodore claimed the whole credit of the success for himself, his dispositions are condemned by Lillingston as futile.* The soldiers finding the place evacuated at once occupied it with a small force; whereupon Wilmot promptly overpowered them with five hundred seamen and took the whole of the plunder for the fleet. This brought the operations to an end, for the soldiers were reduced by sickness to a mere handful; and the expedition sailed to Jamaica, Lillingston more dead than alive, but Wilmot still intent upon making the most of his voyage. Here Wilmot quarrelled with Sir William Beeston, and his behaviour led Beeston to reconsider the judgment which he had formerly passed upon the operations and to lay the blame on the right shoulders (2022, 2026). His letters are worth reading, but the most tragic document of all is the state of Lillingston's regiment in October 1695 (2123), shewing that over one thousand out of thirteen hundred men had been sacrificed to the avarice of Wilmot. The Nemesis that overtook the principal actors in the drama must not be overlooked. Wilmot died before he reached England. Commissary Murrey, who had joined his faction, died also at Jamaica and left papers undestroyed which served as damaging evidence against him. Captain Launce, a favourite of Wilmot and of like nature with him, died likewise at sea on the voyage to England. *Finally much of the plunder which had been gathered by Wilmot was misappropriated by one of the worst of his Captains, and these ill-gotten gains became the subject of litigation between this thief and the widow of Wilmot. Lillingston, on the other hand, though at first coldly received by the King, was able to make good his defence and was rewarded with a pension.° That his story is the true one, corroborated as it is on all essential points by several documents in the present volume, I cannot doubt, the less so inasmuch as Prince George of Denmark, consort of Queen Anne and Lord High Admiral, accepted the dedication of his pamphlet in refutation of Burchett's history.

White servants in the West Indies.

For the rest, there is little more to engage our attention in the West Indies beyond the peculiar circumstances which rendered necessary those numerous expeditions from England. First it must be noticed that the seasons in the West Indies since the beginning of the war had been terribly unhealthy, and that the white population had in consequence been greatly diminished. This had not unnaturally emboldened the blacks; and accordingly we find the whole of the islands in mortal terror of a negro insurrection, and actual traces of such insurrection in Jamaica (*see* index). Of the systematic intimidation by which the negroes were held in check the reader will find instances in Nos. 31, 520, and 1963. But unfortunately it was not only negroes who were ill-treated. Governor Russell (1738) gives an account of the "white servants" in Barbados which is painful to read. "I dare say there are hundreds of "white servants in the island, who have been out of "their time for many years, and who have never a bit "of fresh meat bestowed on them nor a dram of rum. "They are domineered over and used like dogs . . . " And then he proceeds to recommend (like a true Russell) that they might be enfranchised, so that "people would "sometimes give the poor miserable creatures a little "rum and fresh provisions, and such things as would be "of nourishment to them and make their lives more "comfortable, in the hope of getting their votes." It is noteworthy, too, that when Russell, despairing at the state of the fortifications of Barbados, called upon all white men without distinction to take their turn of military service, he was met by loud murmurs and protests of indignation (2011, 2030, 2047). Hence the eternal calls on the Mother Country for troops, which the petty Assemblies of each petty island seemed to think were intended for their own special protection (789, 872). The true remedy, of course, would have been to send no troops but plenty of ships; but here again there was the difficulty that there were no facilities for the refitting of ships in the West Indies. Moreover, the King's officers abroad, taking pattern from the Board of Admiralty—the most despotic of departments at home—were independent, insubordinate and arbitrary to an incredible degree; while their abuse of their powers of impressment was, as will be seen more clearly in the next volume, a positive danger (*see* index, Navy, The Royal).

Disorganisation of Administration in England.

It need hardly be added that throughout this volume there runs one long and continuous thread of testimony as to the inefficiency and disorganisation of the English Administrative Departments and above all of the dangerous condition of English finance. In No. 568 the reader will see how an Order in Council for the disallowance of an Act of Barbados was surreptitiously obtained by a private individual and sprung upon the Governor by surprise; while the instances of Orders in Council being passed and no action whatever being taken upon them are too many to enumerate. In No. 569 it will be seen how the Victualling Board allowed the Governor to advance £1,600 from his private purse for the King's Navy without the least effort to repay him; and in Nos. 2084 III., X., will be seen instances of the kind of repayment that he might have received—tallies for £1,670, on which the charges for discount were £901.

On the whole it may be said that the interest of the present volume is rather for Englishmen than for Americans, and rather for soldiers than for civilians. An editor, however, can only present the material that is given to him as faithfully as he can, and plead that it is not his personal predilections but the contents of the documents before him that have decided his choice of the subjects to be dwelt upon in his preface. The next volume will bring us to the Peace of Ryswick and to calmer times; but in the present there can be written down only that which stares at us from every page—the collapse of a rotten system of administration under the strain of prolonged war.

J. W. FORTESCUE.

COLONIAL PAPERS.

1693.

1693.
Jan. 1 **1.** Extract from a letter of Mr. Stock at Deal. Reporting that a ship which sailed in September or October for Virginia with letters was captured by the French, but that all the packets were thrown overboard before the capture. *Copy.* ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 638. *No.* 1.]

Jan. 4. **2.** Order of Sir William Phips to Captain Richard Short, R.N. To hand over four of his men to H.M. Sloop Mary, for immediate service. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 17.]

Jan. 4. **3.** Depositions of John March, Captain of Pemaquid Fort, and Captain Nathaniel Hatch of H.M.S. Mary, as to the provocation given by Captain Short to Sir William Phips which led to the scuffle between them. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

Another copy of the foregoing. *Endorsed.* Read at the Committee, 15 June, 1693-4. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *Nos.* 18, 19.]

Jan. 5.
Whitehall. **4.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the presentment of the Commissioners of Customs as to illegal trading on the part of the Governor of Bermuda, to Lords of Trade and Plantations, who will recommend a fit person to be Governor of Bermuda. *Signed.* Rich. Colinge. ½ *p.* *Annexed,*

4. I. Presentment of the Commissioners of Customs. We have received a report from the Collectors at Liverpool as to Governor Richier's having built a sloop and sent tea with sugar and tobacco to Scotland, contrary to the Acts of Navigation. *Signed.* Robt. Southwell, P. Warde, Robt. Clayton, Jo. Werden. *Copy.* 1 *p.* Copies of Reports from the Liverpool Customs House of 21 and 26 Dec., 1692, are attached. 4½ *pp.* *The whole endorsed.* Recd. 7 Jan., 1692-3. [*Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 2. *Nos.* 6, 6I.; *and* 28, *pp.* 39, 40.]

Jan. 5. **5.** Minutes of Council of New York. The Governor produced a letter written by Abraham Gouverneur, which had inflamed the followers of Leisler, and asked the advice of the Council thereon. The Council advised that he should send copy of the letter to Sir William Phips, telling him of the mischief that it had done and

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asking for Gouverneur to be given up to him. Captain Thomas Clarke was recommended as a suitable emissary to carry the letter. Order for survey of Richard and Thomas Willett's and of Col. Van Cortland's land lately purchased from the Indians. The Governor showed the Council the letter that he had written to Sir William Phips, and it was approved. Order for a proclamation exhorting the people to peace. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 364, 365; *and pp.* 388, 389.]

Jan. 6. **6**. Governor Fletcher to Sir William Phips. *Abstracted below under date* 31 Jan. (*see page* 11). *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 579. *No.* 24.]

Jan. 7. **7**. Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Presentment of Commissioners of Customs read (*see No.* 4 I), and the question of a new Governor for Bermuda considered.

The Commissioners of the Admiralty and Mr. Thomas Povey attended on the business of the Naval Officer at Jamaica. Agreed that a clause be inserted therein to preserve the rights of the Admiralty.

Petition of Stephen Duport read, and decision thereon taken.

Petitions of Jeffrey Jeffries and others read, and order given thereon. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 158-160.]

Jan. 7. Whitehall. **8**. Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That the Lord President recommend on their behalf that, on the petition of Stephen Duport, orders be given to Governor Codrington for petitioner to be allowed the same benefit in recovering his possessions in the Leeward Islands as all other subjects. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *p.* 114.]

Jan. 7. **9**. Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That the names of Colonel Long and Captain Goddard, recommended by Lord Falkland and the Earl of Scarborough, be submitted to the King for the Government of Bermuda. [*Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 28. *p.* 46.]

Jan. 7. **10**. Petition of Edward Richier, on behalf of Isaac Richier, to Lords of Trade and Plantations. To respite all judgment on Isaac Richier until his answer to the charges against him has been heard. 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 7 Jan., '92. Read same day. [*Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 2. *No.* 7.]

Jan. 7. **11**.* Petition of Jeffrey Jeffries and other merchants of London, owners of the hired ship Wolf, to Lords of Trade and Plantations. For the stop on the ship's pay, imposed on account of salvage-charges, to be taken off, on their giving security for the same. 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* Read 7 Jan. 1692-3. [*America and West Indies.* 638. *No.* 2.]

Jan. 7. **12**. Minute of Lords of Trades and Plantations. Order for directions to be given to the Admiralty in compliance with the petition of Jeffrey Jeffries. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 216.]

Jan. 7. New York. **13**. Governor Fletcher to Joseph Dudley. After great pains in allaying the heats of these people (to which you are no stranger), I had so far gained my point by persuasion with some, giving equal justice to all, forbidding names of distinction and exhorting to amity, that all things appeared serene, no cause to ruffle, no cloud to obscure our peace. The face of love was not more smooth. But on a sudden I heard from all parts of several meetings, violent expressions, with reflections on some of the Council, demands of reparation for Leisler's blood, etc. So sudden a storm surprised me. While I was beating my thoughts about the matter, Providence directs the enclosed letter into my hands, by which it appears, if what is there asserted be true, that your Governor is the incendiary or rather the bellows that blows up the dying embers of former discontents. How suitable this is to the trust reposed in him, and how much it conduces to their Royal Majesties' service will best appear when the matter comes before the Council. It is utterly impossible for me to accommodate things according to the Royal commands and my own native temper, while that knight gives encouragement to those actions which the King in Council has allowed to be legal. I enclose my letter to Sir W. Phips on that occasion. *Signed.* Ben. Fletcher. *Holograph.* 2 *pp.* *Enclosed,*

13. I. Copy of Governor Fletcher's letter to Sir W. Phips. (*see below, page* 11). [*Board of Trade.* New York. 5, *Nos.* 1, 1 I.]

Jan. 9. **14.** William Blathwayt to Mr. Sotherne. Asking the Lords of the Admiralty to draft a clause to preserve their rights, for insertion in the Patent of the Naval Officer at Jamaica. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 133.]

Jan. 9. **15.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Ordered that no morning or evening gun be fired by H.M.S. Guernsey till further notice. Order for a proclamation to recall all British subjects and invite all allies and neutrals. Orders for certain payments, for permission to two persons to leave the Island, for a Council of War to be held on the 17th, and for the Colonels to be warned to put themselves in a posture of defence, sending no more field-officers than can be spared to the Council of War. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 235-237.]

Jan. 12. **16.** Commissions of the Proprietors to Nicholas Trott, as Governor of the Bahama Islands. *Signed.* Craven, Ashley, P. Colleton. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., pp.* 204-205.]

Jan. 12. **17.** Instructions of the same to Governor Nicholas Trott. He is within 30 days after arrival to summon the freeholders to elect an Assembly of 20 members. Laws passed by the Assembly, and ratified by the Governor and any three deputies are to be in force for two years only, unless ratified by the Proprietors. Six freeholders elected by the Assembly and six deputies of the Proprietors will form the Council. *Signed as the preceding.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., pp.* 205-206.]

Jan. 12. **18.** Additional instructions to Nicholas Trott. 100 acres of the best land are to be set apart permanently for the Governor, and 50 acres in every parish for glebe. Plots not exceeding 25 acres may be granted to all immigrants, to their wives and children (if over sixteen) and to servants whose term has expired. Proprietors are entitled to a grant of 3,000 acres. All grants must be signed by the Governor and two deputies. One tenth of produce of salt is reserved to the Proprietors. *Signed as the preceding.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., pp.* 207-208.]

Jan. 12. **19.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for payment of £60 to James Graham for his many public services, since the revenue cannot at present bear the charge of a salary for him. Orders for sundry other payments, chiefly on account of military matters and presents to Indians. The inhabitants of Newtown consented to the Governor's proposal of 22 December last as to their differences with the neighbouring townships. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 365, 366; *and pp.* 389, 390.]

Jan. 12. Virginia. **20.** Proclamation of the Government of Virginia. Announcing the appointment of Peter Heyman as deputy postmaster of Virginia. *Copy.* Large sheet.

Another copy. *Endorsed.* Recd. 27 March, 1694. [*America and West Indies*, 638. *Nos.* 3, 4; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., p.* 771.]

Jan. 12. **21.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. The Queen's letter in favour of Thomas Neale read, and a proclamation in accordance with his patent ordered. The accounts of the Rangers referred to the Auditor. Ordered that the Rangers do not begin to range again until 1st March, unless something extraordinary require it.

Jan. 13. Order for hire of a ship from Captain Henry Finch for their Majesties' service, the Henry, prize, being disabled. Order for payment of the Rangers' accounts. Agreed to convene an Assembly for 2nd March. Licenses to several persons to catch whales granted.

Jan. 14. Order for building a powder magazine. John Lowry licensed as a pilot. Form of commission for Justices of the Peace approved and the list of justices revised. Order for recording a complaint against Ralph Wormeley for neglect of his duties as a Collector. Order for the great guns in the several counties to be mounted. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 785-790.]

Jan. 16. **22.** Minutes of Council of New York. The Governor produced a letter from Sir William Phips of 26 October as to Martin's Vineyard, and caused his answer to be read, which was approved. Frederick Philips's petition referred to the Attorney General. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 366-367, *and p.* 390.]

Jan. 17. Kensington. **23.** Warrant for the respite of William Dolby and Edward Legg, condemned to death, and for sending the prisoners to England with copies of the evidence concerning them. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 221.]

Jan. 17. **24.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for delivery of ammunition to H.M.S. Guernsey and to St. Mary's parish. Order for payment of salaries. Order for proclamation of martial law.

Jan. 18. Order for H.M.S. Guernsey to cruise for ten days to windward and make signals if any hostile fleet be seen. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 237-239.]

1693.

Jan. 19. **25.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. The Queen's letter granting Thomas Neale power to erect post offices and appointing Andrew Hamilton Postmaster General read. Address to their Majesties read and approved. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., p.* 216.]

Jan. 19. **26.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for grants of land to Thomas Fullerton. Augustine Graham sworn Surveyor-General. A Committee appointed to run the boundaries of Boswyck, Brenklin, Flatbush and Newtown. Grant to Frederick Philips of the manor of Philipsborough and of the right of building a bridge to be called Kingsbridge. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 367, 368, *and pp.* 390, 391.]

Jan. 20. **27.** Abraham Gouverneur to Governor Fletcher. I am informed that you have demanded of Sir William Phips that I shall be sent prisoner to New York, for writing a certain letter, whereof the contents are construed by yourself as the words of His Excellency to me. I presume that the original has not been well examined, for, if any such matter be written, it is what I have been informed of by others and has no relation to His Excellency. You are also pleased to term me a fugitive from justice, though I was liberated by your own order in Council of 1 September last. *Copy.* ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 561. *No.* 17.]

Jan. 21.
Boston. **28.** Warrant of Sir William Phips to Captain John Fairweather to arrest and take into custody Captain Richard Short of H.M.S. Nonsuch. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

Another copy of the foregoing. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *Nos.* 20, 21.]

Jan. 23.
Admiralty. **29.** J. Sotherne to William Blathwayt. Enclosing copy of a clause for preserving the rights of the Admiralty, for insertion in the Patent of the Naval Officer of Jamaica. *Signed.* J. Sotherne. ½ *p.* *Enclosed,*

29. i. The clause referred to in the covering letter. 1¼ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *Nos.* 1, 1 i; *and* 53. *pp.* 134, 135.]

Jan. 23. **30.** Answer of William Cole to the petition of James Twyford and others of Bristol. Defending his action in the seizure of the ship Society. *Copy.* 2½ *pp.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 23 January, 1692-3. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 13.]

Jan. 24. **31.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Order for sundry payments to officers, and for payment of ten guineas to Alice Mills for castrating forty two negroes according to sentence of the Commissioners for trial of rebellious negroes. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 396-398.]

Jan. 26.
Whitehall. **32.** Order of the King in Council. Giving effect to the Lord President's recommendation on the petition of Stephen Duport (*see No.* 8). [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *pp.* 114, 115.]

Jan. 26.
Whitehall. **33.** Order of the King in Council. That a letter be written to Sir William Phips approving his action in stopping the proceedings against the witches in New England, and directing that in all future

proceedings against persons accused of witchcraft or of possession by the devil, all circumspection be used so far as may be without impediment to the ordinary course of justice. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 417, 418.]

Jan. 26.
Whitehall.
34. Order of the King in Council. Report of the Attorney-General of 11 January, 1693, that the letters patent to Margaret, Lady Culpeper and others, granting them the Northern Neck in Virginia, are good and valid in law. Ordered that they enjoy the benefit of them accordingly. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 219-221.]

Jan. 26.
Whitehall.
35. Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition of Sir Thomas Laurence, Bart., to the Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Rich. Colinge. ½ *p. Annexed,*

35. i. Petition of Sir Thomas Laurence to the King. I was appointed Secretary of Maryland in September, 1691, but did not reach the Colony till September, 1692. There I found that by two Acts recently passed a great part of the fees of my office had been diverted to the Governor, and another part of them diverted to another office by a single order in Council of 17 August, 1692. My protests have been disregarded. I beg that the fees belonging to my office may be restored to me. *Copy.* 1½ *pp. The whole endorsed.* Recd. 31 Jan. Read 11 Feb., 1692-3. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *Nos.* 99, 99 i; *and* 8, *pp.* 91-94.]

[Jan. 26.]
36. Abstract of the complaints in the foregoing petition. 1 *p. Attached,*

36. i. Copy of order of the Council of Maryland, 17 August, 1692, to separate the Chancery Office and records from those of the Provincial Court, and the fees likewise. 1 *p.*

36. ii. Memorandum of the Acts of Maryland relating to the Secretary's fees. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *Nos.* 100 i, 100 ii.]

Jan. 26.
37. Minutes of Council of New York. Order for grant of land to Jane Berriman. Report of the Committee on Major Ingoldsby's accounts. Agreed to allow to William Blathwayt 5 per cent. on all sums arising from the revenue, as Auditor-General. Orders for payment of the Collector's salary. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 368, 369, *and p.* 391.]

Jan. 30.
38. Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Report on John Usher's accounts brought up and read. Day of thanksgiving appointed for the successes of their Majesties' arms. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., p.* 216.]

Jan. 31.
Boston.
39. Lieutenant Governor Usher to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I gave you an account of my arrival in New Hampshire. On the 29th October the Assembly, having passed by-laws, settled Courts and provided for raising money, was dissolved. I could obtain neither Courts nor money until I would consent to an act to prevent prosecution of all law-suits above £20, which act was made only to prevent Mr. Allen from endeavouring to enjoy what he apprehends to be his right. Such is their

wilfulness that they will neither raise money for defence of the place nor pay Mr. Allen what he demands to enable him to support the Government and defend the province. I pointed out that the Massachusetts Government expected them to find provisions for the soldiers sent by it, and that six months' provisions would cost £362, but all that I could obtain from the Assembly was a rate of eighteen pence a head and of three pence in the pound, which may amount to £150, a sum too small even to mount the great guns which the King graciously sent to an ungrateful country. They hope by refusing money to compel the King to annex them to Massachusetts. I think that it would be better to keep them distinct until a General Governor is sent to take over all from Connecticut to Nova Scotia. Until then I see no prospect of an end to the war. I find that the people are against Kingly Government, whatever else they pretend to. The King's Commission was never more slighted than by those who petitioned for annexation to Massachusetts, and in truth the Government has so far been no expense to them. But if joined to Massachusetts they hope at a favourable opportunity to throw off the Kingly Government and that they may return to their former Charter-Constitution; and upon this they will adventure unless timely prevented. In the Massachusetts Government many loyal subjects complain greatly of arbitrary proceedings and hardships put upon them, only because they favour Kingly Government. The Acts of Navigation are frequently violated by sending enumerated commodities to France, Holland and Spain, and importing goods from those places without clearing in England. The King's collectors are laid aside and obstructed in their duty and threatened with imprisonment for attempting to do it. New ports are appointed and naval officers also, which were not in Sir E. Andros's time, merely to encourage breaches of the Acts. The Commissioners of Customs can tell you more. The Collector is diligent and faithful in his place, which is sufficient to make him maligned by the Government. Sir William Phips has passed many laws. That for raising money is, I think, contrary to their Charter, which gives them no power to do so except for defence and support of the country. But I am informed that money is raised to pay for the Canada expedition, which was not authorised by the King and cost £100,000, besides the loss of 1,000 lives. It is to be hoped that the people are not to be taxed for things done without authority. There is now a rate of £30,000 imposed, to be paid in May. Never was there such a time to send a General Governor here. You will observe that the Councillor's oath is to give advice to the Governor and for the Government, but not on behalf of the King, as it should be. It was my fortune to be a Councillor and Treasurer under Sir E. Andros. The revolution lost me £1,000. I thought it my duty to submit my accounts to the King's Exchequer and obtained an order for the Government of Massachusetts to examine them. They find that I have disbursed £850 more than I received, but so far I can get no report from them. I have received not a penny yet as Governor of New Hampshire, and hope you will give orders for a salary to be paid to me from the date of my commission. I shall do my duty, but as my business lies in Boston, I beg dismissal from the post. *Signed.*

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John Usher. 2½ *pp.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 19 July, 1693. [*Board of Trade.* New Hampshire, 1. *No.* 19 ; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXVII., pp.* 238-243.]

Jan. 31. Boston. **40.** John Usher to the Earl of Nottingham. The Assembly sat from 4th to 29th October, and passed several Acts. On my arrival I asked the Council what laws and revenue were in being, and they said none, nor could be but by Act of Governor and Assembly. Notwithstanding this, duties of impost were paid to one Captain Stileman all the time from the overthrow of Sir Edmund Andros till my arrival. Yet now that the Government is settled by the King, let it be never so easy, it is such a burden that they had rather perish than act with any cheerfulness as to support thereof. I acquainted the Assembly that as Massachusetts supplied men, this Province was expected to supply provisions, which for 6 months would be £362, and reminded them that before my arrival they had engaged with Massachusetts to raise *pro rata* with them, or 10*s*. a head. Still all that I could raise was 18*d*. a head and 3*d*. in the pound, which will amount to about £150, which will not be enough to mount the guns sent by the King to this ungrateful people; and though there is absolute necessity for constant attendance of a captain and gunner for the King's fort, I cannot get the Council to appoint a certain salary for them. Sir William Phips has appointed a naval office at Kittery side. As only two vessels of 50 tons burden belong there I look upon this only as a cloak to rob the King by violating the Acts of Navigation, and as vessels at all times have made entries and paid duties to the Governor in Hampshire I am resolved to assert the right of the river according to the Commission until I receive the King's orders. I learn that the Assembly are addressing the King to annex them to Massachusetts on account of their poverty. It is not poverty but disaffection to Kingly Government. Never was greater affront put on the King's Commission than when I arrived. Endeavour was made that the Councillors nominated by the King should not accept, and they have manifested their anger towards those who did accept. It would be better to keep the province distinct until a General Governor is sent over, which is much desired. A levy of 100 soldiers would also be a great security. The loyal subjects in Massachusetts implore the King to annex all the Governments from Connecticut to Nova Scotia under one Governor General; otherwise they see no likelihood of an end of the war nor relief from the grievances under which they suffer from arbitrary proceedings, especially towards those favourable to royal government. I was asked in England as to the capability of New England to supply naval stores. In two or three years' time pitch, tar and rosin could be supplied sufficient for both England and Holland. Hemp needs good seed and understanding men to raise it. I send copy of a letter from Governor Fletcher to Sir William Phips, and copy of a letter sent by our Governor to New York with reflections on the Court at home. I send also the proceedings of Governor Fletcher's messengers, by which you may judge how much esteemed here are persons at Court at home and how necessary it is to have such in places of trust. I think that a

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Governor General and 200 soldiers should be sent here as speedily as possible. *Signed.* John Usher. 2 *pp.* *Endorsed.* Recd. July 19, '93. *Enclosed,*

40. I. Narrative of the messenger sent to Boston by Governor Fletcher. I set out from New York on the 7th January 1692-3, and on the 16th arrived at Boston, where I applied to Colonel Joseph Dudley and Governor Usher, and presented them my letters from Governor Fletcher. They showed great willingness to oblige Governor Fletcher and sent to acquaint Sir W. Phips, who was just returned from Rhode Island, of my arrival. Sir William fixed nine o'clock the following morning for me to wait upon him, which I did in company with Governor Usher and presented my letters in the presence of Mr. Usher, Joshua Moody and one Jackson, Sir William's clerk. Sir William gave Gouverneur's letter to his clerk to be translated, when I pointed out that there was already a translation. After the letter was read I asked about Gouverneur, when the Governor said that he would consider of it and then reflected extraordinarily upon Governor Sloughter, Major Ingoldsby and Governor Fletcher, justifying Leisler, and saying that if he had delivered the fort to Major Ingoldsby he would have deserved to be hanged. He told me that if Sloughter had lived he must have stood at the bar for putting Leisler and Milborne to death. I answered that if he had, it would have been for not hanging them all. I asked for his answer as to Martha's Vineyard; he answered that he had sent me; but I required another for Governor Fletcher. He then fell a railing against Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson, saying that he had never done a good action in his life. I replied that he had never done a bad one and that the King knew him to be a better man. He then said that the King did not know him, that he had been recommended by some courtier, and reflected upon the Court for putting improper persons in places of trust. I then told him, according to instructions, that Governor Fletcher intended to be at Martha's Vineyard early in the spring, before he went to Albany, and since Sir William pretended that Martha's Vineyard was in the Charter of Massachusetts, I told him that Governor Fletcher would meet him there. Sir William asked if I came to challenge; I replied that I came to deliver my message and had done so. He enquired if I had any such orders; I replied that I had my private instructions which I would show to no one. He told me that if they were my own words I was an impudent fellow; I answered that I thought so too, but that the words were not mine. Sir William then said that he would take the words as a challenge, and would certainly meet Governor Fletcher. I told him that he might interpret it as he pleased. He then said that if he heard Governor Fletcher was at Martha's Vineyard he would take him prisoner if it cost him twopence, and that he would give

him cause to repent it. Many reflections also he made on Governor Fletcher, saying that he would do his business at home, that he would not long be at New York, that he was short-lived, and then went on vindicating Leisler. I told him that the King and Council were of another mind, having pronounced the whole of the proceedings against Leisler to be legal. He said that he knew better. I told him that Governor Fletcher brought over the judgment of of the King and Council; he said it was false and would not be denied. I then again asked for Gouverneur to be delivered to me, as he was a fugitive under sentence. He said that he would speak with him and then give an answer. I pointed out that Gouverneur's letter reflected on himself; but he did not disown the matter of fact, only saying that it was the business of the King's Governors to do what they could against the common enemy. Sir William then declared that Governor Fletcher had the Queen's orders to release the prisoners, but had none the less kept them, in order to force them to petition.

On the 19th January I received a summons from Sir William Phips to attend the Council. After waiting some time I was called up and was ordered to relate to the Council my message. I said that I had no message to the Council but only to himself, and that I had delivered it in Governor Usher's presence. He then asked for my instructions: I told him that I could not show them as they were private. He told me he would commit me till I showed them: I answered that he might do his pleasure. Whereupon he told me that I was an impudent, saucy, pitiful jackanapes. I answered that Governor Fletcher would never have sent such a person as express messenger. He threatened to handle me severely, and I told him that he might hang me, but I would do my master's message. He told me that I had abused him: I answered that it was not my custom to abuse any, especially him. Turning to the Council he said, "He justifies his words and says they are no abuse." I said that the words were not mine but Governor Fletcher's, and that if I had gone beyond my orders I would give security to answer for the same to Governor Fletcher, and when he denied that I came on the King's business, I shewed that my pass spake otherwise. He told me I was a pitiful, saucy rascal; and when I protested against such treatment Mr. Stoughton said that not I but Gouverneur was meant. I said that I could take the words as spoken only to myself. Sir William then pulled a paper out of his pocket wherein I was accused of having said fourteen months before at New York that Sir William Phips was a coward and a fool, and deserved to be hanged. I denied the words and told him who was the true author, James Barry, but he said he knew better and would take the other's word before my oath. He then returned to it that Governor Fletcher had challenged him, and that his impertinent and scurrilous letter signified as much; and then asked of the Council that I should be committed. Mr. Stoughton spoke for me, and urged that an express must not be served so. I was then committed to the custody of the Marshal for half an hour, and was then told that for the present I was dismissed, but must attend the Council. Barry and Gouverneur were seen in company with Sir William's secretaries on the same night. 3 *pp.*

Here follows copy of Governor Fletcher's letter to Sir William Phips, 6 January, 1693. I send you copy of a letter from Boston by one Abraham Gouverneur. Possibly you may not know the person, but the ill consequences of the handing about of this letter, with your name as voucher of the truth of the contents, oblige me to say that, if their assertions are true, you have forgot your duty to the King and your manners to gentlemen. If you have not discoursed ~~such things with~~ one who has fled from this province after conviction and sentence for murder, and if what he says be invented, you will think fit for your own vindication to secure him and return him to New York, whence he fled with apparent designs of disturbing the peace of the Government. I hope you will think it reasonable to give me satisfaction in a matter of this moment, wherein the chief concern is their Majesties' service. ½ *p.*

40. II. Copy of Abraham Gouverneur's letter of 12 October, 1692, relating an interview with Sir William Phips, in which the latter showed great sympathy with him and Leisler and spoke ill of the New York Council. *Abstracted in the preceding volume of this Calendar, No.* 2548. *Dutch, with English translations.* 4 *pp.*

40. III. Governor Sir William Phips to Governor Fletcher. Boston, 27 January, 1692-3. I have sent you several letters in the hope of maintaining a good correspondence between us, but your aversion therein is shewn by your contriving ways to prevent it. You want some person of understanding to read Gouverneur's letter distinctly and shew you the coherence of sentence and the meaning of stops, the want of which has occasioned your mistaking Gouverneur's opinion of you for my discourse to him. No part of it concerns me, as his own letter to you shews (*see No.* 27). I see no cause to deliver Gouverneur to your jailor, for it seems that you were obliged by the Queen's order to release him. Your absurd abusive letter demonstrates that if I have forgotten my manners to gentlemen I have forgotten what you never had. I have observed my duty to the King at all times and in particular by asking you what assistance you can send us in the spring for an attack on Canada, but instead of sending answer and concurrence in so good and just a design you send a herald and challenge me to a meeting on Martha's Vineyard, which you mean to take by force, though it is annexed by Charter to Massachusetts. Your jailor has been as insolent in delivering this challenge as you were inconsiderate in sending it. If

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you are resolved to assert your power at Martha's Vineyard I shall take such measures to defend it as you may not like. I am only sorry their Majesties' affairs must suffer because your advisers use their royal names to cover their own designs. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 561. *Nos.* 18, 18I.-III.]

Jan. 31. H.M.S. Conception, Boston. **41.** Captain Fairfax, R.N., to Mr. Sotherne. My stores and provisions are all expended some months since, all of which I have reported to the Governor as well as the defects of this vessel. Without a new upper deck fore and aft she will be unfit for the summer's service; but I find that neither he nor any other persons have any instructions in the matter, and I receive little encouragement from him or from the country. I have moved for a survey, but cannot receive any answer. I have given my warrant to the purser for 224 days' provisions, who has obtained credit from Mr. Jahleel Brenton. I have now laid up the ship for the winter. *Signed.* Robt. Fairfax. 1 *p. Copy of the foregoing.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 15 Jan., 1693-4. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *Nos.* 22, 23.]

Jan. 31. H.M.S. Conception. **42.** Captain Fairfax, R.N., to Mr. Sotherne. I have before now hinted to you concerning my uneasiness in this station. It is known by every gentleman here that no one commanding one of the King's ships was ever used with common civility, but on the contrary basely abused. I have endeavoured to comply with the humours of those in authority here so far as becomes a gentleman, but find that nothing that bears the name shall be so treated. I wish that I could serve the King elsewhere, for I am sensible that I lie much out of the way of promotion, and beg your favour to obtain my removal from this station. *Signed.* Robt. Fairfax. *Copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 15 Jan., 1693-4. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 24.]

Jan. 31. Dartmouth. **43.** John Dottin to John Ive. I found Mr. John Nelson at Brest on a man of war, bound for Rochefort. I came with him from Quebec in Canada having suffered eight months' imprisonment. He is kept close prisoner and will be until the end of the war unless solicitation be made for him. The French say that if he should return to England, Quebec and those parts would soon be lost to them; and there will be no quietness in America until that is done. Pray use your interest to procure his release. A French officer has come back to France in our man-of-war to present to the King plans of Boston and New York, which they know well. The Chevalier Deaux is likewise come, having escaped from prison at Boston, as are also a French protestant who is one of the best pilots in New England, and other gentlemen, who have been sent home from Quebec to ask for twelve frigates and 2,000 soldiers. I am told that this has been granted, that the preparations are well advanced and that the expedition will sail in March, pick up more troops at Quebec and attack Boston and New York. If this be so, those places will be in much danger unless a squadron be sent from England. Piscataqua is also threatened, also Rhode Island (which our ships would have attacked but for foul winds), also Pemaquid

Fort, which is so situated that ships can storm it. It ought to have been built further up the bay. *Signed.* John Dottin. *Holograph.* 2 *pp.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 10 Feb., 92-3, from Sir Wm. Warren. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 2.]

Jan. 31. **44**. Minutes of Council of New York. A letter having been received from Major Ingoldsby at Albany complaining of the rottenness of the stockades, it was agreed to recommend to the Assembly the building of a stone fort at Albany. Order for audit of Governor Sloughter's accounts. Committee appointed to consider a method for regular payment of the Government's debts out of the fund provided by the Act of Assembly. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 369, 370; *and pp.* 391, 392.]

Jan. 31. **45**. Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for careening of H.M.S. Guernsey, and for martial law to cease to-morrow. Order for sale of an unseaworthy ship, for appointment of additional justices for St. Andrew's parish, and for prosecution of several persons by the Attorney General. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 239, 240.]

Feb. 2. **46**. Minutes of Council of New York. Petitions considered. Order for payment to the Governor of £130, being the expenses of his own and his family's passage from England. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 370; *and p.* 392.]

Feb. 2. **47**. Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Proclamation for a day of thanksgiving approved. Report on John Usher's accounts referred for further consideration. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 216-217.]

Feb. 2. **Whitehall.** **48**. The King to Sir William Phips. We have fitted out a squadron of twelve ships with 1,000 good soldiers on board and directed it to sail from the West Indies so as to reach New England by the end of May or middle of June at latest. There they will refit, and take with them such reinforcement of men and ships as New England shall appoint, sufficient to attack the French with success in Canada. You will therefore urge the Assembly of Massachusetts to have all things ready, for if the present opportunity be lost through delay, it may never come again. We have also sent Thomas Cox to explain to you our further intentions; and you will consult with Governor Fletcher as to the measures most desirable to be taken. *Countersigned.* Nottingham. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 454-458.]

Feb. 2. **Whitehall.** **49**. Order of the King in Council. That copy of the petition of Elizabeth Salenave be sent to Governor Codrington, with instructions that, if her statements be found true, he shall give orders for the confirmation of her inheritance and the restoration of her goods to her. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *pp.* 115, 116.]

Feb. 2. **Whitehall.** **50**. Order of the King in Council. For a commission and instructions to be prepared for Captain John Goddard as Governor of Bermuda. *Signed.* John Nicholas. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 2. *No.* 8; *and* 28, *p.* 46.]

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Feb. 4.
Bermuda.

51. Governor Richier to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The mortal fever which destroyed so many in the West Indies got among us in June last, killing in three months 767 persons, white and black, of whom 127 only were slaves. There remain but 610 fit to bear arms, and all the Council are dead except Richard Peniston, William Pitt, Thomas Foster, Samuel Trott and Charles Walker. The mortality has not begotten a better disposition in the remaining inhabitants to obedience and loyalty. I am forced to suffer many affronts to the King's rights and authority lest by failing to punish the offenders the King's power should be absolutely despised. An oath is of no account here, except so far as it serves the interest of the swearer. I have not the means to encourage by rewards, nor can I possibly punish offenders, for I know but of two, the sheriff being one, who have inclination and courage enough to serve the King. I should not trouble you about so small a place except that its importance requires a better settlement of the Government than I can yet effect. I beg you to call attention to my former representations as to its defencelessness and its unprofitableness in its present state. These Islands lie almost in the middle of the King's dominions in America, so many ships to and from the Colonies pass by Bermuda, as also ships bound for Jamaica and Southward to England. Virginia ships also pass close by in going to and from England. All knowing merchants and mariners who put in here conclude that if Bermuda were in an enemy's hand the American trade would be in great measure destroyed in time of war. The shelves and rocks are our chief defence. Of our 610 men few could make use of their arms on occasion. The forts are but slenderly guarded and may easily be surprised; and if the castle and the harbour which it commands were taken, the whole country would fall an easy prey to the enemy. One company of soldiers could defend the castle and the opposite fort, and guard the magazine in the town against surprise. But more strength is needed to prevent an enemy from landing, which can be done in boats in several places. Soldiers in the King's pay would obey commands and set an example to the inhabitants, who seeing the King's regard for them would recognise to whom their duty and allegiance is due. If you think it not worth while to send a company to defend the Islands, there can be little profit from them owing to the increasing sterility of the soil and the epidemic idleness of the inhabitants. The only produce of profit to the King's revenue is tobacco, and this year there is not enough to load a vessel of thirty tons. I have filled up the vacancies in the Council by appointing Henry Fifield, Thomas Walmsley, William Outerbridge, Patrick Downing and Thomas Harford, as the men most fitting from character and estate. *Signed.* I. Richier. 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 19 Aug., 1693. [*Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 2. *No.* 9; *and* 21. *pp.* 88-91.]

Feb. 4.
Bermuda.

52. Governor Richier to the Earl of Nottingham. I enclose copy of a letter that I have written to the Lords of Trade and Plantations from whom I have received no commands since my arrival. I beg you not to let the government of these Islands be subject to the directing of a fanatic scrivener. If you think them of sufficient

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importance I hope that you will send forces sufficient for their defence. *Signed.* I. Richier. *Holograph.* 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 477. *No.* 49.]

Feb. 6. **53.** Instrument of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina conveying the right of granting land in Carolina to Governor Philip Ludwell, or in case of his death or absence to James Colleton, or in case of Colleton's death or absence to Thomas Smith, or in case of Smith's death or absence to Paul Grimball. *Signed.* Craven, Ashley, John Archdale for Thomas Archdale, Tho. Amy, P. Colleton. Form of indenture for grants of land. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., pp.* 210-213.]

Feb. 6. **54.** Rules and instructions for granting land in Carolina. Two counties, Craven County and Berkeley County, have been laid out in blocks of 12,000 acres. Five hundred acres are to be set apart on any navigable river for a town, the site to be as high up the river as the biggest ship can reach. The squares containing this 500 acres is to be called a Colony, and two squares backward from the river, with the two squares behind them, making six squares in all, are to be a precinct, within which, and within the three squares on the opposite side of the river, proprietors may have not more than 800 acres, and other dignitaries from 200 to 600 acres. Ferries are to be established. Any of the squares chosen by a proprietor shall be a seignory. Holders of 6,000 acres and upwards may have river-frontage equal to the depth of their blocks, holders of less than 6,000 acres are to have river-frontage in different proportions. Fifty acres may be granted for each white servant imported. *Here follow* forms of grant and indenture. *Signed as the preceding.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., pp.* 213-219.]

Feb. 7. **55.** Petition of Joshua van Belle to the Lord President. Petitioner has a suit to avoid paying insurance of the ship St. Jago de la Victoria, and desires to have a copy of the memorial of the Governor and Council of Jamaica, reversing the condemnation of the ship. 1 *p. In the margin.* Order of Lord President Carmarthen to the Clerk of Council to supply copy of the memorial. *Signed.* Carmarthen, P. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 2.]

Feb. 7. **56.** Commission to Thomos Povey to be Clerk of the Naval Office of Jamaica. *Countersigned.* Nottingham. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 137, 138.]

Feb. 7. **57.** Minutes of Coucil of Barbados. Order for a day of general thanksgiving for restoration of the healthiness of the Island. A special despatch vessel hired for £250 to carry letters to England and back. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 398-400.]

Feb. 8. **Barbados.** **58.** Proclamation for a day of thanksgiving for deliverance of the Island from the late contagious sickness. *Copy.* ½ *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 25 March, 1693. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 1.]

Feb. 8. **Barbados.** **59.** The Attorney General of Barbados to the Attorney General of England. By Governor Kendall's order I have sent you a very exact account of Colonel Hallett's case both in the Court of

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Exchequer and the Court of Errors here, from which he has appealed to their Majesties in Council. In this business we have used the common methods of this place, which we endeavour to bring as near to those of England as the constitution of the place and people will admit, and I am witness that this cause has been carried on with all the gentleness imaginable. If it should be alleged by any of Colonel Hallett's friends that the forfeiture much exceeds the offence, then I say that Hallett has only himself to blame, by putting himself beyond the reach of mercy through his resolute defence and justification of his crimes. He was advised by his friends to take another course, but he thought fit to do otherwise. The money is now paid to the King's Receiver and becomes part of the revenue, so that we have done with Colonel Hallett here, and doubt not that our action will be approved in England. His Excellency desires you to attend the case in Council and to take all measures to secure confirmation of the judgment. *Signed.* Ro. Hooper. 1¼ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 2.]

Feb. 8. **60.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Draft Commission for Lieutenant-Governor Goddard considered, and, with omission of the clauses as to the powers of Admiralty, approved. Governor Richier's request for stores ordered to be sent to the Board of Ordnance.

Governor Fletcher's letter reporting his arrival and an address from the Council and Assembly of New York read. Order for the Attorney-General to examine the Charter of Connecticut and the grants of New Jersey to ascertain the powers of government reserved to the King therein. Agreed to recommend that a first rate frigate be despatched for defence of New York and that the arrears of the two foot companies there be paid. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 161-165.]

Feb. 8. **61.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That a list of the stores of war needed for Bermuda be sent to Sir H. Goodrick, Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, with a request for a list of the stores of war sent to Bermuda in 1689 and for his opinion as to the furnishing of the stores now asked for. [*Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 28. *p.* 84.]

Feb. 8. **62.** William Blathwayt to the Attorney General. Asking him to examine the Charter of Connecticut, and the grants of New Jersey, East and West, and report as to the King's powers therein. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 3; *and* 48. *p.* 10.]

Feb. 8. **63.** Minutes of General Assembly of Massachusetts. The Representatives reported the choice of Nehemiah Jewett as temporary Speaker. The Governor recommended to the Representatives to supply money for payment of soldiers and for other emergencies. John Usher attended with his accounts.

Feb. 9. Bill for regulation of cornfields, cattle and fences read and debated. Order for the clearing of Jeremiah Toy's ship.

Feb. 10. Bill for regulation of cornfields again debated. Conference with the Representatives as to a supply of money.

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Feb. 11. Bill to encourage the killing of wolves read and debated. Daniel Wilcox and Henry Head brought before Council for high misdemeanours and committed to custody. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 375-377.]

Feb. 9.
Whitehall. **64.** Order of the King in Council. Approving the draft Commission prepared for Captain John Goddard to be Governor of Jamaica. *Signed.* John Nicholas. [*Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 28. *pp.* 49, 50.]

Feb. 9. **65.** Sir H. Goodrick to John Povey. I cannot attend the Council to-day, my health being worse; but the stores from Bermuda are undoubtedly needed and, excepting the powder, are of small importance. [*Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 28. *p.* 85.]

Feb. 9. **66.** Order of the King in Council. That the Officers of Ordnance shall despatch stores of ammunition [*list given*] to Bermuda. [*Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 28. *pp.* 85, 86.]

Feb. 9.
Whitehall. **67.** Order of the King in Council. Referring to Lords of Trade and Plantations a petition of Lord Baltimore, praying for the King's positive orders to Governor Copley to receive the port duties or anchorage money as formerly, according to the royal orders already issued on that behalf. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 556. *No.* 15.]

Feb. 9.
Whitehall. **68.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition of Richard and Killian Van Rensselaer to Lords of Trade and Plantation for report. *Signed.* John Nicholas. ½ *p.* *Annexed,*

68. I. Petition of Richard and Killian Van Rensselaer to the King. For orders to be given to Governor Fletcher to restore them to possession of Rensselaerswyck. *Copy.* ½ *p.*

68. II. Warrant of James, Duke of York. For the issue of patents from the New York Government to the petitioners for Rensselaerswyck. *Copy.* 1½ *p.* *The whole endorsed.* Recd. same day. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *Nos.* 4, 4 I., II.; *and* (*order only*) 48, *p.* 191.]

Feb. 9. **69.** Minutes of Council of New York. Report of the audit of Peter Delanoy's accounts read and approved. Committee appointed to report on the address of the Mayor and Corporation of New York for confirmation of their charter and for additional privileges. Orders for sundry payments.
Feb. 10. Captain Clarke having returned from Boston, the letters of Sir W. Phips and Gouverneur, as well as Captain Clarke's own narrative were read. Captain Clarke further reported that Gouverneur and Sir W. Phips were certainly together and that Gouverneur was expected to go to England shortly, to represent the party of malcontents, by Sir W. Phips's encouragement. The Council desired to address their Majesties on the subject and appointed members to draw up an address. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 370-372; *and pp.* 382-394.]

1693.
Feb. 10.
Barbados.

70. Governor Kendall to [the Lord President]. After the gracious assurances which I received on the 1st of September that we might expect a strong squadron of ships with a considerable strength of land-forces in the following October, and now that we are come to the 10th of February without news of them and without the arrival of a single ship from Europe for four months—you will believe that I cannot easily guess the cause of this unfortunate disappointment. The most rational conjecture I can make is that the dreadful news brought to England by the ships that sailed some time ago, has frightened all mankind away from us. It is a sad but real truth that I have now lived almost three years in the region of death, and that two thirds of those that have arrived, together with one half of the inhabitants, have since my being here paid their tribute to the Sovereign Prince of Terrors. But since it has pleased Almighty God to stay His afflicting hand and we have true reason to turn our humiliations into a day of thanksgiving I thought it would be well to send an express with the news that this Island is in a perfect state of health and in a very flourishing condition. The late distemper has been severely fatal to the regiments raised for an expedition against the French, having swept away Sir Timothy Thornhill, Lieut. Col. Read, besides inferior officers and no inconsiderable number of soldiers. I have repaired the breaches as well as I could, and the men that remain are good and very well disciplined. The raising and keeping of these men, together with the transport-ships, which have been taken up ever since October, has been a very great charge to this country; but what seems to be most grievous to the inhabitants is the thought of parting with any of their men for this intended expedition, considering the late mortality and the apprehension of what the slaves may attempt in their absence. Being satisfied that these are no idle fears I have thought it my duty to lay the case before you. The loss of Sir Timothy Thornhill is not only a great misfortune to this Island but to all English subjects in the West Indies, he being a brave and active gentleman. He died extremely in debt and has left his lady, with whom he had a considerable fortune, in a lamentable condition. If the King would bestow the £1,000 presented to Sir Timothy by this Island, on his widow, it would be a great charity and a prince-like consideration of her husband's merits. Though the French are much stronger than we are at sea, yet with the Diamond, frigate, and the Wild, prize, I have protected all our merchant ships and our commerce with North America. We have lost only two sloops, which were foolhardy enough to sail without convoy. I have laid out about £1,000 on keeping the two ships in repair, for which I have drawn bills in England. The Norwich, stationed at the Leeward Islands, was blown away from her anchors at St. Christophers seventeen weeks ago, and as she has never been heard of since we fear the worst for her. The bearer is under contract to wait twenty days for your orders before he returns. *Signed.* J. Kendall. *Holograph.* 2 *pp.* *Endorsed.* R. 27 March, '93.

Duplicate of the foregoing, dated 13 Feb. *Unsigned.* [*America and West Indies.* 456. *Nos.* 41, 42.]

1693.

Feb. 10. **71.** Governor Kendall to the Lords of Trade and Plantations. A transcript of the foregoing letter of same date, as far as the account of the loss of H.M.S. Norwich, from which point the letter proceeds as follows:—Having since Colonel Stede's departure for England taken upon me the receipt of the casual revenue, I think it my duty to give you the following account of Colonel Hallett. Though bound over to take his trial next Grand Sessions and meanwhile to be of good behaviour, he had nevertheless the insolence to beat and wound one of my servants, without any provocation, before the meeting of the Sessions. His recognizances were therefore estreated in the Court of Exchequer, but he made an appeal in error to myself in Council, having hopes of better success, since his brother-in-law and son-in-law are both of the Council. Nevertheless he lost his case, but being still dissatisfied he petitioned to me for leave to appeal to their Majesties in Council, which I granted on his depositing £2,000, as I am directed in my instructions. I beg you to recommend this case to the Attorney-General, whose care therein will do a great deal of right to the royal affairs here and will discourage such litigious persons in future. Hallett has an ill opinion of his cause, for he had the impudence to offer me £300 to favour his case in the Council. It was with difficulty, I fear, that I mastered my feelings. *Signed.* J. Kendall. 2 *pp.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 24 March. Read 1 May, '93. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 3; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 331-335.]

Feb. 10. **72.** Abstract of the foregoing letter. 1½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 4.]

Feb. 10. **73.** Statement of the case of John Hallett by himself. Setting forth that his original quarrel with the Governor arose from his unwillingness to give up his land for the fortifications without compensation, that the Governor's resolution to bind him over to take his trial was sudden and unwarranted, and that the assault, for which his recognizances were estreated, was in defence of a woman at his house against a drunken fellow. *The whole.* 7 *pp.* *Copy.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 5.]

Feb. 10. **74.** Certificate of the boatswain and carpenter of H.M.S. Nonsuch, that Captain Short refused to sign their expense of stores unless they first certified that the ship was endangered by riding at Pemaquid, and that if they ever signed anything to that effect it was in ignorance. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 25.]

Feb. 11. **75.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Report of the Solicitor General on the Charter of Connecticut and grant of New Jersey read. Resolved to send a circular to the Colonies bidding them give assistance to New York when called upon; and other orders given.

Sir Thomas Laurence's petition read, and orders given for the Acts respecting his office to be examined, and for himself to be admitted to his office on giving the usual security. Address of the Council of Maryland as to the suspension of Mr. Frisby read, and copy ordered to be sent to Mr. Frisby.

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Petition of William Talbot, for the post of Escheator of the Leeward Islands, read and rejected. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 165-167.]

Feb. 11. **76.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. To recommend that letters be sent to Connecticut and Rhode Island bidding them give help to New York if required; that a Commission be given to the Governor of New York to command the Militia of Connecticut, and that Joseph Dudley and William Pinhorne be removed from the Council unless they reside within the province of New York. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *p.* 12.]

Feb. 11. **77.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. To-morrow the letters may be sent to Connecticut and Rhode Island, as to the other Colonies in North America, ordering them to assist New York. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., p.* 420.]

Feb. 13. **78.** The Solicitor General to Lords of Trade and Plantations. As to Connecticut and East and West Jersey I am of opinion that in virtue of prerogative and sovereignty the King may appoint Governors with such powers to raise men and furnish provisions for the necessary defence of subjects or of neighbour Colonies as he may think fit. I conceive that the proprietor of New York may assign his propriety in New Jersey (which is part of New York) to others, but cannot thereby sever New Jersey from New York so as to cease to be a part thereof, dependent on the government thereof and liable to contribute men and provisions for its defence. *Signed.* Tho. Trevor. 1¼ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New York 5, *No.* 5; *and* 48, *p.* 11.]

Feb. 13. H.M.S. Nonsuch, Boston. **79.** Thomas Dobbins to the Lords of the Admiralty. The Governor has suspended Captain Short, and put me in command in his place. I am the person who carried the King ashore from his barge at Torbay, and obtained a warrant as gunner of the Nonsuch. Both officers and men seem very well satisfied at Captain Short's removal, as he was constantly confining his officers and beating and tyrannising over his men, so much so that the officers threatened to lay down their warrants and the men to desert. He is of so morose a temper that in his drunkenness he has grossly abused many loyal subjects. *Signed.* Thomas Dobbins, late gunner. 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 15 Jan., 1693-4. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 26.]

Feb. 13. **80.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for pressing two vessels for heaving down H.M.S. Guernsey. Two persons summoned to appear before next Council. Order for two English prisoners to be claimed from Petit Guavos. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *p.* 240.]

Feb. 13. **81.** Extract from Minutes of Council of New York. Setting forth that in the Council's opinion Massachusetts has no right to Martin's Vineyard. *Copy.* 2 *pp.*

Duplicate of the above. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 579. *Nos.* 25, 26.]

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Feb. 13. **82.** Minutes of Council of New York. Letter from Major Ingoldsby read reporting the arrival of 350 French and 200 Indians within twelve leagues of Senectady. Resolved to despatch 300 men from the City Regiment and others adjacent by water to Kingston, to order Colonel Beckman to secure all the horses in Ulster to carry the detachment to Albany, and to apprise Major Ingoldsby at once that reinforcements are on the way and that the Governor will accompany them. The Governor laid a letter from Sir William Phips and a printed copy of the New England charter before the Council, and asked for their opinion as to Martin's Vineyard.

Feb. 14. The Governor announced the receipt of a second letter from Major Ingoldsby, confirming his former report that the French and Indians had taken the first and second castles of the Maquas, and remained there in despair of being able to get back, the ice being broken up on the rivers. The Governor announced his intention of going to Albany, and Colonel Bayard's offer to go with him was accepted. Order for sloops to be prepared immediately, and for certain money payments in connection with the journey.

Feb. 15. Ordered that a letter be sent to the neighbouring Colonies to report the news of yesterday, to announce that the Governor had already embarked with 200 men for Albany leaving 150 men to follow to-day, and to appeal to them to contribute something to the expenses. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 372-374; *and pp.* 394-397.]

Feb. 13. **83.** Minutes of General Assembly of Massachusetts. Bill for explaining and altering several Acts passed last Session, read.

Feb. 14. Bills to encourage the killing of wolves, for the regulation of seamen, and for registering births and deaths, read.

Feb. 15. Bill for registration of births and deaths, and for altering certain Acts of last Session, read. John Usher's accounts sent to the Secretary's office to be copied.

Feb. 16. Bill for explaining and altering former Acts again read and debated. Bills to grant £100 to Increase Mather and to abate eighteenpence in the pound to such as shall forthwith pay the full of their assessments, read.

Feb. 17. Bills for registering births and deaths, and for altering former Acts, read and passed.

Feb. 18. Bill for continuing several duties of impost and excise, read and passed. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 377-379.]

Feb. 14.
New York. **84.** Governor Fletcher to [William Blathwayt]. The papers that I enclose will, I fear, take more time than you can spare for perusal. They will shew you that I have a very ill neighbour. While I am labouring to heal the wounds caused by the outrages of Leisler, Sir William Phips has been acting as the attested copies of documents herewith sent will shew. These papers shew his principles. He has also seized Martin's Vineyard, which has always been part of this Government and is named neither in the Charter of Massachusetts nor in his Commission. All the people there hold their lands under the seal of this province and have contributed to our charge for the defence of Albany. Yet I must not levy war against him, though provoked by his unmannerly letter to meet him there;

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I could cheerfully do so, but hope to see him when we may do so without prejudice to the King's service. I must ask for your favour not only to this province at large but for the two companies here, which are under great discouragement. Four would be too few to answer the service. There are no returns of money since my coming. £1,120 is put down to Colonel Sloughter of which I can get no account; and men grow old and die here as fast as in Europe. I think that it would be well to send two companies more while the war lasts, or at any rate recruits to make the present companies up to 200 men. I find the Council here men of the best parts, quality and estate in the province. I cannot name six to fill vacancies, as my instructions bid me. Sir William Phips calls them King James's Council, but I find them all zealous for their Majesties' service and ready on all occasions to advance money from their private purses for the same. Colonel Van Cortlandt and Mr. Brooke have lately shown their regard for you in a debate in Council. I had no account of that matter until Mr. Brooke told me that it had formerly been contested. I ordered the debate to be renewed, and spoke my sentiments. It is utterly impossible for this poor decayed province to defend itself without help from our neighbours. Our trade is quite lost and our charge very great. The neighbouring Colonies acknowledge no Government from the Crown but harbour our deserters and rob us of our trade by imposing no duties and ignoring the Acts of Trade and Navigation. I shall not say a word of that jargon in New England nor of that machine their Governor, but shall beg you to read the enclosed papers. An express is just come from Albany saying that the French and Indians are marching on Senectady, which calls me to attend that service. It is a curse on these occasions to attend wind and water, but we cannot march by land. Mr. Graham is a very useful man, and deserves some mark of the Royal favour. Connecticut would add more strength to us than the Jerseys and and Pennsylvania. *Signed.* Ben. Fletcher. 2¼ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 3 June, 1693. *Duplicate.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 6; *and* 48. *pp.* 21, 22; *abstracted ibid. pp.* 46, 47.]

[Feb. 14.] **85.** Enclosures forwarded with the foregoing letter.

85. I. Copy of Governor Fletcher's letter of 6 January, to Sir William Phips. (*See No.* 40 I.) 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 19 July, 1693.

85. II. Copy of Abraham Gouverneur's letter of 12 Oct. 1692. Dutch.

85. III. Copy of Abraham Gouverneur's letter to Governor Fletcher of 20 Jan. 1693. (*See No.* 27.) *Endorsed as the preceding.*

85. IV. Copy of Sir W. Phips's letter to Governor Fletcher of 27 January, 1693. (*See No.* 40 III.) 1½ *pp. Endorsed as the preceding.*

85. V., VI. Copy of Captain Clarke's narrative of his mission to Boston. (*See No.* 40 I.) 5 *pp. Endorsed as No.* I. A second copy. 3½ *pp.*

85. VII. A third copy with copies of enclosures, *Nos.* I. and II.

85. VIII., IX. Minute of the Council of New York, 15 February 1693. Having read a letter from Sir W. Phips of 2nd January and the Charter of Massachusetts, we are of opinion that Massachusetts has no claim to Martin's Vineyard nor to any other Island to westward of Nantucket. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed as the preceding.*

Copy of the above. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *Nos.* 6 I.-VIII.]

Feb. 14. **New York.** **86.** Governor Fletcher to the Earl of Nottingham. I gave you an account of my arrival. Three weeks later I went up to the frontiers and put them in such a posture that nothing but cowardice, laziness or sleep itself can expose those places to the enemy. At my return the Assembly met and was cheerful beyond their ability in raising money for the public defence. My great business was to accommodate the differences occasioned by the arbitrary violence of Leisler. All things seemed to be calm beyond my hopes. Those who had renounced the Church and sacraments repaired cheerfully to both, and nothing of the former heat and rancour appeared, until suddenly all was in a flame again owing to a letter written by one of the condemned men who was released by the Queen's order. This man as soon as he was at liberty repaired to Boston and became the favourite of Sir William Phips. He quotes the following words from Sir William Phips, "Your counsel in England is chosen Parliament-man and your cause will then be sufficiently inspected, and there will be satisfaction for estates and I hope for blood too. For if what Governor Leisler and you did was ill, how do their Majesties sit on the throne?" I have sent the correspondence on the subject to Mr. Blathwayt, from which you will see that these men, having tasted the royal mercy, are now blown up to an expectation of revenge and reward by Sir William Phips, just at a time when all seemed satisfied with the mildness of the Government. Such of the party as were capable of it had been put into the commissions of the peace and militia. Sir William Phips has also violently seized on a part of this Government called Martin's Vineyard, whereby he has obtained the supplies that they were sending up to us for the common defence, and which we greatly need. It is very evident to me that this single Colony cannot support the present charge, while the neighbouring Colonies, under no Government or expense, harbour all who desert from us to avoid the burthen. Some of the best people of Connecticut have written to me desiring to become members of this province ; and the joining of it to New York would be a greater advantage than the Jerseys and Pennsylvania could bring. The Council here, whom Sir W. Phips endeavours to criminate as attached to King James, are zealous for their Majesties' service, the ablest men in parts and estates in the province, and always ready to advance money for the public good. Those who constantly attend are three Englishmen, three Dutchmen and a Frenchman. *Signed.* Ben. Fletcher. *Holograph.* 3 *pp.* *Endorsed.* R. July 18, '93.

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Duplicate of the foregoing. *America and West Indies.* 579. *Nos.* 27, 28.]

Feb. 14. Boston. **87.** Report of the defects of H.M.S. Conception. Estimated cost of making them good, £400. 1 *p.* *Copy.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 27.]

Feb. 15. Boston. **88.** Governor Sir William Phips to the Earl of Nottingham. I have been obliged to suspend Captain Richard Short from the command of H.M.S. Nonsuch and have appointed Thomas Dobbins, late gunner of the said ship, in his room. I did not appoint the lieutenant, according to custom, as I thought him unfit for the station; for when in sight of two Dutch men-of-war, which we met in the Channel on our voyage out from England, he pressed the captain to bear away and run his ship ashore to save their lives, fearing that they were French ships. Captain Dobbins is the most fit man in the ship for the command, being a sober and diligent office. He is the same person that carried the King from the barge to the shore, when he arrived at Torbay; and it was the King's commendation of him that gained him a warrant for being gunner. I was sorry to be obliged to make this alteration, but the fault was Captain Short's. First, before going on shore after my arrival here, I told Captain Short to be particularly careful to keep his men on board, as they would be wanted for immediate service; but he would not, and so lost great numbers by desertion. Then when I gave him my written order to cruise he could not obey it for want of men, whereupon he pressed men ashore without my warrant, which he might have had if he had desired it, and in pressing used such violence as greatly to disturb the country, for he beat and abused two Assemblymen, as enclosed depositions will prove. Secondly, in September, 1692, I went to Pemaquid in a sloop kept in pay by this country, and left orders to Captain Short to follow me immediately; instead of which he delayed starting for four or five days and then stopped at Piscataqua on the way, whereby I lost the opportunity of surprising several French and Indians in some small islands near Pemaquid, and after waiting several days longer than I had intended I was forced to return to Boston. Nor, though the wind was favourable, did Captain Short appear until some days after my departure. Thirdly, soon after I reached Boston I received a report, which seemed likely to be true, that three French men-of-war were arrived on the coast. I sent written orders to Captains Short and Fairfax of H.M. ships Nonsuch and Conception, then lying at Pemaquid, to be in readiness, and directed them positively to fight the French ships if they met them, and otherwise not to leave the harbour but to stay and secure the fort. Notwithstanding this they both came to Boston, deserting the fort, which being unfinished to seaward would have been taken if attacked. They pretended that they were in want of provisions, but if so it was through their own fault, for I told them to send their pursers if they wanted any; but they did not send them because they needed the pretence. Fourthly, the officers of the Nonsuch tell me that Captain Short has, in his drunken humours and at other times, been very wasteful of the King's stores; that he has beaten and confined some of the officers and abused them all, without reason; and that he has driven many men to desertion by his cruelty. Fifthly, in November last, I sent Captain Short my written order to go to Pemaquid, but he desired that the ship might be laid on shore at Boston, and voluntarily offered to supply a sloop with men, ammunition, and provisions to ply between Boston and Pemaquid during the winter as necessity might require. I consented; but, after I had ordered the ship to be laid up, on the second time when there was occasion to send to Pemaquid, Captain Short refused to send his men, though at the same time he suffered many of them to go to other quarters in merchant-ships, taking a reward of £20 a man out of their wages. I checked him, and threatened to deal with him according to his deserts, but he disdained to bear any reproof, gave me provoking language in public before several persons, and drawing near me shook his cane at me. This insolence provoked me to strike him a smart blow, which lit on the brim of his hat and on his shoulder, which I designed to warn him to keep his distance. Immediately he returned the blow and continued striking my head and body with his cane until I threw him on the ground. He rose, twice laid his hand on his sword, and then again assaulted me with his cane until I made him incapable of striking any more. He was free from drink, but he had the night before used threats against me. I suspended him the same day, and have sent him home. I have shewn all manner of respect to the King's captains and have tried to make their station easy and comfortable to them, but they have taken advantage of this to intrude upon my patience and take counsel with my enemies. I shall pass by in silence what only concerns myself, but so long as I am in my present station I cannot overlook neglect of duty. *Signed.* Wm. Phips. 3 *pp.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 24 May, 1693. *Enclosed,*

88. I. The Warrant officers of H.M.S. Nonsuch to the Lords of the Admiralty. Boston. 20 February, 1693. Captain Short has been suspended by Governor Sir William Phips, for misbehaviour. Our duty obliges us to give you the following further information. Captain Short is given to drunken habits, which makes him tyrannical both afloat and ashore. He has imprisoned most of his officers and driven many men to desertion by his cruelty, insomuch that we had determined to lay down our warrants rather than continue in such bondage. The Governor, however, has suspended him and appointed Thomas Dobbins in his stead, whom we hope you will confirm. *Signed* by the master, boatswain, purser, cook and gunner. *Copy.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* R. May 24, '93.

88. II. Deposition of Captain John March and another, as to Captain Short's assault on Sir William Phips. 1 *p.* *Endorsed as the preceding.* [*America and West Indies.* 561. *Nos.* 19, 19 I., II.]

89. Duplicate of the letter and enclosures given in preceding abstract. [*America and West Indies.* 561. *Nos.* 20, 20 I., II.]

1693.
Feb. 15. **90.** Affidavit of Edwyn Stede. As to the good service of Sir Timothy Thornhill at St. Christopher's, St. Eustatia and elsewhere during Governor Codrington's operations, and the expense to which Sir Timothy was subjected thereby. *Signed.* Edwyn Stede. 1½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 6.]

[Feb.] **91.** Statement of the case of Sir Timothy Thornhill, in contraversion of the objections raised by Sir Peter Colleton and Sir Robert Davers against the confirmation of the Act of Barbados to grant Sir Timothy £1,000. 4½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 7.]

Feb. 16. **92.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Business of New York further considered. Agreed to recommend that £500 from the quit-rents of Virginia and £200 from the revenue of Maryland be sent to New York.

The Solicitor General's report on the petition of Lord Baltimore and the representation of the Assembly of Maryland read. Agreed that it be laid before the King. The petition of the Assembly for the impost money of the 25 ships that left in 1690 to be paid to Colonel Copley, laid aside, as the money is already disposed of by the Treasury. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *p.* 168.]

Feb. 16. Whitehall. **93.** Order of the King in Council. That letters be prepared to the Governments of Connecticut and Rhode Island ordering them to give assistance to New York. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 420-421.]

Feb. 16. Whitehall. **94.** Order of the King in Council. For £200 to be paid from the quit-rents of Virginia, and £250 from the public revenue of Maryland towards the defence of New York. [*America and West Indies.* 556. *No.* 16.]

Feb. 16. Whitehall. **95.** Order of the Privy Council. That letters be prepared to the Governors of Connecticut and Rhode Island, ordering them to send men or money for the assistance of New York if required. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *p.* 9.]

Feb. 16. **96.** Order of the Privy Council. For the preparation of a Commission to the Governor of New York, giving him command of the Militia of Connecticut. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *p.* 13.]

Feb. 16. **97.** Order of the Privy Council. That £500 shall be contributed by Virginia and £250 by Maryland towards the defence of the frontier of New York, and that orders be given to the Governors of these provinces accordingly. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *pp.* 13, 14.]

Feb. 16. **98.** Order of the Privy Council. That Joseph Dudley and William Pinhorne be removed from the Council of New York, unless they reside within the Province. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *p.* 16.]

Feb. 16. H.M.S. Nonsuch, Boston. **99.** The Purser of H.M.S. Nonsuch to Mr. Sotherne. I think fit to give you some reasons for the suspension of Captain Short. He is much given to drunkenness, which makes him careless and

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negligent in his duty and quarrelsome ashore, as was seen at Dartmouth and Totness, where he set the whole town in an uproar. When at sea he looked on his officers as slaves, and punished his men so severely that they deserted by twenty at a time. I beg your favour to procure the confirmation of Mr. Dobbins. *Signed.* Mattw. Cary. 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 15 Jan., 1693-4. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 28.]

Feb. 16. **100.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Address to the King and Queen, calling attention to the danger from the French, asking the Crown to assume the cost of garrisoning Pemaquid Fort, and praying for confirmation of the Acts sent home. Order for payment of expenses of jurors and witnesses at the late Assize Court in Essex County.

Order for debentures for discharge of soldiers' wages to be paid from the rates of the towns.

Order for payment of £27 to Samuel Wheelwright for support of garrisons, and for the payment of Councillors' salaries of five shillings a day, during session of the General Court. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 217-221.]

Feb. 17. **101.** Minutes of Council of New York. Three members offered to supply provisions for the troops at Albany out of their private estate, upon the security of the revenue, and Colonel von Cortlandt was appointed to receive and transport the provisions. Order for half a hundredweight of powder to be delivered to Colonel Willett. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 374, 375; *and p.* 397.]

Feb. 17. **102.** Petition of Luke Lopdell to the Lords of the Treasury. For release from the security demanded of him to answer for his ship, which was seized in Virginia for unwitting breach of the Navigation Acts. ½ *p.* *Endorsed.* Reference of the petition to the Commissioners of Customs. 17 February, 1692-3. *Signed.* Hen. Guy. [*America and West Indies.* 638. *No.* 5.]

Feb. 20. **103.** Lords of the Treasury to Governor Sir William Phips. Ordering him to furnish money to the Commissary of Sir F. Wheler's expedition, if required, to the sum of £5,000, drawing bills upon the Paymaster General. *Signed.* Godolphin, Ste. Fox, R. Hampden, Cha. Montague. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 309-310.]

Feb. 20. **104.** Lords of the Treasury to Commissary General Fotherby. Authorising him to draw bills on the Paymaster General to the amount of £5,000. *Signed as the preceding.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 310-311.]

Feb. 20. **105.** Address of the Council of New York to the King and Queen. Thanking them for the appointment of Governor Fletcher, and complaining that as soon as he began to compose all differences, the old troubles were renewed by the countenance given to one of Leisler's accomplices by Sir William Phips. *Signed.* Chid. Brooke, W. Nicolls, Caleb Heathcote, S. van Cortlandt, John Lawrence, G. Minivelle, Frederyck Flypse. 1½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 579. *No.* 29.]

1693.
Feb. 20. **106.** The Warrant Officers of H.M.S. Nonsuch to the Lords of the Admiralty. Already abstracted in *No.* 881. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 29.]

Feb. 20. Boston. **107.** Governor Sir William Phips to the Earl of Nottingham. I have written several letters to Governor Fletcher in the hope of maintaining a good correspondence, and to avoid disputes as to Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket I have sent him a copy of the charter. I also wrote to ask him what assistance we might expect from New York for the expedition against Canada. I find him averse from both correspondence and concurrence. He has sent me a messenger (lately the jailor at New York) to tell me that he designed to go to Martha's Vineyard early in the spring to take over the government and expects me to meet him there. His messenger was a herald, for he delivered his message as a challenge. I sent him word that disputes which could not be settled by the charter must be determined by their Majesties, but that meanwhile I should use the power entrusted to me if he made any such attempt. He also asked for the delivery of one Abraham Gouverneur as a fugitive from justice; but on Gouverneur's producing a certificate of his release by the Queen's order I declined to do so. The true reason is that he has intercepted a letter of Gouverneur's which contains some reflections upon him; and Gouverneur tells me that having met with threats and hard usage from Governor Fletcher, notwithstanding the order for his release, he used then hard expressions of him. I do not approve the letter and have checked Gouverneur for it, but I do not think it sufficient reason for delivering him up. I understand that Governor Fletcher has been moved to make these demands by some enemies of mine that are about him. *Signed.* William Phips. 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* R. May 24, '93. *Duplicate of the foregoing.* [*America and West Indies.* 561. *Nos.* 21, 22.]

Feb. 20. Boston. **108.** Governor Sir William Phips to the Earl of Nottingham. The disorders of Rhode Island in civil and military government are now most evident. They pretend to three miles on this side the river upon the main, which is a part of Plymouth Colony joined to Massachusetts, and have improved this pretence to such a height that they have stirred up the inhabitants of Little Compton, a town lying next to Rhode Island, to a tumultuous assembling to run a line for the boundary; although the boundary has been fixed by Council in the midst of the river that parts the Island and the main. When I came among them the people were convinced of their error and submitted. The ringleaders of the mischief, Daniel Willcocks and Henry Head, have given bail to answer for their crimes; their accomplices are fled. I then went to Rhode Island, caused the Royal Commission to be publicly read and required obedience to the royal commands concerning the militia. Had they concurred I had designed to settle the militia and cause forts to be built for their defence; but the Council, though summoned by the Governor, would not appear. The governor, a Quaker named John Eastney, shewed all due respect, expressed his resentment of the Council's behaviour, complained of their disorders in Government and pointed out that it was only a perverse humour in the Council that made them show such disrespect. He also expressed his earnest desire of having the Island under this Government, and promised to send me an answer from the Council as soon as he had consulted it; but he has not done so yet, though six weeks have passed since I left that place. This plainly demonstrates that they desire to continue in their present disorders, which will doubtless expose them to destruction if attacked by the enemy; whereby their Majesties' design of putting the militia of the other Colonies under the command of the Governor of Massachusetts will be wholly frustrated. New Hampshire cannot be supported but by assistance from this province; and some of the principal inhabitants at Piscataqua told me that they intended to petition their Majesties to be joined to us. *Signed.* William Phips. 1¼ *pp.* *Endorsed.* R. May 24, '93. [*America and West Indies.* 561. *No.* 23.]

Feb. 20. Boston. **109.** Governor Sir William Phips to the Earl of Nottingham. I have reported my expulsion of the French and Indians from our Eastern frontier, with a force of six hundred men. They have not since appeared in any numbers, and the fort at Pemaquid has checked further attacks from them. Two ships sent by me to the Canada River have also burnt several houses there and taken a ship laden with wine, brandy, and other French goods. The French in Canada are in great want of provisions, which gives us an advantage, if their Majesties think fit to order an attack. The men on board these ships were not pressed, but volunteers. *Signed.* William Phips. 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* R. May 24, 1693.

Duplicate of the foregoing. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 561. *Nos.* 24, 25.]

Feb. 20. **110.** Governor Sir William Phips to the Earl of Nottingham. I have ordered the Acts passed since my last transmission to be sent home for confirmation. I desire to be checked if anything be amiss. By an Act for granting an assessment a fourth part of yearly income and ten shillings *per* poll was to be levied, but the assessors would not observe the Act, and I was obliged to insist upon a fresh return, which will bring in £30,000. I found the Treasury empty on my arrival, and there is little hope of recruiting it during the war, but I hope that a way will be found to pay the expenses of Government. *Signed.* William Phips. ½ *p.* *Endorsed.* R. May 24, '93.

Feb. 20. Duplicate of the foregoing. [*America and West Indies.* 561. *Nos.* 26, 27.]

Feb. 21. **111.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Letters to Mr. Blathwayt and Sir Henry Ashurst approved, and ordered to be transcribed and signed by the Secretary.

Order for Sir Edmund Andros's accounts to be audited before any decision is taken as to John Usher's accounts. [*Col. Entry Bk.*, *Vol. LXIV.*, *pp.* 221-222.]

Feb. 21. **112.** Governor Sir William Phips to the Earl of Nottingham. I have already given you an account of my appointing a Commission to try cases of witchcraft, while I was driving the French and Indians from the Eastern parts of the Colony (*see letter of* 10 *October*, 1692). On my return I found people much dissatisfied at the proceedings of the Court, which had condemned and executed some twenty persons, some of whom were believed by many to be innocent. The Court still proceeded in the same method of trial, which was by the evidence of the afflicted persons who, as soon as the suspected witches looked at them in Court, instantly fell to the ground in strange agonies and grievous torment, but when touched by them on the flesh at once revived. Thereupon they made oath that the prisoners at the bar did afflict them, and that they saw their shape or spectre come from their bodies, which put them to such torments. The judges, on enquiry, told me that they had begun thus, but had human testimony against such as were condemned, and undoubted proof of their being witches; but at length I found that the devil took upon him the shape of innocent persons, some of the accused being of unblameable life to my own knowledge.

The Deputy Governor however still persisted rigorously in the same method until I put an end to the court and stopped the proceedings, lest many innocent people should perish, pending instructions from England. When I put an end to the Court there were at least fifty persons in prison, in great misery by reason of the extreme cold and their poverty, most of them having only spectre evidence against them. Some I released on bail, and consulting with the judges how to release others I found many of them acknowledge that their former method was too violent, and that if they could sit again they would proceed differently. Moreover Mr. Increase Mather and other divines gave it as their judgment that the devil might assume the shape of an innocent person, and that the look and touch of suspected persons was not sufficient proof against them. Accordingly I permitted a special superior Court to sit at Salem on the 3rd January, with the Lieutenant-Governor as chief judge, using another method. Of fifty-two tried all were cleared but three, and I was informed by the Attorney-General that there was as good reason, in his judgment, to clear the three as well as the rest. The Lieutenant-Governor signed a warrant for the speedy execution of these three as well as of five more, condemned by the former Court, but I reprieved them till the King's pleasure should be known. The Lieutenant-Governor, enraged and filled with passionate anger on this account, refused to sit on the bench in a superior Court then holding. Indeed, from the beginning he has hurried these matters on with great precipitancy and by his warrant has caused the goods of the executed to be seized and disposed of without my consent or knowledge. The stop put on the first method of proceeeding has dissipated the black cloud that threatened this province with destruction; for the delusion of the devil did spread, and its dismal effects touched the lives and estates of many and the reputation of some of the principal persons here, and indeed clogged and interrupted their Majesties' affairs. *Signed.* William Phips. 2 *pp.* *Endorsed.* R. May 24, '93.

Duplicate of the foregoing. [*America and West Indies.* 561. *Nos.* 28-29; *and* (*entered as addressed to William Blathwayt*) *Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 426-430.]

1693.
Feb. 21. **113.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. The Governor acquainted the Assembly of the arrival of Sir F. Wheler's expedition, whereupon they brought up a bill for the accommodation of the troops. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., p.* 400.]

Feb. 22. **114.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for Colonel Peter Beckford to go to his command at Port Royal and await the Governor's arrival. Order offering £4 a head for every negro brought in alive and £2 a head for every negro brought in dead by the party sent out after the runaway negroes. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 241, 242.]

Feb. 23. Whitehall. **115.** The King to Governor Codrington. Directing him to take care for the assignment of a suitable glebe for ministers out of the lands escheated in each parish, or to endeavour to prevail with the Assemblies to pay the additional allowances to ministers in money. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *pp.* 112, 113.]

Feb. 23. Whitehall. **116.** The King to Governor Fletcher. A squadron and land forces will sail for the Caribbee Islands so as to reach New England by the end of May or middle of June at latest, there to refit and proceed to attack the French in Canada. Sir William Phips has been ordered to prepare ships, men and provisions against the arrival of the said expedition, and you will consult with him as to what shall be done by New York in the enterprise. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *pp.* 35-36; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 305-306.]

Feb. 23. Whitehall. **117.** Order of the King in Council. Disallowing the Act lately passed in Maryland for the fourteen pence tonnage, and authorising Lord Baltimore to collect the same for his own use. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 8. *pp.* 68-69.]

Feb. 23. Whitehall. **118.** Royal licence granting six months' leave of absence to Archibald Carmichael, naval officer of Barbados. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 330, 331.]

Feb. 24. **119.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Letter from Major Pyncheon read, reporting the capture of two Mohawk Castles by the French and Indians. Order for repayment of the messenger's expenses. Order for payment of 7 *per cent.* interest on £2,400 advanced by four of the Council to the public. Order for sundry payments, including £250 to discharge a bill of exchange drawn by Sir Henry Ashurst. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 222-223.]

Feb. 24. **120.** Secretary of the Treasury to William Blathwayt. Forwarding report from the Commissioners of Customs on the case of Luke Lopdell. *Signed.* Hen. Guy. ½ *p.* *Annexed,*

120. i. Commissioners of Customs to Lords of the Treasury. 20 February, 1693. In a former report we recommended that the forfeiture of Luke Lopdell's ship should be insisted on; but in view of a statement to which he has sworn we think the forfeiture of the cargo sufficient. *Signed.* G. Boothe, Robert Southwell, Rich. Temple, Jo. Werden. 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* Read 1 and 3 May, 1693.

120. ii. Affidavit of Luke Lopdell in extenuation of his offence against the Navigation Acts 11 February, 1693. 1½ *pp.*

120. III. Copy of letter of Commissioners of Customs of 25 August, 1692, insisting on the forfeiture of Lopdell's ship. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 638. *Nos.* 6, 6 I.-III.; *and* (*without enclosures* II., III.) *Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 230-232.]

Feb. 25. Whitehall. **121.** The King to the Governor of Virginia. Ordering him to propose to the Assembly the allowance of sufficient salaries for the clergy, and to enquire whether the several Acts of Virginia for support of the Ministry be properly enforced. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 222-223.]

Feb. 25. **122.** Memorial of Captain John Goddard to Lords of Trade and Plantations. That a protection may be given to the ship David to carry himself and household to Bermuda, and that H.M.S. St. Alban's may be ordered to convoy her. ½ *p.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 25 Feb., 92-3. [*Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 2. *No.* 10.]

Feb. 25. **123.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Sir Thomas Laurence's petition read (*see No.* 35 I.) and decision thereon taken.

Sir Peter Colleton and Sir Robert Danvers were heard concerning two acts of Barbados, as to the qualifications of electors, jurors and vestrymen, and as to a gift of £1,000 to Sir Timothy Thornhill; and decision therein was taken.

Draft instructions to Captain Goddard approved, and his petition for a passage considered. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 169-174.]

Feb. 25. **124.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for careening of H.M.S. Aldborough in Jefferies Cove.

Feb. 26. Two letters from the Governor at Senectady of 21st and 23rd February received. *Letter of* 21*st February.* I landed at Albany on Friday morning, 18th inst., and got up to Albany that evening on a very ill mis-shod horse. I sent out such parties as came up to me with Indian guides to reinforce Major Schuyler, who was then got up with the enemy. He had some light conflicts in which he always drove them to their entrenchments, and killed seventeen of them, four being their best officers, to judge by their clothes. On Feb. 21st I was directing the detachment of van Cortlandt's regiment to march and had ordered them their supplies, when I observed some men across the river, who being brought over, reported the retreat of the French past our reach, and that Major Ingoldsby was marching back. We have lost a great opportunity of destroying that party. I shall stay no longer than to see our party return, and shall then come back to you. The want of obedience in the private men, I suppose, occasioned this great loss, for, as their position was described to me, it was hardly possible for the French to escape. We lost four Christians and ten wounded.

Letter of 23 *February.* I returned hither (Senectady) yesterday with Major Islington and the officers of his detachment. I shall detain Colonel Willett until I have enquired into the apparent delay in sending forward men and stores to the parties engaged with the enemy. I must also confirm the Sachems in their alliance and make provision for such Indians as have been burned out. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 376, 377, *and pp.* 397-399.]

1693.
Feb. 26.

125. Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. On the petition of Sir Thomas Laurence (*see No.* 35), agreed to move the King whether the acts and order which intercept the Secretary's fees shall not be repealed, and to recommend that the Secretary's security for performance of his duties be £1,000 and that of his Clerks £100. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 8. *pp.* 96-99.]

Feb. 26.

126. Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That the draft Instructions for Governor Goddard be submitted to the King in Council. [*Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 28. *p.* 83.]

Feb. 26.

127. Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That the petition of Governor Goddard as to passage for himself and freight for military stores to Bermuda be laid before the King. [*Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 28. *p.* 86.]

Feb. 26.

128. Minutes of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Sir Peter Colleton and Sir Robert Davers having objected (1) to the Act of Barbados requiring members of the Assembly to qualify themselves by a sacramental test, as being prejudicial, and (2) to the Act for granting £1,000 to Sir Timothy Thornhill, as an ill precedent; and Sir Robert Legard having answered on Sir T. Thornhill's behalf, the Lords agree to submit to the King's determination whether these two Acts shall be confirmed or not. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., p.* 319, *and pp.* 339-342.]

Feb. 27.
H.M.S.
Nonsuch.
Boston.

129. Thomas Dobbins to Mr. Sotherne. I beg your favour in procuring me a Commission, now that Captain Short has been suspended from command. Our stores are very low and none are to be obtained here but at extraordinary rates, while anchors and cables are not to be had. I beg your favour for William Distance to succeed me as gunner. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 30.]

Feb. 27.
H.M S.
Nonsuch,
Boston.

130. Thomas Dobbins to Lords of the Admiralty. Since his suspension Captain Short has refused to leave behind him one of the ship's muster-books, and still refuses to do so despite the Governor's written order. I therefore know nothing of the entries, discharges and qualifications of men. *Signed.* Thomas Dobbins. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 31.]

Feb. 28.
Boston.

131. Governor Sir William Phips to Lords of the Admiralty. I ask your consideration of my complaints against Captain Short. I will only add to them that he has neglected order of all kind on board his ship, has pressed men ashore without my warrant and afloat beyond his complement, making men pay for their release. I therefore forbade him to press at all without my warrant, for he has used his power to make a prey of the King's subjects. I have borne with much from respect to his commission, but my kindness has been misconstrued as weakness; and I now leave the matter to your justice. I have desired your directions for making a dock and erecting a victualling office, as it may be done better and cheaper here than in any other part of America. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 32.]

1693.

I could cheerfully do so, but hope to see him when we may do so without prejudice to the King's service. I must ask for your favour not only to this province at large but for the two companies here, which are under great discouragement. Four would be too few to answer the service. There are no returns of money since my coming. £1,120 is put down to Colonel Sloughter of which I can get no account; and men grow old and die here as fast as in Europe. I think that it would be well to send two companies more while the war lasts, or at any rate recruits to make the present companies up to 200 men. I find the Council here men of the best parts, quality and estate in the province. I cannot name six to fill vacancies, as my instructions bid me. Sir William Phips calls them King James's Council, but I find them all zealous for their Majesties' service and ready on all occasions to advance money from their private purses for the same. Colonel Van Cortlandt and Mr. Brooke have lately shown their regard for you in a debate in Council. I had no account of that matter until Mr. Brooke told me that it had formerly been contested. I ordered the debate to be renewed, and spoke my sentiments. It is utterly impossible for this poor decayed province to defend itself without help from our neighbours. Our trade is quite lost and our charge very great. The neighbouring Colonies acknowledge no Government from the Crown but harbour our deserters and rob us of our trade by imposing no duties and ignoring the Acts of Trade and Navigation. I shall not say a word of that jargon in New England nor of that machine their Governor, but shall beg you to read the enclosed papers. An express is just come from Albany saying that the French and Indians are marching on Senectady, which calls me to attend that service. It is a curse on these occasions to attend wind and water, but we cannot march by land. Mr. Graham is a very useful man, and deserves some mark of the Royal favour. Connecticut would add more strength to us than the Jerseys and and Pennsylvania. *Signed.* Ben. Fletcher. 2¼ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 3 June, 1693. *Duplicate.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 6; *and* 48. *pp.* 21, 22; *abstracted ibid. pp.* 46, 47.]

[Feb. 14.] **85.** Enclosures forwarded with the foregoing letter.

85. I. Copy of Governor Fletcher's letter of 6 January, to Sir William Phips. (*See No.* 40 I.) 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 19 July, 1693.

85. II. Copy of Abraham Gouverneur's letter of 12 Oct. 1692. Dutch.

85. III. Copy of Abraham Gouverneur's letter to Governor Fletcher of 20 Jan. 1693. (*See No.* 27.) *Endorsed as the preceding.*

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85. V., VI. Copy of Captain Clarke's narrative of his mission to Boston. (*See No.* 40 I.) 5 *pp. Endorsed as No.* I. A second copy. 3½ *pp.*

85. VII. A third copy with copies of enclosures, *Nos.* I. and II.

85. viii., ix. Minute of the Council of New York, 15 February 1693. Having read a letter from Sir W. Phips of 2nd January and the Charter of Massachusetts, we are of opinion that Massachusetts has no claim to Martin's Vineyard nor to any other Island to westward of Nantucket. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed as the preceding.*

Copy of the above. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *Nos.* 6 i.-viii.]

Feb. 14.
New York.
86. Governor Fletcher to the Earl of Nottingham. I gave you an account of my arrival. Three weeks later I went up to the frontiers and put them in such a posture that nothing but cowardice, laziness or sleep itself can expose those places to the enemy. At my return the Assembly met and was cheerful beyond their ability in raising money for the public defence. My great business was to accommodate the differences occasioned by the arbitrary violence of Leisler. All things seemed to be calm beyond my hopes. Those who had renounced the Church and sacraments repaired cheerfully to both, and nothing of the former heat and rancour appeared, until suddenly all was in a flame again owing to a letter written by one of the condemned men who was released by the Queen's order. This man as soon as he was at liberty repaired to Boston and became the favourite of Sir William Phips. He quotes the following words from Sir William Phips, "Your counsel in England is chosen Parliament-man and your cause will then be sufficiently inspected, and there will be satisfaction for estates and I hope for blood too. For if what Governor Leisler and you did was ill, how do their Majesties sit on the throne?" I have sent the correspondence on the subject to Mr. Blathwayt, from which you will see that these men, having tasted the royal mercy, are now blown up to an expectation of revenge and reward by Sir William Phips, just at a time when all seemed satisfied with the mildness of the Government. Such of the party as were capable of it had been put into the commissions of the peace and militia. Sir William Phips has also violently seized on a part of this Government called Martin's Vineyard, whereby he has obtained the supplies that they were sending up to us for the common defence, and which we greatly need. It is very evident to me that this single Colony cannot support the present charge, while the neighbouring Colonies, under no Government or expense, harbour all who desert from us to avoid the burthen. Some of the best people of Connecticut have written to me desiring to become members of this province; and the joining of it to New York would be a greater advantage than the Jerseys and Pennsylvania could bring. The Council here, whom Sir W. Phips endeavours to criminate as attached to King James, are zealous for their Majesties' service, the ablest men in parts and estates in the province, and always ready to advance money for the public good. Those who constantly attend are three Englishmen, three Dutchmen and a Frenchman. *Signed.* Ben. Fletcher. *Holograph.* 3 *pp.* *Endorsed.* R. July 18, '93.

1693.

I could cheerfully do so, but hope to see him when we may do so without prejudice to the King's service. I must ask for your favour not only to this province at large but for the two companies here, which are under great discouragement. Four would be too few to answer the service. There are no returns of money since my coming. £1,120 is put down to Colonel Sloughter of which I can get no account; and men grow old and die here as fast as in Europe. I think that it would be well to send two companies more while the war lasts, or at any rate recruits to make the present companies up to 200 men. I find the Council here men of the best parts, quality and estate in the province. I cannot name six to fill vacancies, as my instructions bid me. Sir William Phips calls them King James's Council, but I find them all zealous for their Majesties' service and ready on all occasions to advance money from their private purses for the same. Colonel Van Cortlandt and Mr. Brooke have lately shown their regard for you in a debate in Council. I had no account of that matter until Mr. Brooke told me that it had formerly been contested. I ordered the debate to be renewed, and spoke my sentiments. It is utterly impossible for this poor decayed province to defend itself without help from our neighbours. Our trade is quite lost and our charge very great. The neighbouring Colonies acknowledge no Government from the Crown but harbour our deserters and rob us of our trade by imposing no duties and ignoring the Acts of Trade and Navigation. I shall not say a word of that jargon in New England nor of that machine their Governor, but shall beg you to read the enclosed papers. An express is just come from Albany saying that the French and Indians are marching on Senectady, which calls me to attend that service. It is a curse on these occasions to attend wind and water, but we cannot march by land. Mr. Graham is a very useful man, and deserves some mark of the Royal favour. Connecticut would add more strength to us than the Jerseys and and Pennsylvania. *Signed.* Ben. Fletcher. 2½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 3 June, 1693. *Duplicate.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 6; *and* 48. *pp.* 21, 22; *abstracted ibid. pp.* 46, 47.]

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New York.

86. Governor Fletcher to the Earl of Nottingham. I gave you an account of my arrival. Three weeks later I went up to the frontiers and put them in such a posture that nothing but cowardice, laziness or sleep itself can expose those places to the enemy. At my return the Assembly met and was cheerful beyond their ability in raising money for the public defence. My great business was to accommodate the differences occasioned by the arbitrary violence of Leisler. All things seemed to be calm beyond my hopes. Those who had renounced the Church and sacraments repaired cheerfully to both, and nothing of the former heat and rancour appeared, until suddenly all was in a flame again owing to a letter written by one of the condemned men who was released by the Queen's order. This man as soon as he was at liberty repaired to Boston and became the favourite of Sir William Phips. He quotes the following words from Sir William Phips, "Your counsel in England is chosen Parliament-man and your cause will then be sufficiently inspected, and there will be satisfaction for estates and I hope for blood too. For if what Governor Leisler and you did was ill, how do their Majesties sit on the throne?" I have sent the correspondence on the subject to Mr. Blathwayt, from which you will see that these men, having tasted the royal mercy, are now blown up to an expectation of revenge and reward by Sir William Phips, just at a time when all seemed satisfied with the mildness of the Government. Such of the party as were capable of it had been put into the commissions of the peace and militia. Sir William Phips has also violently seized on a part of this Government called Martin's Vineyard, whereby he has obtained the supplies that they were sending up to us for the common defence, and which we greatly need. It is very evident to me that this single Colony cannot support the present charge, while the neighbouring Colonies, under no Government or expense, harbour all who desert from us to avoid the burthen. Some of the best people of Connecticut have written to me desiring to become members of this province; and the joining of it to New York would be a greater advantage than the Jerseys and Pennsylvania could bring. The Council here, whom Sir W. Phips endeavours to criminate as attached to King James, are zealous for their Majesties' service, the ablest men in parts and estates in the province, and always ready to advance money for the public good. Those who constantly attend are three Englishmen, three Dutchmen and a Frenchman. *Signed.* Ben. Fletcher. *Holograph.* 3 *pp.* *Endorsed.* R. July 18, '93.

I could cheerfully do so, but hope to see him when we may do so without prejudice to the King's service. I must ask for your favour not only to this province at large but for the two companies here, which are under great discouragement. Four would be too few to answer the service. There are no returns of money since my coming. £1,120 is put down to Colonel Sloughter of which I can get no account; and men grow old and die here as fast as in Europe. I think that it would be well to send two companies more while the war lasts, or at any rate recruits to make the present companies up to 200 men. I find the Council here men of the best parts, quality and estate in the province. I cannot name six to fill vacancies, as my instructions bid me. Sir William Phips calls them King James's Council, but I find them all zealous for their Majesties' service and ready on all occasions to advance money from their private purses for the same. Colonel Van Cortlandt and Mr. Brooke have lately shown their regard for you in a debate in Council. I had no account of that matter until Mr. Brooke told me that it had formerly been contested. I ordered the debate to be renewed, and spoke my sentiments. It is utterly impossible for this poor decayed province to defend itself without help from our neighbours. Our trade is quite lost and our charge very great. The neighbouring Colonies acknowledge no Government from the Crown but harbour our deserters and rob us of our trade by imposing no duties and ignoring the Acts of Trade and Navigation. I shall not say a word of that jargon in New England nor of that machine their Governor, but shall beg you to read the enclosed papers. An express is just come from Albany saying that the French and Indians are marching on Senectady, which calls me to attend that service. It is a curse on these occasions to attend wind and water, but we cannot march by land. Mr. Graham is a very useful man, and deserves some mark of the Royal favour. Connecticut would add more strength to us than the Jerseys and and Pennsylvania. *Signed.* Ben. Fletcher. 2¼ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 3 June, 1693. *Duplicate.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 6; *and* 48. *pp.* 21, 22; *abstracted ibid. pp.* 46, 47.]

[Feb. 14.] **85.** Enclosures forwarded with the foregoing letter.

85. I. Copy of Governor Fletcher's letter of 6 January, to Sir William Phips. (*See No.* 40 I.) 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 19 July, 1693.

85. II. Copy of Abraham Gouverneur's letter of 12 Oct. 1692. Dutch.

85. III. Copy of Abraham Gouverneur's letter to Governor Fletcher of 20 Jan. 1693. (*See No.* 27.) *Endorsed as the preceding.*

85. IV. Copy of Sir W. Phips's letter to Governor Fletcher of 27 January, 1693. (*See No.* 40 III.) 1½ *pp. Endorsed as the preceding.*

85. V., VI. Copy of Captain Clarke's narrative of his mission to Boston. (*See No.* 40 I.) 5 *pp. Endorsed as No.* I. A second copy. 3½ *pp.*

85. VII. A third copy with copies of enclosures, *Nos.* I. and II.

85. VIII., IX. Minute of the Council of New York, 15 February 1693. Having read a letter from Sir W. Phips of 2nd January and the Charter of Massachusetts, we are of opinion that Massachusetts has no claim to Martin's Vineyard nor to any other Island to westward of Nantucket. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed as the preceding.*

Copy of the above. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *Nos.* 6 I.-VIII.]

Feb. 14. **New York.** **86.** Governor Fletcher to the Earl of Nottingham. I gave you an account of my arrival. Three weeks later I went up to the frontiers and put them in such a posture that nothing but cowardice, laziness or sleep itself can expose those places to the enemy. At my return the Assembly met and was cheerful beyond their ability in raising money for the public defence. My great business was to accommodate the differences occasioned by the arbitrary violence of Leisler. All things seemed to be calm beyond my hopes. Those who had renounced the Church and sacraments repaired cheerfully to both, and nothing of the former heat and rancour appeared, until suddenly all was in a flame again owing to a letter written by one of the condemned men who was released by the Queen's order. This man as soon as he was at liberty repaired to Boston and became the favourite of Sir William Phips. He quotes the following words from Sir William Phips, "Your counsel in England is chosen Parliament-man and your cause will then be sufficiently inspected, and there will be satisfaction for estates and I hope for blood too. For if what Governor Leisler and you did was ill, how do their Majesties sit on the throne?" I have sent the correspondence on the subject to Mr. Blathwayt, from which you will see that these men, having tasted the royal mercy, are now blown up to an expectation of revenge and reward by Sir William Phips, just at a time when all seemed satisfied with the mildness of the Government. Such of the party as were capable of it had been put into the commissions of the peace and militia. Sir William Phips has also violently seized on a part of this Government called Martin's Vineyard, whereby he has obtained the supplies that they were sending up to us for the common defence, and which we greatly need. It is very evident to me that this single Colony cannot support the present charge, while the neighbouring Colonies, under no Government or expense, harbour all who desert from us to avoid the burthen. Some of the best people of Connecticut have written to me desiring to become members of this province; and the joining of it to New York would be a greater advantage than the Jerseys and Pennsylvania could bring. The Council here, whom Sir W. Phips endeavours to criminate as attached to King James, are zealous for their Majesties' service, the ablest men in parts and estates in the province, and always ready to advance money for the public good. Those who constantly attend are three Englishmen, three Dutchmen and a Frenchman. *Signed.* Ben. Fletcher. *Holograph.* 3 *pp.* *Endorsed.* R. July 18, '93.

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Sir Francis Wheler's fleet arrived here in perfect health. I have had the good fortune to please the officers and soldiers that came with him by giving them free refreshing quarters. You will doubtless receive full particulars of both fleet and regiments from Sir Francis and Colonel Foulke, to whom I shall, despite past misfortunes and present fears of intestine enemies, join nine hundred of the best men in the Island. We are now taking every measure to ensure the success of the expedition. At the earnest request of all the officers of the last squadron that was here, I not only supplied them with all the money that I had but used all my credit also, to keep their men and ships from perishing. For this they gave me their bills on the Commissioners for the Navy and for Victualling, but by my present letters I find few or none of them paid, and no assurance that they ever will be. Since I gained nothing by what I did, saved the lives of over a thousand men and kept the ships from sinking, and since I have been out of the greater part of my money for more than twelve months, I beseech you to take my case under your protection, for such unkind usage may prove very fatal to the King's affairs in the future. *Signed.* J. Kendall. *Holograph.* 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed.* R. Apr. 26, '93.

Duplicate of the foregoing. [*America and West Indies.* 456. *Nos.* 43, 44.]

March 4. **Barbados.** **165.** T. Fotherby to the Earl of Nottingham. At last we have arrived at this place, where we have been so long expected, and as far as I can learn as healthy as any fleet ever came. Of 117 soldiers and officers, besides seamen, in this ship we have had but one sick. We are landing the stores as fast as we can, to inspect and check them. I must complain of an injustice done to me, though I fix it upon no one. When the method for disposal of plunder was submitted to the King, care was taken that all general officers should have their portion, even to a regimental chaplain, whose duty I believe obliges him to pray against our plundering; but I find myself excluded by not being mentioned, nor can I reasonably ask it, since I am not. My lot will therefore be small, if any, since I must stand to their courtesy for it. I entreat that my portion may be ordered according to the posts I am in, for the trouble of my employ deserves it as much as any. Not being of the Council of War I cannot tell you when we shall sail for Martinique, but I hope that it will not be long. I would have it as short as may be, to be quit of an employ that is very troublesome and vexatious, and return to your Lordship's protection. *Signed.* T. Fotherby. *Holograph.* 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed.* R. Apr. 28, '93. [*America and West Indies.* 456. *No.* 45.]

March 4. **166.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Committee appointed to examine the accounts of the Committee for war. Order for payment of twenty shillings to Daniel Cheever, for custody of an Indian Sachem. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV.*, *pp.* 224-225.]

March 4. **Victualling Office.** **167.** The Victuallers of the Navy to William Blathwayt. In reply to your questions Sir Francis Wheler's squadron was victualled for eight months, which with the money for short allowance was to last them twelve months. We beg for a letter to the officers at Barbados that no custom may be taken for rum and sugar delivered to the King's ships in the West Indies. *Signed.* Tho. Papillon, Simon Mayne, John Agar, James Howe. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 43; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 307.]

March 5. **Whitehall.** **168.** The King to the Governor of Virginia. Ordering him to pay £500 out of the quit-rents to New York for the defence of the frontier, and to charge the sum of £302, already sent to New York, also against the quit-rents; which fund however is otherwise not to be touched without order, except in case of invasion or insurrection. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 226, 227.]

March 6. **169.** William Blathwayt to Commissioners of Ordnance. Asking for an account of the stores delivered to the land-forces with Sir Francis Wheler's squadron. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 308.]

March 6. **On board the Resolution, Carlisle Bay, Barbados.** **170.** Sir Francis Wheler to Earl of Nottingham. I arrived here the 1st inst. and before anchoring ascertained from Governor Kendall that the Island had never been healthier. We have met with very kind usage. The Governor had procured from the Assembly an Act giving free quarters for the soldiers for a month, chiefly upon the gentlemen, twenty or thirty in a house. The gentlemen have kindly interpreted the laws so as to give the officers and men all imaginable satisfaction. In the Channel and soundings we parted from the Ruby, Dragon, Experiment, Cygnet (fireship) and some merchantmen. On the 26th January we arrived at Madeira and found there the Ruby, Dragon, Experiment and one transport. We were very civilly received by the Governor and sailed again on the 29th. On the 8th February in latitude 24½ degrees we parted with the Falcon and two Jamaica merchantmen, which intended to go to northward of the Caribbee Islands. On arriving here we found the Mermaid, the hospital-ship and four transports, which had parted from us before we reached Madeira. Yesterday the Cygnet came in, so that there is but one small merchant vessel missing, with one ensign and thirty soldiers of Goodwyn's regiment aboard. A few seamen have sickened but the rest and the soldiers are in good health. We found the Island full of expectation for our arrival. Here are two regiments raised by the country, which were each five hundred strong but are now but 400, under Colonels Salter and Butler. They have their transports and provisions ready to go with us to Martinique. On the 8th instant a Council of War was held, when it was resolved to send a sloop to Governor Codrington to acquaint him of our arrival and that it is impracticable to join his forces with ours in Antigua for the attack on Martinique, since to beat up from so far to leeward would take much time and sicken our men, so as to spoil the whole design. Copy of the letter is enclosed. Governor Kendall gives us good hope that the French are not very strong in Martinique so I hope we may be able to destroy a great part of the Island; but the fort is a strong European fortress which will be very hard to force with our strength. We hear they lose no time in fortifying the landing-places, and there is a report that they have sent for men from Hispaniola. The Chester and Mermaid were sent to Governor Codrington to convoy his forces to the place of rendezvous, and a sloop sails to-night to Martinique to discover what naval strength they have in those parts, for we hear they have but two fourth-rates and a fifth-rate. Colonel Foulke and I have considered how to execute the sealed instructions which we opened here, and meanwhile we intend to say nothing of the matter. The attack on Cayenne, directed by the King's order of 13 December last, was dependent on the merchantmen's consent, and though I managed it as privately as I could, they unanimously refused to go, as the enclosed protest shows. As soon as Governor Codrington reports himself ready, we shall fix our day and embark from Martinique. The Governor, I suppose, has told you that the Norwich was blown from her anchors, and has not been heard of since, so that I met none of the King's ships but the Diamond, Captain Wickham, who some time since had a battle in sight of Martinique with the Mary Rose. They fought broadside to broadside for two hours, when the Mary Rose fairly ran away, and, being clean, outran the Diamond, which followed her within five leagues of Martinique. Everyone says that Captain Wickham played his part very well, and so the French captain sent word, and that our cannon played too fast for him, after firing three or four times. I beg you particularly to let the King know the care Governor Kendall has taken to influence the Council and Assembly to use the officers and men kindly. The kindness is carried to that pitch that the officers are as easy and as welcome in the gentlemen's houses as if they were their own. The Act directs that each freeholder who quarters soldiers must do it to content, or pay fifteenpence a day for each man to find himself. The ships that bring this are four or five which have lain here so long that, if they did not go hence, their bottoms would be spoiled by the worm. I have advised them to go north between Scotland and Ireland if possible and so into the Irish Sea, whence they must announce their arrival to London and await the convoy of one of the Channel cruisers.—*Signed.* Fra. Wheler. 3½ *pp.* *Inscribed.* R. April 26. *Annexed,*

170. I. The Council of War at Barbados to Governor Codrington. 2 March, 1693. Sir Francis Wheler arrived here on the 28th February with twelve men-of-war, two regiments and recruits for the Blue regiment. At a Council of War this day it was resolved that it was very inconvenient that the forces here should go to Antigua, and that a frigate should be sent down to convoy the Leeward Islands' forces to join their forces off the leeward part of Martinique. We desire you to answer by the present express with all possible despatch at what time we may expect to meet your forces there. It was also resolved, for the encouragement of the Plantation forces, that as regards the distribution of booty, every regiment of the Plantations should consist of not less than 400 men. You are desired to acquaint us with the number of your forces, and to send with them at least two months' provisions and the mortars, field-pieces, etc., that were sent to you last year, as also the engineers. *Signed by* Governor Kendall,

Sir F. Wheler, 11 field officers of the Army, 6 captains of the Navy. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.*

170. II. Declaration of the captains of merchantmen in Sir F. Wheler's Fleet. Sir Francis having acquainted us that it is the King's pleasure that the men-of-war and transports should attack Cayenne, we declare that to go to any place before Barbados is against our charter-party, and that we cannot consent thereto; if we are forced to do so we must justify ourselves by law. Sixteen signatories. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 456. *Nos.* 46, 46 I., II.]

March 6. **Barbados.** **171.** Colonel John Foulke to the Earl of Nottingham. Sir Francis has no doubt informed you of the reason that prevented us from pursuing the King's commands as to Cayenne. One transport is missing with 25 men of Colonel Goodwyn's regiment. We lost 3 officers and about 40 private men of the whole land-forces in our passage, and have about 90 men sick at present. Our reception has been very kind, and we hope that the refreshing quarters provided for the men will contribute to their speedy recovery. I shall not trouble you with the resolutions of the Council of War. The Barbados regiments will not exceed 400 men apiece; what reinforcement we may receive from the Leeward Islands is uncertain. I hope that the latter may be found ready to join us, that we may proceed to Martinique before our men sicken, which I very much apprehend. *Signed.* Jo. Foulke. 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* R. Apr. 26, '93. [*America and West Indies.* 456. *No.* 47.]

March 6. **Barbados.** **172.** Colonel Robert Goodwyn to Earl of Nottingham. One transport, with about 25 men of Captain Degen's Company is missing. We hope she may have fallen down to leeward. No more than five or six men died at sea out of the whole, so that I doubt not of producing 750 men fit for service, as good men as perhaps may be seen in most regiments in the present service. I shall do my utmost to keep my men in health and discipline, to gain reputation and preserve your good opinion. *Signed.* Robert Goodwyn. *Holograph.* 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* R. Apr. 28, '93. [*America and West Indies.* 456. *No.* 48.]

March 6. **173.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Order for discharge of the ships hired for Captain Finch.

March 7. Order for payment to Mr. Edward Hill for sixteen pair of wheels for the great guns. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 793,794.]

March 6. **174.** Journal of House of Burgesses of Virginia. The disputed election for Northumberland County referred to the Committee of Elections. Address to the Governor, praying for their ancient privilege of electing their own Clerk. The thanks of the house given to Mr. Stephen Fance for his sermon yesterday. Resolved that the election for King's and Queen's County was invalid, and that a new writ be asked for.

March 7. The election for Northumberland County considered. William Drummond empowered to appoint a deputy-messenger for

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distant errands. The election for Warwick decided in favour of Humphrey Harwood.

March 8. A message from the Governor, showing precedents for his appointment of a Clerk of the Burgesses. Address of the Burgesses to the Governor, praying him to use his interest with the King to procure them restoration of their ancient privilege of appointing their own Clerk. Committees of grievances and of public claims appointed.

March 9. Message from the Governor, that in the opinion of himself and Council he ought not to use his interest as requested in their message of yesterday. Peter Beverley was then sworn Clerk. Several grievances and claims read and considered.

March 10. More grievances considered. William Randolph, elected for Henrico County, was sworn.

March 11. Address to the Governor for a copy of his first speech to the Burgesses. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 946-956.]

March 6. **175.** Minutes of General Assembly of Virginia. The Burgesses' address as to their Clerk received.

March 7. New writ for King's and Queen's County granted. Answer to the Burgesses' address.

March 8. Second address from the Burgesses as to their clerk received and answered.

March 9. At the request of the Burgesses, Councillors were sent to swear in the Clerk.

March 11. The Governor's speech and Peter Heyman's petition sent down to the Burgesses. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 895-901.]

March 6. **176.** Minutes of General Assembly of Massachusetts. The Representatives, reporting that many of their members were employed as a Committee of Assessment, were adjourned.

March 7. Bills for granting £500 to the Governor, and for granting land to Jane Kind, were passed. Report of the Committee for adding to the same granted for the public tax read and referred for further consideration. Resolved, that a suitable vessel be hired for their Majesties' service to cruise about Martha's Vineyard and to secure coasting vessels.

March 8. Report of the Committee as to the public tax was again read and agreed to.

March 9. The same report was again debated. Bill for dividing Essex County rejected.

March 10. An order on the petition for settling the bounds of Little Compton was read and debated. Petition on behalf of Jeremiah Toy, confined on board H.M.S. Nonsuch, was read and recommended to the Governor.

March 11. After conference, it was agreed with the Representatives as to the method of election for Councillors. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 382-385.]

March 7.
Boston. **177.** Governor Sir William Phips to the Lords of the Admiralty. I thank you for the seal of the Admiralty Office here. Pray let me have a special commission to appoint a judge, registrar and marshal, such power being excepted from my present commission. *Signed.* William Phips. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Recd. at the Committee. 15 Jan., 1693-4. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 37.]

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March 8. **178.** Governor Fletcher to Earl of Nottingham. As I closed my last I was summoned to Albany, owing to an invasion of the French. I have sent you home accounts of it. This Colony cannot support itself without help from the neighbouring Colonies, some of which do not own the Crown, but set up a Government which is grievous to many subjects. Connecticut is a sort of republic, and all the better sort of people are much dissatisfied and wish to be united to New York. During my absence the Council wrote to our neighbours for help. Connecticut sent no answer at all, Pennsylvania sent us good wishes, East Jersey £248, with a promise to make it up to £400. From the rest I have not heard. The Governor of New England is a machine moved by every fanatical finger, the contempt of wise men and the sport of fools. I beg for arms and accoutrements for 120 men. We can always beat the French if we can get money to pay and victual our men, but we are very poor, and the fur trade is quite lost by this war. *A great deal of what is written in the letter of same date to William Blathwayt is repeated in this letter. Signed.* Ben. Fletcher. *Holograph.* 2½ *pp. Endorsed.* R. July 18, '93.

Duplicate of the foregoing. [*America and West Indies.* 579. *Nos.* 31, 32.]

March 8.
New York. **179.** Governor Fletcher to [William Blathwayt]. I was called from my last letter by the news of a French attack on the outskirts of this province, of which I send you a narrative. Our neighbours to right and left sit at their ease, and govern by their own fancies. Connecticut, full of people, keeps up a Commonwealth ; those in power oppress the better sort who dissent from them, but will not send a man nor a sixpence to our relief. From that Colony I could march up men dry-foot to repel our enemies ; from hence we have a voyage of fifty leagues to Albany. In my absence the Council writ to all the neighbouring Colonies for men or money. The Republic of Connecticut quarrel at the superscription of the letter for wanting their proper title. Pennsylvania says that it can send us nothing but good wishes. East Jersey has sent us £248 and promises to make it £400. The remoter Colonies I have not yet heard from. We have quite lost our fur trade. We pay 10 *per cent.* for money borrowed to carry on the war and I see no prospect of paying the principal. The fort is dropping down for want of repair; and so are the buildings, especially the Chapel. Nothing but an addition of Connecticut and some other Colonies can support us, by paying small duties to the Crown. The Navigation Acts are wholly violated by these outliers. I beg for arms for two troops of dragoons, which would be of great use on the frontiers. Two companies more of foot, whereof one for Major Peter Schuyler, who has behaved himself well and understands the Indian language and mode of fighting, would encourage these dispirited people. Though the French were beaten they are not satisfied that one of them should have got off ; and had our Indians been true to us it was next to impossible that one of them should have escaped. I send this to Boston in hopes of a passage, if Sir W. Phips do not intercept it. *Signed.* Ben Fletcher. 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 3 June, 1693. *Abstracted in Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *pp.* 46, 47. *Annexed,*

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179. I. Major Richard Ingoldsby to Governor Fletcher. Albany, 11 February, 1693. 10 at night. I gave you an account of the advance of the enemy to the Maqua Castles. They are there still, and I fear that they may compel our Indians to a peace. We have no account in what condition they are, though we have scouts out. Ten Christians and 40 Maquas have gone out to watch them, and the Indians are impatient since the Christians do not join them in an attack, which I thought inadvisable while they held so strong a position; but as soon as they move and we can have any Indians we think to send 300 of the Fusiliers and inhabitants in pursuit. I have all the provisions ready, which shall be sent to Senectady to-morrow. I have called in all the farmers and reinforced Senectady with 50 men. In all we have 600 men. I hear that the French despair of returning by ice, so are in no hurry to move. Can you send me some men? I expect 50 from Esopus to-morrow. I have sent Schuyler to Senectady with orders to send out scouts and pacify the Indians. I dare not tell them of the delay in sending men forward as we have always led them to believe that we are stronger than we are. The frontier is just manned for defence, and men cannot be spared so far off. I have given orders not to engage the enemy except at great advantage, for their design is desperate and they are short of provisions. *Copy.* 2 *pp.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 19 July, 1693.

179. II. Another copy of the preceding.

179. III. Journal of Governor Fletcher's expedition *Feb.* 12, *Sunday.* About 10 or 11 o'clock at night an express from Lieutenant-Colonel Beeckman brought advice from Albany of 550 French and Indians being within twenty miles of Senectady on the 8th inst. an hour before daylight, ready to fall upon the two first castles of our Mohawks. The City militia was ordered to be drawn out next morning. *Feb.* 13. Orders for Colonels van Cortlandt and Willett to detail 150 men from their regiments to embark at the ferry. The Governor inspected the city regiment and called for volunteers, whereupon they unanimously threw up their hats, crying "One and all." 150 of the fittest were selected with three captains and their subalterns. Orders were sent to collect all the horses in Ulster County to carry the troops from Kingston to Albany by land, in case the river were not open. *Feb.* 14. Express from Major Ingoldsby arrived at daybreak, reporting the capture of the two Mohawk castles. Eight sloops with ammunition and stores were at once ordered to be ready to sail, and at 4 p.m. the Governor, with the detachment of the City Regiment and several volunteers, embarked and set sail. *Feb.* 17. The Governor arrived at Albany with five of the sloops about 9 o'clock; the rest arrived towards evening, having been delayed by ice. Captain Schuyler was ordered to march with 50 men at once to Senectady, and at 11 o'clock the Governor started with 16 horse,

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leaving Colonel Bayard with orders to send the other detachments forward as they arrived. At 3 p.m. Major Ingoldsby met the Governor about eight miles from Senectady, and 5 p.m. they arrived at Senectady, and at 9 p.m. Captain Schuyler marched in with his men (twenty miles) and found quarters and food ready for them. *Feb.* 18. The men were ready to cross the river at daybreak but were delayed till afternoon by a violent storm. Indian women carrying provisions were sent with them. At noon Major Merritt with the rest of the City detachment marched into Senectady. *Feb.* 19, *Sunday.* At daybreak the rest of the forces that were fit to march tried to cross the river, but were prevented by the ice, until at 10 a.m. the ice set for a time and they crossed on foot; but in two hours the river was open again. More stores were sent with this party. *Feb.* 20. The rest of the City detachment marched, their numbers being made up to 42 by men from the garrison of Senectady. They took with them thirteen horses laden with stores. At 2 p.m. Captain Stillwell arrived with 50 men of the King's County Militia at Senectady, and were halted till next morning, when three horses with stores were ordered to be ready for them. *Feb.* 21. The horses had been carried over the river and the men were about to cross, when a message came from Major Schuyler that he was returning. Since the Governor's arrival 208 effective men, with large quantities of stores and transport, had joined him. *Feb.* 22. The Governor returned from Albany with Major Schuyler and many of the troops that had abandoned pursuit of the enemy, reaching Senectady at 3 p.m. Major Schuyler and other officers were ordered to draw up an account of their action in the woods. At 4 p.m. arrived Colonel Willett with 120 men from Queen's County, who with the other detachments were ordered home next morning. At night the Governor sent to all the Indians who were returned from the fight to meet him next morning at Albany. *Feb.* 23. Proclamation for all outlying farmers to draw themselves into neighbourhood for their better protection. *Feb.* 24. The Governor received an address of thanks and congratulation from the Corporation of Albany. *Feb.* 25. The Governor met the Indians, made his speech and received their reply. *Feb.* 26. Four of the Sachems came to the Governor with further propositions, which he did not at once answer to their satisfaction. *Feb.* 27. After issuing a proclamation prohibiting the sale of rum to the Indians, we embarked for New York. *Copy,* attested 7 March, 1692-3. 4 *pp.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 19 July, 1693.

179. IV. Another copy of the preceding.

179. V. Journal of Peter Schuyler's operations against the French and Indians. *Feb.* 8, *Wednesday.* About 2 p.m. we had the news of the capture of the Mohawk castles, and soon after, through an escaped prisoner who

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came to Senectady, we heard that the French numbered 350 Christians and 200 Indians. Major Ingoldsby at once called in the farmers belonging to two companies of militia, and that night Lieutenant John Schuyler with 55 horse marched to Senectady. *Feb.* 9. An express came from Senectady begging that Major Schuyler or Major Wessels would come and pacify the Indians. Major Schuyler went that evening at his own request, and immediately on his arrival sent out scouts to spy out the forts and the enemy's motions; but they returned at midnight after going twelve miles, saying that they could not cross the river. *Feb.* 10. John Schuyler and another officer went to view the forts and brought news that the French were in both of them. *Feb.* 11. 10 Christians and 40 Indians sent out to lie near and watch the enemy. They made a small fort to retreat into and so spied what the enemy did. *Feb.* 12. The scouts brought news of firing at the Mohawks' forts, which was supposed to be that of the Tionondoge Indians against the French. The news was sent to Albany and Major Ingoldsby at once detached 200 men, who arrived at Senectady about 2 p.m. The scouts brought in further news that the French were still there and had cut off the third Mohawk castle, called Tionondoge, and that none of the upper Indians were come down. Major Schuyler sent to Albany for orders to march. *Feb.* 13. No answer coming to his letter, Major Schuyler sent a second message, but being pressed by the Indians, who threatened to desert us, was forced to march the men across the river without orders, which arrived at 4 p.m. At this very time the scouts reported that the French had burnt the Mohawk castles and marched away. We marched twelve miles that evening, being 273 Christians. At 10 p.m. a scout reported that 600 of our uppermost Indians were coming down. The messenger was sent on to Major Ingoldsby with a request for stores and ammunition to be sent after us. *Feb.* 14. Decamped about 2 a.m., reached our scouts' fort at 6 a.m., and heard that the enemy was not above eight miles from us. Scouts were sent forward, who reported that they had marched. News came in that 300 of our upper Indians were within twenty miles of us. Orders were sent to hasten them. Sent three Indians forward to discover the enemy, decamped at 4 p.m. and marched to the place where the enemy had lain the night before. *Feb.* 15. Two of our Indian scouts came in and reported the enemy within ten miles. At noon our Indians came up, about 290 men and boys armed and unarmed. At 4 p.m. marched and traversed ten miles. Consultation was held that night and spies sent forward. *Feb.* 16. Marched early and after going ten miles found where the enemy had lain two nights before. An Indian came from the enemy who had been sent to debauch our Indians. Message sent to Major Ingoldsby that the enemy had built a fort and meant to fight us, asking for provisions, ammunition and men. Marched on and met a wounded Indian; and two miles further on learning that the enemy were from 600 to 700 men and within three miles, pushed on to find a convenient camping ground and fortified it. Scouts, Christian and Indian, were out all night, who reported in the morning that we were within a mile of the fort. *Feb.* 17. Decamped, and fetched a compass, with scouts before us, for fear of an ambuscade. At 8 a.m. came in sight of the fort when our scouts came in and shewed us where the enemy lay. We were making ready to engage when the enemy seeing us gave three huzzas, which we answered with as many and as loud as they, and made the woods ring. Our Indians went to work to fell trees and fortify, but the enemy sallying out immediately, we engaged them and drove them back to their fort. The Indians again fell to work, the Christians helping them, when the French again sallied out with all their strength, crying out " They run and we'll cut them all off and get their provisions." We received them briskly and beat them back into their fort with loss of several men. Again we fell to work to build our fort, and a third time the enemy were beaten back into their fort with considerable loss. Sent an express to Major Ingoldsby praying him to hasten our recruits with food and ammunition, for most of our men had not had any provisions in two days time (*sic*). Scouts were sent out all night and we lay in our fort. It was extreme bad, cold, snowy weather. *Feb.* 18. The scouts reported the enemy still in their fort. At 9 a.m. an Indian deserter brought news that the French were packing their baggage. Major Schuyler ordered the men out to cut them off, but at the same time received news that they were fled; so he gave order to pursue them till our men and stores came up, but the men wanting provisions refused to march. The officers with 60 Christians and some Indians pursued the enemy to a small fortification, but having no troops to engage them left 40 men and 100 Indians to watch them, expecting our stores next morning. *Feb.* 19. Our stores came in and 80 men with them. The victuals were distributed and those first served were ordered away after the enemy with five biscuits a man. At 4 p.m. our van came up near the enemy's rear, and we desired the Indians to join us in an attack while we sent word to our people to march up with all haste. But the Indians halted and could not be persuaded to go on. After an hour most of our men came up, and we went on hoping to catch the enemy before they crossed the river, but there being a slake of ice in one part of the river they were over before we came up. Camped on the bank that night. *Feb.* 20. Major Schuyler resolved to cross the river, but many of the men being weary, their shoes worn out and provisions scarce, we could make no further pursuit. But what

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discouraged us most was the unwillingness of the Indians to pursue or attack. We lost four privates and four Indians killed, two officers, twelve men and Indians wounded. Escaped prisoners reported the enemy's loss to be thirty-three but we found but twenty-seven, among whom were their commandant and three other officers, and twenty-six wounded. We rescued between forty and fifty prisoners, and we hear that the enemy carry thirteen wounded with them. *Copy.* 7 *pp. Endorsed as the preceding.*

179. VI. Another copy of the preceding.

179. VII. Speech of Governor Fletcher to the Indians at Albany, 25 February, 1693. You know that I came here in October to put the frontier in a posture of defence. I come now for your relief and have lost no time. I brought 150 men with me; I sent you 200 men and stores from Senectady which with those that joined you before under Major Schuyler would, I hoped, have cut the enemy off; and I had 200 more men coming. I never thought that the Maquas would be so supine as to let the French enter their castles without resistance. In future you must keep strict watch. I hope that my coming shews how ready the King, my master, is to use his arms in your defence. I have borne command under him and seen the French fly from him; and last summer we gained a great victory at sea. Having come in haste I bring no presents with me, but I hope to visit you in summer and renew the old covenant-chain. I have ordered provisions to be given to the Mohawks; and you must shew that you still possess your old courage and reputation speedily. There is some false brother among us who betrays our plans. Bread and beer is ready for you, and you must drink to the King and Queen.

The Five Nations to Governor Fletcher.' ' Swift Arrow " (for so we have named you for coming so swiftly to us), the disaster to the Mohawks is due only to their not hearkening to your advice. We thank you for your care for them. You ask us to attack the enemy, but you have lost blood as well as we, and should join us. It is our custom first to bewail our dead. While we attack Canada by land, we expect to hear that you will attack it by sea. We are short of arms and ammunition, while the French Indians are bountifully supplied. We rejoice to hear of the King's victories, and we wish you would tell him how easy it would be to destroy Canada. Pray send a smith to live with us.

The Governor replied that if they would keep good watch he doubted not that he could deal with the Governor of Canada; and granted their request as to the smith.

Proposals made by four of the Chief Sachems to Governor Fletcher on 26 February, 1693. One of our men while drunk yesterday killed an Indian deserted from the French. Pray prohibit the sale of rum while the war lasts. We did not thank you as we wished yesterday, and desire to do so now. We will enquire as to the French prisoners, whom we suspect may betray us. We have had two bouts about the priest Millet with the Oneidas and shall have a third. Pray come when the bark is loose upon the trees, for we have a design in hand. We apologise for the young man who killed four horses; it was ill done.

The Governor answered that he regretted that they should fight one another when an enemy was in the field, that he would do his best for their security, that he would prohibit the sale of rum, and that he hoped they would be vigilant. 9½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 19 July, 1693.

179. VIII. Another copy of the preceding.

179. IX. Address of the Mayor and Corporation of Albany to Governor Fletcher. Thanking him warmly for his unparalleled swiftness in coming with troops to their help; and asking him to order a place for convention of the remnants of the Mohawks, and to direct the outlying farmers to fortify themselves in companies together. *Copy.* 2 *pp. Endorsed as the preceding.*

179. X. Another copy of the preceding. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 7, 7 I-X.; *and* (*without enclosures*) 48. *pp.* 19-20.]

[March 8.] **180.** Pamphlet containing printed versions of Enclosures *Nos.* III., V., VII., IX., of the preceding, also the examination of two escaped prisoners and one captured prisoner as to the condition of Canada. *The whole,* 13½ *printed pages. Endorsed.* Recd. 26 Sept., 1693. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 8.]

March 9. **181.** Commissioners of Ordnance to William Blathwayt. Forwarding account of the stores despatched to the West Indies. *Signed.* C. Musgrave, John Charlton, Wm. Boulter, W. Meester. ½ *p. Annexed,*

181. I. Account of ordnance stores despatched to the West Indies, under orders in Council of 25 August and 20 September, 1692. [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *Nos.* 44, 44 I.; *and* (*letter only*) *Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 308.]

March 9. **182.** Minutes of Council and Assembly of Montserrat. On the proposal of the Assembly, the Council consented (1) that during the absence of the detachment now bound for the expedition against the French, 16 of the troop be kept continually in arms to patrol each division of the Island for seven days and nights, and then be relieved by 16 more; also that they visit every guard nightly, and be subject in default to the penalties of the Militia Act; (2) that it be lawful for such patrols on meeting negroes without their owners' ticket, by day or night, to beat or slash them, and if negroes be congregated to disperse them, pistolling or killing them if need be. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., pp.* 313, 314.]

March 9. **183.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Sir William Beeston sworn Lieutenant-Governor. Proclamation to continue all officers in their posts.

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March 10. The Royal order for a new seal, and the Governor's commission were recorded. Order for the old seal to be defaced. The Council and Clerk were sworn. [*Board of Trade*. Jamaica, 77. *pp*. 242-244.]

March 10. **184**. Information of John Stewart to Sir William Phips. That while Richard Short was a prisoner on board ship at Cape Ann he prevailed with informant to carry three letters to Piscataqua, one of them to Mr. Usher, who drank Short's health, promised safety to the ship if she had come to Piscataqua and that the deserters from H.M.S. Nonsuch should have been sent on board. 2 *pp*. [*Board of Trade*. New England, 6. *No*. 38.]

March 10. **185**. Minutes of Council of New York. The Council gave it as their opinion that the neighbouring Colonies should contribute to the maintenance of the fort at Albany. A Committee appointed to consider what equipages the Governor should take with him on his next mission to meet the Indians at Albany. Letters from Connecticut read complaining of the arbitrary conduct of some pretended magistrates towards the people of that Colony. Resolved to write to them on behalf of the oppressed people, and to remind them that though they have exacted much money they have contributed nothing to the defence of the frontier. Orders for provisioning the garrison of Albany. Grant of land to Abraham Lockerman confirmed. Orders for sundry payments for provisions for the late expedition. [*Col. Entry Bk*., *Vol. LXXV*., *pp*. 400, 401.]

March 13. **186**. Minutes of Council of New York. William Pinhorne recommended as Judge of the Supreme Court. Mr. Phillips authorised to charge double toll between sunset and sunrise at Spitendivell Bridge. [*Col. Entry Bk*., *Vol. LXXV*., *p*. 401.]

March 13. **187**. Minutes of Council of Jamaica. More members of the Council sworn. Order for issue of writs for election of an Assembly, to meet on the first Thursday in May. William Broadrick sworn Attorney General. Order for repair of the fortifications of Port Royal to continue. Order that none except Councillors shall attend Council without leave, and that people duly qualified may be allowed to leave the Island as formerly. [*Board of Trade*. Jamaica, 77. *p*. 245.]

March 13. **188**. Journal of House of Burgesses of Virginia. The Governor sent copy of his speech, and also Peter Heyman's petition as to the Post with the royal letters thereon, which was referred to the Committee of Propositions. The Council's proposal for building a new prison was referred to the same Committee.

March 14. Report of Committee of Propositions read. Resolved that the Act for better defence of the country be continued for one year and that a bill be prepared accordingly. Resolved to address the Governor for a copy of the royal instructions as to free trade with the Indians. Bill to suspend the Act for Ports ordered. Resolved to address the Governor for a joint Committee for revision of the laws. Address to the Governor in accordance with above resolutions.

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Order for a bill to enable the lands south of James River to the boundaries of Carolina to be settled, and for a bill concerning foreign corn.

March 15. The proposals concerning Rangers, received from the Council, were considered, and it was resolved that the case is met by the Act for better defence. Address to the Governor as to revision of the laws, approved.

March 16. Report of the Committee of Grievances further considered. The House presented the address of yesterday to the Governor and reported the Governor's compliance therewith. A proposal to address their Majesties for a grant from the quit-rents towards support of the clergy was rejected. Resolved to request a Conference with the Council as to outrages committed by strange Indians. Order for a bill to prevent all trade with Indians in pork unless it be proved that such pork was the property of the Indian town and the swine marked as such. Bills to continue the Defence Act, to suspend the Ports Act, and to amend the 7th Act of 1686, read a first time.

March 17. Messages from the Governor, giving the substance of the royal intentions to grant Virginia free trade with the Indians, and suggesting a Conference to settle as to revision of the laws. Message to the Governor announcing the appointment of conferrers. Resolved that justices of the peace, being unpaid, should be exempted from attending musters, if they be not militia officers. Report of the Committee of Propositions further considered. Order for a bill to amend the settling of the first day of General Courts for the public convenience. The progress of the Conference with the Council was reported. Order for a bill to amend the Act to encourage the erection of mills. On Peter Heyman's petition it was resolved to encourage the erection of a post office. Business of the Northumberland election deferred 'till to-morrow.

March 18. The question of postal charges referred to the Committee of Propositions. The conferrers reported that the Council, while unwilling to join the Burgesses in a joint Committee for revision of the laws, would keep a standing Committee which would be ready to give assistance when applied to. The election for Northumberland was then considered, and it was resolved that the present members were not duly elected, but that John Downing and William Jones were duly elected. A new writ requested for election of a member for King and Queen's County, the sheriff having died suddenly. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 956-973.]

March 14. **189.** Minutes of General Assembly of Virginia. Address from the Burgesses undertaking to renew the Defence Act and asking as to the Royal instructions concerning free trade with Indians.

March 16. The Burgesses attended with their address as to revision of the laws. Answer to the address concerning free trade with Indians. Message to the Burgesses proposing a conference as to the revision of the laws.

March 17. Conferrers appointed. Message from the Burgesses accepting the suggestion of a conference. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 901-905.]

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March 16. **190.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Richard Lee was sworn of the Council.

March 17. Order that the Piscattaway Indians be not molested in crossing the Potomac river. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 795-796.]

March 13. **191.** Minutes of General Assembly of Massachusetts. The King's letter of 11 October, 1692, ordering assistance to be given to New York, read. Order for reducing the bounds of Little Compton.

March 14. Captains Nathaniel Stanley and William Whiting from Connecticut were heard as to the proposals of that Government for giving assistance in the prosecution of the war. Message to the Representatives urging speedy settlement of the regulation of the assessment.

March 15. The gentlemen from Connecticut were again heard, and offered proposals in writing. Bill for regulation of the assessment received and detailed.

March 16. Bill for settling a tax of £30,000 read and debated.

March 17. The same bill was passed, also a bill for payment of the Commissioners for the tax. Joseph Curtis appointed Sheriff of York County. Assembly dissolved. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 385-388.]

March 14. Boston. **192.** Governor Sir William Phips to Lieutenant Governor Usher. I have already written to you to deliver up several deserters from H.M.S. Nonsuch, who have taken refuge in your Government, and have given orders to the military officers to seize them; but I understand that you refuse to deliver them and on the contrary protect them. I thought you would have seen your first error in rescuing the men when seized by the purser and that you would at my request have remembered your duty and delivered them up; but it is now evident that you have no sense of duty, since you protect deserters and help them in their evil doings. For I am advised that you warned them not to leave your Government, lest they should be arrested. I now call upon you in their Majesties' name to deliver up these deserters, as you will answer the contrary. I am sorry that you force me to remind you of your duty in this manner. *Copy.* ¾ *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 24 May. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 39.]

March 15. **193.** The Agents for Barbados to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The people of Barbados have presented an address for a regiment to be stationed there during the war, and that when any of the regiments shall be sent home, such men as volunteer to stay there may be allowed to stay. We have now further to represent that during this war several French prizes have been condemned in Barbados, but as there are no instructions to the Governor from what fund the expense of maintaining prisoners shall be defrayed, such prisoners are kept at the Island's expense until exchanged. We beg you to move the King for orders on these two points. *Signed.* Wm. Bridges, Ed. Littleton. 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 15 March. Read 1 May, 1693. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 9; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 337, 338.]

March 16. Barbados. **194.** Minutes of the Council of War in the West Indies. A letter from Governor Codrington being read, it was resolved that the

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leeward part of Martinique be maintained as the place of rendezvous, instead of Mariegalante, as proposed by Governor Codrington, first because there is no good water at Mariegalante, and secondly because it is doubtful whether the fleet could weather Dominica in sailing thither. Order for the embarkation of Foulke's, Lloyds' and Salter's regiments at Bridgetown on the 22nd inst., and of Goodwyn's and Boteler's at Holetown and Speightstown on the 23rd, for which Sir F. Wheler will please give the necessary orders to the transports, and for the whole fleet to sail two or three days later sending forward a light frigate to meet the Leeward Islands forces. Ordered further that 200 muskets and ammunition be sent forthwith to Governor Codrington, who shall be desired to give information of the time when he will embark and to send ships to view the principal ports of Guadeloupe, and report as to the shipping therein. Order for hire of eighteen transports, the masters of which shall take their orders from Sir F. Wheler. Committee appointed to consider what further is necessary for the expedition. Colonel Foulke reported that Commissary General Fotherby had paid away the King's money without his orders. Resolved that Mr. Fotherby had no legal right to do so and that he has been guilty of a misdemeanour. Ordered that he bring his letters of credit to next Council. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 314, 318.]

March 16. **195**. Minutes of Council of New York. A committee appointed to prepare the business for next session of Assembly. Order for the City authorities to inspect the packing of flour for the West Indies to prevent fraud. Order for patents for land to Colonel Willett and Daniel Shotwell.

March 17. Agreed to send Mr. Mahew at Martin's Vineyard the Council's report on Sir W. Phip's letter and the printed Charter, to tell him that the matter is laid before their Majesties, and to instruct him to do nothing by Sir W. Phip's authority unless forced. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 401, 402.]

March 17. **196**. Minutes of Council of Nevis. Colonel Samuel Gardner sworn in Lieutenant-Governor, and John Palmer sworn in as Councillor and as Secretary. The Assembly agreed to an Act to impress such arms as are wanting for the coming expedition. Order for the records of the Secretary's office to be delivered to John Palmer. The Council agreed with the Assembly to draw up a memorial setting forth the weakness and danger of the Island while the forces are to windward, and that the Lieutenant-Governor should request Sir Francis Wheler to send some ships to cruise to leeward. Act for pressing arms agreed to. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., pp.* 273-4.]

March 18. Great Island. **197**. The Secretary of New Hampshire to Governor Sir William Phips. Your letter of 14th was laid before us by the Lieutenant-Governor. The men whom you describe as deserters have shewn us their legal discharge from the King's service, and as they are British subjects they ought to be protected. As to your instructions to the military officers to arrest them, we know of no person invested with authority to do so except those named in the King's

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Commission of Government for this province. As to the Lieutenant-Governor's duty, he has proceeded with honour and justice in this matter, making the law his rule to walk by. There are many imprudent things in your letter, which had better have been omitted. *Signed*. Tho. Davis. *Copy*. ½ *p*. [*Board of Trade*. New England, 6. *No*. 39.]

March 20. Boston. **198**. Governor Sir William Phips to Lords of the Treasury. I have duly received your order for supplying the West Indian squadron with provisions or with credit for obtaining the same, on application of the Commanders. I shall take care that all shall be prepared to give the said Commanders every assistance. 1 *p*. *Endorsed*. Recd. 24 May, 1693. [*Board of Trade*. New England, 6. *No*. 40.]

March 20. **199**. Minutes of Council of New York. Resolved to instruct the farmers of Ulster County to join their forces if they discover any small party of Indians, and if they find a large party to retire all of them to Kingston with their cattle and goods. Resolved also that the towns in Ulster and Duchess County do fortify themselves. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp*. 402, 403.]

March 20. Barbados. **200**. Minutes of Council of War of the West Indies. The Committee presented its report as to what was further needful for the expedition. Resolved that the printed Articles of War for the King's forces abroad be the articles for the present expedition. Order for an appointment of an officer in each regiment to take charge of the plunder, to whom all plunder shall be brought, under penalties, and who shall be responsible for the same. Further orders as to the plunder, and rewards of the Army and the Fleet. Resolved that one sutler be allowed to go with each regiment; that each regiment provide itself with three horses or asses; that provisions be lent to the two Barbados regiments; that the stores in the victualling ships be weighed and checked; that eight sloops be impressed for the expedition; that if Martinique be taken or when the forces quit that Island, the Barbados regiments shall be permitted to return home; that provisions be shipped on board the transports; and that the troops embark two days later than formerly appointed. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp*. 318-323.]

March 20. **201**. Journal of House of Burgesses of Virginia. The Committee of Propositions brought up several bills. Order for the house to be called over to-morrow at ten o'clock. A conference with the Council reported as to the means of preventing outrages by strange Indians. Bills to encourage erection of fulling mills, concerning the marking of Indian hogs, for the advancement of coins, and for settling lands south of James River and Pamunkey Neck, read a first time. Report of the Committee of grievances further considered. The Council to be asked as to the service of the rangers, and how much of the money voted for them remains unexpended, and as to recovery of ammunition lent to Maryland. A Committee for revision of the laws appointed, and a further conference with the Council on the subject requested.

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March 21. The Committee reported as to the Post Office and the building of a County Prison. Bills to suspend the Ports Act, and to continue the Defence Act, read a second time. Bill to amend Act 7 of 1686 rejected. Bills as to marking Indian hogs, to encourage erection of fulling-mills, to settle lands south of James River, and for advancement of coins read a second time. Message from the Governor asking the Burgesses to repeat one of their verbal messages in writing; which was done. The question whether the erection of a County prison was necessary was rejected. Order for a bill to regulate postal charges. Bill for advancement of coins amended. Bill to ascertain price of a permit read first time.

March 22. The progress of the conference as to revision of laws was reported. Bills to suspend the Ports Act read a third time and passed, also the bill to continue the Defence Act. Bills to alter the first day of the General Court and for a Post Office read a first time. Bills for marking Indians' hogs, to encourage erection of fulling mills, for settlement of certain lands, and for advancement of coins read a third time and passed.

March 23. The Bills passed yesterday were sent up to the Council. Bills to ascertain the price of a permit, to alter the first day of a General Court, and to erect a Post Office read a second time. Reports of Committee of Grievances considered.

March 24. Order for enquiry into the authority under which Colonel Henry Whiteing has acted as Treasurer. Conferrers having reported the result of the Conference with the Council, the House disagreed with the Council's proposal to enter on the revision of the laws this session, and referred the question of revision to a committee. The three bills which were read a second time yesterday were read a third time, passed and sent to Council. Message from the Governor asking for particulars as to the powder lent to Maryland. Further reports of the Committee of Public Claims considered. The Committee on the revision of the laws submitted an address to the Governor, asking that the work of revising the laws might go on after Session. Address to the Governor stating that the powder lent to Maryland was spared on condition that it should be repaid. Order for members absent without leave to be taken into the custody of the Marshal. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 973-985.]

March 20. **202.** Minutes of General Assembly of Virginia. A new writ was issued for election of a burgess for King and Queen County.

March 21. Two verbal messages from the Burgesses as to the Rangers and as to ammunition lent to Maryland not being understood were sent up again in writing. Conferrers appointed to meet the Burgesses on the question of outrages committed by strange Indians.

March 22. New writ for King and Queen County election issued, on account of the sheriff's death. Order to the Auditor to report as to the service of the Rangers, and the funds remaining to pay them.

March 23. Six bills received from the Burgesses. Report of the conferrers as to the revision of the laws; on which the Council decided that its own proposal, for the laws to be revised during the present session, is preferable to that of the Burgesses.

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March 24. The accounts of the Rangers and a message as to the ammunition lent to Maryland, sent down to the Burgesses. Further enquiry as to the sufferers by the outrage of strange Indians ordered. The six bills received from the Burgesses were read a second time. Three more bills were received from the Burgesses.

March 25. The bills for defence and for suspension of the Ports Act were further considered. Messages from the Burgesses as to the powder lent to Maryland; and a further message refusing to agree with the Council as to the revision of the laws. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 906-915.]

March 21. **203.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Forms of patents for land examined, and an alteration therein ordered, to stop the exemption of planters from paying quit-rents for the first seven years.

March 23. The complaints against Mr. James Boisseau heard; and it was ordered that he continue to be minister of St. Peter's parish, King's and Queen's County.

March 25. Order for induction of Mr. Jacob Ware as minister of St. Peter's parish, New Kent County. Order for a messenger to be appointed to the Council with salary of £25 a year. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 796-799.]

March 22. **Barbados.** **204.** Minutes of the Council of War in the West Indies. Orders for all the men to be sworn by the Muster-master when mustered; for pilots to be impressed and for payment to the surgeons for care of sick men on the transports. It being represented that there were many Irish in the Barbados regiments who might be Roman Catholics, Lieut.-Colonel Hamilton and Colonel Salter spoke of their good behaviour in the Leeward Islands, and it was resolved that they could be trusted and should be employed, Colonel Foulke alone dissenting. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 323-325.]

March 22. **New Hampshire.** **205.** The Secretary of New Hampshire to William Blathwayt. Forwarding copies of correspondence with Sir William Phips, in connection with the case of Captain Short. *Signed.* Tho. Davis. ½ *p. Annexed,*

205. I. Governor Usher to [the Council of Massachusetts ?] 13 March, 1694. I have received a letter from Sir William Phips, asking for the arrest of alleged deserters from H.M.S. Monarch. The letter was laid before Council who decided that those who could shew discharges should be protected. Copies of the discharges of these are enclosed to you, and I know of no more. One Matthew Cary on the 5th inst. seized some men by force of arms, without warrant. He is fled from justice, and as he is said to be within your government, I must ask for him to be secured and delivered to me. *Copy.*

Here follow copies of Sir William Phips's letter to John Usher of 14 March, and of the reply of the Council of New Hampshire of 18 March. (*See Nos.* 192, 197.) [*Board of Trade.* New Hampshire, 1. *Nos.* 21, 21 I.]

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March 22.
Whitehall.

206. Earl of Nottingham to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The King has appointed Colonel Francis Russell to be Governor of Barbados, and Colonel Kendall to be Governor of Jamaica. You will prepare Commissions and Instructions for them. *Signed.* Nottingham. ½ *p. Endorsed.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.*4; *and* 53. *p.* 139; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., p.* 379.]

March 22.
Jamaica.

207. Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Beeston to Earl of Nottingham. I arrived here on the 9th. The Island is in a ruinous condition and the people have been very sickly, but health is perfectly recovered, and our arrival has put new life into them. On my way down I called at St. Domingo to save the time and expense of sending a ship up again and then writ the President and received his answer. I enclose copies of both letters [*missing*]. How I shall do for landsmen, when he sends me his desires to join him (*sic*) I know not, for the earthquakes, sickness and desertion have left the country very bare of men, but I will assist with both the King's ships and what force else I can raise. The Mordaunt is on the coast of Porto Bello where the Spaniards have inhumanly cut off Captain Tristan and all his company of about fourteen persons belonging to this Island. The President wrote to the Council here to excuse himself, and I have returned him an answer, of which I enclose copy. Tristan was undoubtedly trading on the coast, but whether that be cause enough for them to murder him and all his men in cold blood I leave to your Lordship. They pretend for their excuse that he was a Frenchman, but he has been a British subject and an inhabitant of Jamaica for many years, and his people were all English. I shall report more fully when the Mordaunt returns. The sloop that takes this has orders to return speedily as possible; I beg that she may not be stopped nor her men, who are inhabitants here, taken from her. I have no authority to condemn prizes, and to let men take ships and plunder them at sea is to give them too much latitude. I spoke to you about this before I left England and foresaw the trouble that it would cause, but the Admiralty insisted on taking that clause out of the commission, and yet gave me no authority about it nor about the King's ships which want money for various necessaries. Without authority I cannot get the merchants to advance the money. I shall write more at length by next ship. *Signed.* Wm. Beeston. 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* R. 27 May, '93. *Enclosed,*

207. I. The President of Panama to the Council of Jamaica. 16-26 January, 1693. Ever since peace was made between the two Crowns of Spain and England I have endeavoured to preserve it, never doubting that the Government of Jamaica would do the like. But recently a sloop has come from Jamaica manned by Frenchmen under Captain Tristan, with merchandise to trade on these coasts. I am surprised that you should have permitted this breach of the treaty. These men though bidden by the Lieutenant-General of Porto Bello to come to him would not do so, and he, understanding that they were French, seized the ship. The men resisted and were all killed. I cannot omit to point out to you the danger to which the arrival of

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such vessels, especially manned with Frenchmen, exposes me. *Translation.* 1 *p.*

207. II. Sir William Beeston to the President of Panama. I have seen your letter of 26 January to the Council defending those who cut off Captain Tristan and his company. What his business was on the coast, I know not, but he and all his men were British subjects, and therefore even if they were trading I conceive that the utmost required by the Articles of Peace is the seizure of themselves and the condemnation of their goods. But to cut them all off in cold blood on pretence of friendship (you must pardon me for saying it) was sanguinary, and contrary to the good agreement between the two Crowns. Nevertheless, being anxious to preserve a good agreement, I shall only represent the case as I find it to the Secretary of State; but I beg you to be more tender lest you exasperate British subjects beyond my power to restrain them. Still, let not this accident terrify your men from coming hither in that allowed concert of the Assiento, for they shall receive civil treatment so long as they make no infraction of the peace. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 540. *Nos.* 29, 29 I, II.]

March 22. **208.** Minutes of Council of New York. William Pinhorne nominated second judge of the Supreme Court with salary of £100 a year.

March 23. Order for sundry small payments. Resolved that if a printer settle in New York for printing of Acts etc. he shall have £40 *per annum* besides private business. Order that the pieces-of-eight shall pass for more or less value according to their weight, if Peru at the rate of 4*d. per dwt.*, if other pieces at the rate of 4½*d. per dwt.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 403, 404.]

March 23. Jamaica. **209.** Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Beeston to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I arrived here on the 9th, took the oaths and swore in the Council. The Island is in a very mean condition. The earthquake, sickness and desertion of discontented people have carried off so many as to leave the Island very thin of people. The public and private buildings are all down, and the whole country is a melancholy prospect. Part of Fort Charles was left standing and is almost repaired again, and a battery near it called Morgan Line has also something preserved, so that between the two there are nearly fifty guns mounted. But there is little of Port Royal left, being now a perfect island of about twenty-five acres, and too small to hold the trade and people. President White and the Council therefore very deliberately resolved on the building of a new tower in the main at Leganie, and gave the people all encouragement to settle there, which they did. Nevertheless, after the death of President White, the Council having different interests aimed at different ends, some pretending for Port Royal, others for other places that interested them, and took away the public officers which they had before settled among them. Thus at my arrival I found the people at a stand and no

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provision made for the reception of themselves or of any that should come to them; but since I arrived they have made me an address about it, of which I enclose a copy, shewing the advantages of the place and their desire to be there, on which I have visited place and people and promised them all encouragement. With this they seem to be satisfied, and will go on with their buildings, but they seem not to be fully pleased unless I remove all the public officers to them from Port Royal, which I cannot yet grant; for what fortifications remain are all there, and I cannot so discourage the people as to make them leave those unguarded. But I am in hopes that the trade will fall into the new town, being a place of safety and pleasure, and very fit for it; and that just so many may be encouraged to remain at Port Royal as shall suffice to man and defend Fort Charles. If you approve this I hope you will signify your approbation, which will much encourage the people to go on. The King's House at Port Royal is, like the land, all under water and past recovery; that at St. Jago has been repaired somewhat against my coming, and I am now living there, but it has neither kitchen, outhouses nor enclosures, and there is no money in the Treasury, but on the contrary a large debt. Everything is very dear, the sickness and calamities having terrified those who used to bring provisions from New England and North America from coming near us; but now, blessed be God, the country is returned to its usual health, and the people that are left appear to wake out of a lethargy, and begin to build their houses and sugar works. I hope by God's blessing and with your favour that the Island will recover again, but it will be a work of time and a great expense, and how the loss and want of people is to be repaired during this time of war I cannot see, since so few come to us from England. I have sent a proclamation to Petit Guavos, Coriza and some of the North American Colonies to invite all that have deserted to return. I enclose a copy of it.

There are two vacancies in the Council for which I recommend Fulke Rose and Henry Low, who are men of integrity, ability and estate. I see too plainly that if I should die, the country will fall back into the same unsettled condition as was produced by the diversity of interests of ten or twelve men; so I would beg for a dormant Commission for one of them to take my place, and would recommend Mr. Samuel Bernard, the Chief Justice, to hold it. The Council are of opinion that an Assembly is absolutely necessary for the quieting and settling of all things, and I have issued writs for one to meet on the 4th of May. The French often threaten us from Hispaniola, knowing our weakness, while their small vessels cruise on our coasts and take our small trading ships. To prevent this we much want two fast-sailing, small fifth-rate frigates, which would be able to follow them in shoal water, where bigger ships dare not venture. But I have no authority to condemn prizes if taken, which will discourage men to go and seek them. If on the other hand they have liberty to dispose of ships without account, ill men may take advantage of it to plunder the King's friends. I beg for your orders herein. The officers are so much reduced by the late calamity that many deputies of patentees will not act without taking the whole profits of their offices. I cannot prevent it, for the whole of the business would be neglected else. I do not know how the patentees in England will like it, but I cannot help it. The fleet will sail under convoy of H.M.S. Guernsey about the 10th of May. *Signed.* Wm. Beeston. 2 *closely written pages. Endorsed.* Recd. 27 May. Read 12 and 15 June, 93. *Enclosed,*

209. I. Address of certain inhabitants of Jamaica to Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Beeston. Being driven from Port Royal by the earthquake we settled at Kingston, as invited and encouraged by the President and Council; they and all disinterested persons thinking it the best site on every account. After the town had been surveyed and marked out, a plan thereof drawn and all other matters settled, we removed thither at great expense, and considering our many difficulties and discouragements made good progress. We hope that the unhealthiness of the place will not be objected to, as it is well known that the late sickness was as universal a judgment as the earthquake. Now the sickness has ceased we may hope for a continuance of health, a wholesome soil, sound air and plenty of good water. Again such of us as escaped, by miracle, from the destruction of Port Royal cannot endure the least thought of settling on that fatal spot. The miserable remains of that place are nothing near capable of receiving us and our effects that are now here, much less those that we are daily expecting from England. Again many of us have received instructions from our principals in England not again to trust their estates to so dangerous a foundation. We beg you therefore to establish in their Majesties' name what was so judiciously begun by the Council, and is now so far advanced that it wants nothing but your favour and encouragement. We ask you to order all ships to unload at Kingston and all officers to reside there, with such other directions you shall judge best. *Copy.* 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 27 May, 1693.

209. II. Proclamation of Sir William Beeston to recall to Jamaica all English subjects who have deserted the Island, promising them all encouragement. *Dated* 14 March, 1693. *Copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 27 May, 1693. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *Nos.* 5, 5 I., II.; *and* (*without enclosures*) 53. *pp.* 147-152.]

March 23. **210.** Abstract of the foregoing despatch of Sir William Beeston. 2½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 6.]

March 23. **211.** Petition of merchants and planters concerned with Jamaica to the King. Sir William Beeston's zeal has made him surmount all the difficulties of earthquake and sickness in Jamaica and proceed cheerfully to the service of Goverment. We should be discouraged from resettling our interests in the Island, but for our confidence in his ability; but we have now freely adventured our estates in the task. Sir William is greatly beloved in the Island, and his departure put him to great expense. We hear that another person is under consideration to go out as Governor, which though it would leave Sir William Beeston Lieutenant-Governor, would deprive him of all salary and power. We beg therefore that he may be continued in the government, at least until the Island is resettled. *Thirty-six signatories. Copy.* 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 23 March 92-3. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 7.]

[Mar. 23.] **212.** Considerations offered as to the state of Jamaica. The revenue of the Island consists of the quit-rents and the duty on wines. The first charge on these is for fortifications, the next for the Governor's salary of £2,000. Since the earthquake the revenue is much diminished, and the whole of the fortifications require to be reconstructed. It is submitted that it would be better to keep Sir William Beeston as Lieutenant-Governor at £1,000 a year. 1 *p. Undated.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 7A.]

March 23. **213.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Thomas Neale's patent for the post office read, also a memorial from Andrew Hamilton as to the rates to be charged on letters. John Foster and Peter Sergeant appointed to discuss the matter with Mr. Hamilton and to report. Order for Nathaniel Williams, Sampson Stoddard and Joseph Parsons to audit the accounts of the Commissaries for War. Order for payment of £29 to Benjamin Harris for printing the laws. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 224-226.]

214. Extract from a letter from Boston. The settlement of the militia has proceeded very slowly. In several counties there is no field officer above the rank of Major; in some no commissioned officer at all. Sir William Phips figured so well as Lord Lieutenant of Connecticut and Rhode Island that he sent a set of Commissions to Colonel Sanford, with a demand (as it is said) of £50 for his clerk for writing them. The Assembly of Rhode Island then met and issued a proclamation saying that they had never yet seen Sir W. Phip's commissions, and that the persons he had appointed were enemies to the country, and calling upon the people to obey officers of their own appointing. Connecticut also refused to appoint officers of Sir William's nomination, and the Assembly let him know that they would abide by former arrangements until the King's pleasure were known. In the business of Courts seven months lapsed before any were held, and now there is nothing but an Admiralty Court wherein the Governor once sat as judge himself and in another case put in certain deputy-vice-admirals who condemned ten or twelve thousand pounds without recollecting any rights of the Crown. The witchcraft at Salem went on vigorously during the summer, and twenty were executed and a hundred more restrained, until at last members of Council and Justices were accused; and now every one is acquitted. Sir William and Council have given the College a charter, with power to receive gifts and confer degrees. They are proceeding to create Mather a doctor of divinity, which by some misunderstanding is to be obstructed. The deputies too are so displeased since Cooke's arrival that they will allow him no salary unless he be resident, and would have another man chosen. Sir William's salary is in much the same state. The deputies voted him £500 *per annum*, and he huffed it, so they have got their vote again and only given him an order for £500 gratuity, alleging that there

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is no revenue except *per annum.* The Assessment must amount to £30,000 this year, a sum very fit to be managed by an able general for the reduction of Quebec. Sir William gives out that he is sending Captain Short home. The poor Captain has been a cripple in his right hand ever since he came, owing to a wound. Sir William took a prize from him, and Short dared not displease him by demanding his own. Since that, Short says he has borrowed his men from time to time and now made such a demand as would have dismantled the ship, so he refused him. The Governor abused him and struck him, Short struck him back with his left hand and tripped over a gun as he stepped back, whereupon the Governor beat him lustily and committed him. A quarrel of much more importance is between Phips and Governor Fletcher. He threatened Fletcher's messenger and Fletcher himself, praising Leisler and so forth. It is useless to tell all. *Ex ungue leonem.* Little news of the Indians, though lately they took a sloop at Pemaquid. Since I began this Sir William has made his pilgrimage to Rhode Island and read his Commission, and received for answer that if the province had any more to say when the Assembly met, the Governor would write to Sir William. Sir William has reprieved eight more persons condemned for witchcraft. Sir E. Andros and Mr. Usher have great trouble in getting their accounts settled. *Copy.* 3½ *pp.* *Endorsed.* 1692-3. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 41.]

March 24. **Barbados.** **215.** Minutes of the Council of War in the West Indies. Order for two more transports to be hired. Resolved that the Master-apothecary and his mates be admitted to share in the plunder. Mr. Fotherby's petition to be admitted likewise was deferred to a Council to be held at Martinique, when it will be easier to judge whether his service entitles him thereto. Order for Mr. Fotherby to give account of the money that he has received or spent in Barbados, and that, if his health do not permit him to accompany the expedition, he shall propose a fitting person to take his place; also that he leave none of the King's stores behind him, but send them all with the fleet. Order for Lieutenant Powell to send back to Madeira a negro and a Portuguese whom he had taken from that Island, paying their passage and restoring to them any money that he has taken from them. Resolved that transports containing any lumbering goods shall not discharge them, the Council promising to indemnify them if such cargo be damaged. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 326-329.]

March 25. **Boston.** **216.** Governor Sir William Phips to the Earl of Nottingham. I have received the Queen's letter of 11 October, 1692, and despatched letters accordingly to the Governors of New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia for speedy agreement as to a quota to be furnished for defence of New York. I shall do my best for the safety of neighbouring Colonies. New Hampshire cannot be supported except from hence, and a force of 120 men, which has been for some months in that province, is still continued there. I hope shortly to report any further measures as to New York. *Signed.* William Phips. 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* R. May 24, '93.

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Duplicate of the foregoing. [*America and West Indies.* 561. *Nos.* 32, 33.]

March 25. **217.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for a patent for land to Hester Browne. Ordered that a new coin, known as dog-dollars, pass current as 5*s.* 6*d.* apiece. Committee appointed to audit Robert Livingstone's accounts. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 404.]

March 27. **Philadelphia.** **218.** The Governor of Pennsylvania to Governor Fletcher. "Gov^r, the account from thee of your successes against the French and Indians, their complices, I do thankfully acknowledge to have received." My congratulations. As to the burthen and hard circumstances of New York in this undertaking, we are more ready to believe than to give you relief herein. We may and do commiserate you, but supply you at this juncture we cannot. Our representatives here have not thought fit to concur in the raising of money either for the expenses of government or the help of our neighbours since the proprietor's absence. I will consult the Council, but I expect little of it. "Thus far I am serious and plain with thee; but by way of a Rehearsal transposed I might comically represent unto thee my personal difficulties and domestic circumstance under this station, and so request thy candid consideration and kindness towards me, whom a Government hath burthened but not relieved. I hope and unfeignedly desire a sudden *supersedeas* as to my present place, and a quietus herein would be welcome unto me." *Signed,* Tho. Lloyd. *Holograph.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 3 June, '93, from Colonel Fletcher. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 9.]

March 27. **Barbados.** **219.** Minutes of the Council of War in the West Indies. Order for £120 to be paid for 12 asses, to carry ammunition; for the sick men to be left behind and for seven shillings a week to be paid for their maintenance; for Edmund Allen to take over the duties of Mr. Fotherby, disabled by sickness; for the sealing up of all unexpended treasure for the expedition in a box; and for the taking up of money on such terms as can be obtained. On Mr. Fotherby's refusal to sign bills of exchange, as ordered, it was resolved that he be committed to a ketch as a close prisoner, in custody of a serjeant and two files of musketeers. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 329-333.]

March 27. **220.** Journal of House of Burgesses of Virginia. Committee of the whole house on the book of claims. The allowances to officers of the house were settled. Colonel Henry Whiteing's commission as Treasurer examined, and a bill to appoint a Treasurer ordered.

March 28. Resolution for exempting liquors imported for the Governor's use from duty sent to Council. Bill to appoint Henry Whiteing Treasurer read twice and committed.

March 29. Bill to appoint the Treasurer read a third time and sent up to Council.

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March 30. John White appointed a door-keeper. The bills for defence, for suspending the Ports Act and for marking Indian hogs, returned by the Council. The question of a bill to define qualifications of jurors deferred to next session. The three bills sent down by the Council agreed to as received from them; also the bills to encourage erection of fulling mills and to ascertain the price of coasting cockets. Bill to continue the Rangers read a first time.

March 31. Thanks voted to Mr. William Cole for his care in distribution of the sum allowed for the Colony's affairs in London. Bill to continue the Rangers read a second and third time and passed. The resolution as to exempting the Governor's liquors from duty was returned from Council not agreed to. A conference requested with the Council as to its amendments to the bill for settling lands south of James River. Bills for advancement of coins and for appointment of a Treasurer returned from Council not agreed to, and a conference with the Council desired as to them and also as to the Post Office bill. Conferrers appointed. The Council's amendments to the bills for suspending the Ports Act and to ascertain the price of cockets agreed to.

April 1. The Conference reported that the Council adhered to their amendments to the bill for settlement of lands, and could not agree to the bills for appointing a Treasurer and for advancement of coins. The amendments to the Post Office bill were settled by compromise. The Rangers bill received from Council and agreed to; the book of claims also received and one amendment not agreed to. Bill for raising a public levy read the first time. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 986-996.]

March 27. **221.** Minutes of General Assembly of Virginia. Bills to fix the price of cockets, to alter the first day of the General Court and for a Post Office read a first time. Other bills deferred till to-morrow. The book of public claims received from the burgesses.

March 28. Bill for marking Indians' hogs agreed to; bill for advancement of coins rejected. Other bills deferred for further consideration. Resolution to exempt the Governor's liquors from duty received.

March 29. Bill to suspend the Ports Act (with amendments), bill for defence (with amendments), bill for marking hogs (without amendments) returned to the Burgesses, also the bill as to coasting cockets, with amendments. Bill for a Treasurer read a first time.

March 30. Bill as to fulling-mills returned to the Burgesses agreed to. Bill for a Post Office amended. Bills for settlement of lands, and to alter the first day for General Courts not agreed to.

March 31. The bills rejected by Council were returned to the Burgesses. Post Office Bill returned with amendments. Resolution as to exemption of the Governor's liquors from duty not agreed to. Message from the Burgesses as to the Council's amendments to certain of the bills; and a conference agreed to.

April 1. Reports of the Conferrerrs as to the various bills. The book of claims and the bill for Rangers returned to the Burgesses with amendments; the former of which were not accepted but the latter agreed to. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 915-932.]

March 28. **222.** Minutes of Council and Assembly of Montserrat. Order for the Commander-in-Chief to billet the men on duty for defence

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of the Island, being one third of the entire force. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., p.* 314.]

March 28. St. Christophers. **223.** Certificate of the Lieutenant-Governor that Captain William Mead was a member of Council of St. Christophers, that he commanded a company of foot when the French took the Island, and that he acquitted himself well in both stations. *Signed.* Tho. Hill. ½ *p. Endorsed.* Rec. 2 Nov., '93. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 11.]

March 29. Boston. **224.** Captain Fairfax, R.N., to the Admiralty. The severe usage with which Captain Short has met from the Governor obliges me, as a brother officer, to write on his behalf. Captain Short in the fall of the year was from some private pique (as is supposed) ordered to lie up with H.M.S. Nonsuch at Pemaquid. I sounded the place with him, and found that it was impossible for him to winter there without certain ruin to the ship from touching the ground or the ice. This was the general opinion of the masters here and of his own officers, who were about to protest against it; but the Governor on further consideration laid her up at Boston, and requested Captain Short to send thirty men in country sloops with stores to Pemaquid, which the men voluntarily did, rather than hazard a King's ship. Since then some friends of the Governor having occasion to man a merchantman for a short voyage asked Captain Short to spare them some men while his ship was laid up, which he declined to do until they influenced the Governor to request him, saying that the voyage was short and would be a kindness to his men as well as to them, and promising never to thwart him with it. The ship sailed, and then the Governor ordered him to send four more men with the sloop Mary for Pemaquid, and 36 more for other service. Captain Short refused, for the men were unwilling and those that had already sailed were not yet returned. On this the Governor flew into a passion and gave him the lie, calling him lubber, rascal, etc. and laid him over the pate. Captain Short returned the blow with his left hand (his right hand being lame) but the Governor got him down and beat him most severely, breaking his head. He then went on board the ship and dispossessed him, putting the gunner in command and obliging the officers by threats to obey him. He then made out a mittimus and confined Captain Short to the common, nasty gaol, under such severe restraints, to my knowledge, as were more fit for the worst of villains than for a gentleman holding the King's Commission, barring him all help from friends or servants. Captain Short being much indisposed by ill lodging and the extreme cold, I waited, at his request, with two other gentlemen of considerable estates on the Governor, asking that he might be enlarged on their bail. The Governor refused, saying that Captain Short was lucky not to be laid in a dungeon in irons; and he also refused, though frequently requested by the most eminent gentlemen and merchants of the place, to give him some warmer lodging. I then went to the judge for a *habeas corpus*, which he was inclined to grant, when the Governor suddenly removed him to Castle Island, about a league from the town, where he is again deprived of any opportunity of settling his business or preparing his defence. The Governor said that he

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should be sent away in a day or two, which is now near two months since. I am well assured that Captain Short has behaved himself with great civility to Sir William Phips both during his passage and since then on shore, but has never met with other return than hard usage, though wanting not for large promises. I remember that when I first came to the country it was common report that Sir William Phips had threatened him with his cane. I have never seen Captain Short guilty of neglect of duty or breach of orders, though I am told that the Governor lays breach of orders to his charge. When we were lying at Pemaquid to cover the building of the fort the pilots gave us a written certificate that we could not safely stir from thence at that season of the year with less than nine days' provisions, and we had not so much left. Had we stayed we should have taken an unanswerable risk both of ships and men. This usage of the Governor has encouraged the people to uncivil behaviour, which cannot be excepted by the civillest deportment imaginable. *Signed.* Robert Fairfax. *Copy.* 2½ *pp.* *Endorsed.* Recd. July, 1693. From my Lord Falkland.

Another copy of the above. *Endorsed.* Recd. at the Committee 15 Jan., 1693-4. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *Nos.* 42, 43.]

[March.] **225.** Captain Richard Short, R.N., to the Admiralty. I have given account of my proceedings until my last voyage to Pemaquid, where I lay with H.M.S. Conception until we had but five days' provisions left. On arriving at Boston we could get provisions only from hand to mouth, and in October I was ordered to Pemaquid again, though, on the risk being pointed out, I was allowed to lay up at Boston. I supplied thirty men for two sloops going with stores to Pemaquid, though I had lost my best bower anchor and great part of the cable on the former voyage, the Governor being then on board and so advising the pilot that he nearly lost the ship. Since then he has taken a grudge against me for asking for anchor and cable and for conveniences for sick men, and also for giving him an item of his generosity to me who took him and his retinue first to New England and then to eastward, giving up to them my cabin and finding them their table at great cost and charge, though I was then in danger of losing my right hand. For speaking about these things he has several times abused me and threatened to break my head, and on the 4th of January he knocked me down and as I lay broke my head, which is very generous of a gentleman, I being sick for many days before and lame in my right hand. Afterwards he sends me to prison among witches, villains, negroes and murderers, where I lay for seventeen days in an open cold room in the worst of weather, so sick that I was like to die. He would suffer none of my friends to come near me, though most people in the town railed against him for this inhumanity and though the merchants offered sufficient bail. Afterwards he moved me to Castle Island, where I now am. On the 4th January he appointed the Gunner, Thomas Dobbins, to be captain of the ship, over the head of the lieutenant, though an ancient man and an old lieutenant, whereas Dobbins can hardly write his name and has never been in any engagement. I am not the first of the King's Captains to be abused in New England.

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Captain John Wybourn was set upon in the street and barbarously treated. Captain John George was falsely calumniated and imprisoned, so also was Captain George St. Lo, who hardly dared venture ashore without a guard, so likewise Captain Moule; and Sir Robert Robinson can tell you how I was abused when I asked for an anchor and cable. Captain Fairfax too is daily threatened to have his head broken. I have made it my whole care to do my duty and observe all lawful orders, yet cannot be free from the fate that all other of the King's Commanders have suffered. 1½ *pp. Unsigned. Endorsed.* Recd. 15 Jan., 1693-4.

Copy of the foregoing. 3¼ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. from my lord Falkland. July, 1693. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *Nos.* 44, 45.]

March 29. **226.** Minutes of a Court Martial held at Albany. Major Richard Ingoldsby was President. John Suddeck, private, of Major Ingoldsby's Company, was charged with desertion. The defence was that the prisoner wished to get back to England to his wife, since he had been enlisted for three years only and had served for longer than that time. He was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. *Certified copy.* 2 *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 26 Sept., 1693. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 10.]

March 29. Portsmouth. **227.** James Blair to [Earl of Nottingham?]. Thinking the public peace of the Colony wherein my lot is cast to be endangered by Colonel Nicholson's temper I wrote to Mr. Blathwayt about it, who communicated the letter to you; and accordingly I find that Colonel Nicholson is stopped. I think this much better than to send him to Virginia, unless some care had been taken first to modify his mind by bettering his circumstances; but I hasten to add that I know nothing worse against him than I have written, and that I do not believe he has any design of exciting any commotion. He has not written a line to Virginia but sends formal messages of service to his friends, desiring them not to write to him. This does not look like a man who would work against the Government. The only ground of my fear about him was that he was exceedingly angry that any one should be set over his head in Virginia, where he thought that his behaviour had earned him the government if it fell vacant, and especially Sir Edmund Andros, against whom he has a particular pique on account of some earlier dealings with him. In short I thought that if these two as Governor and Lieutenant-Governor would divide the Colony into two parties, and if Nicholson's party proved the bigger it could not be foreseen how far a mien so soured and discontented might go, even though he might wish to keep the people peaceable. I find him very apprehensive himself of the difficulty of his circumstances between the love of the people and the jealousy of the Government. I write thus minutely to shew that though Nicholson is discontented he is no enemy to the Government, and I doubt not that you are sufficiently sensible of his care and integrity while he held the Government of Virginia to think him worthy of a like post in another Colony or of a better salary if he be continued in his present office. I should be sorry if what I formerly wrote should give a worse character of him than is true

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and just, or should hinder encouragement or reward to one who deserves it as well as any Governor that ever was in America. *Signed.* James Blair. 3 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 638. *No.* 8.]

March 30. **228.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Agreed to recommend to the General Assembly the acceptance of Mr. Andrew Hamilton's proposed rates of postage, viz. letters from beyond sea, 4*d.* per packet, and if delivered at the parties' houses after forty eight hours' lying at the Post Office 1*d.* in addition; to or from Rhode Island to Boston, 6*d.* per single letter; to or from Connecticut (by the post-road) 9*d.*; to or from New York 12*d.*; to or from the Jersies or Pennsylvania 15*d.*; to or from Virginia and Maryland 24*d.*; to or from Salem, 3*d.*, and the towns eastward of Salem 4*d.*; to or from Piscataqua 6*d.* All further letters to go free, and the post to pass all ferries free of charge. Report on John Usher's accounts to be confirmed. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 226-228.]

March 30. **229.** Minutes of Council of New York. Letters to the Governor from the King and from Sir William Phips read, and an answer to the latter ordered. Audit of the accounts of Governor Sloughter as to £1,120 grant to him, returned. Copy to be furnished to Madam Sloughter if desired. Orders for payments. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 405.]

March 30. **230.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition of Lord Mayor, Sir John Fleet, and others to Lords of the Treasury for report. *Signed.* Wm. Bridgeman. *Below,* Minute of the Secretary to the Treasury, 3 April, 1693. Referring the same to the Commissioners of Customs. *Signed.* Hen. Guy. *Enclosed,*

230. I. Petition of Sir John Fleet and others to the King. For payment of the hire of the ship Joseph, which was impressed by Lord Inchiquin, and did good service against the French. *Copy.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *Nos.* 8, 8 I.]

231. Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That the King be moved to send a fifth-rate frigate to guard the coast of New York, and to order payment of the arrears due to the two New York Companies. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *p.* 15.]

April 1. **232.** Minutes of Council of Nevis. Walter Symonds's Commission as President of the Island read. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., pp.* 273, 274.]

April 3. **233.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. James Mings ordered to attend on the 20th with the papers as to the survey of Pamunkey Neck. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., p.* 799.]

April 3. **234.** Journal of House of Burgesses of Virginia. Additions were inserted in the book of claims. Message from the Council withdrawing their amendments to the book of claims and sending down the accounts of the impost on liquors. Bill for a public levy read twice more and passed and sent to Council. The roll of the

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Acts was then sent up to the Council, and the house presently attended the Governor in obedience to his summons. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 996-998.]

April 3. **235.** Minutes of General Assembly of Virginia. Bill for a public levy received and passed. The Governor assented to the following Acts (1) to suspend the Ports Act (2) for marking Indians' hogs (3) to encourage erection of fulling mills (4) to fix the price of coasting cockets (5) to encourage erection of a Post Office (6) to continue the Rangers (7) to raise a public levy. The Assembly was then dissolved. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 932-934.]

April 3. **236.** Minutes of Council of New York. William Pinhorne, Chidley Brooke and John Lawrence sworn judges of the Supreme Court. Order for audit of the accounts of four companies of fusiliers and other expenses claimed by Robert Livingstone. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 406.]

April 3. Boston. **237.** Governor Sir William Phips to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I have given a particular account to Mr. Blathwayt of my stopping a supposed witchcraft, which had proved fatal to many, had not a speedy end been put thereto, of my suspension of Captain Short, and of the condition of New Hampshire and Rhode Island. I have also sent home our laws, but I would ask you to take into consideration that I have no salary settled nor intended here. Letters as to the quota of men for New York have already been sent to the neighbouring Colonies. I have no account of French or Indians advancing on Albany, except what comes by uncertain reports. I have caused the inhabitants of Port Royal to renew their oath of allegiance, and about three weeks since sent them a supply of provisions to encourage their loyalty. There were two French men-of-war on the coast in October, but I hear from Port Royal that they have gone to France. Fort Pemaquid is finished, and I understand from some redeemed captains that it is a great check on the Indians, and that my destruction of their corn last year put them in a miserable condition for the winter. I design immediately to settle two more forts to eastward. The Indians begin to appear on our frontiers in small parties, but I have sent two or three hundred men to drive them away. As soon as I receive your directions I shall make some proposals as to providing naval stores and other things of the kind. If such produce be encouraged there may well be enough supplied for the Royal Navy, and I shall study that it may be done at cheaper than the ordinary rates. I have informed the Admiralty that I can do the duty of H.M.S. Conception in defending the province at half the expense, for I have built a yacht of 150 tons for that special purpose, which quite answers my expectations. She has eighteen guns and six patararoes, and can follow French privateers where ships of greater burden cannot. I beg that, if possible, she may be kept on their Majesty's pay as a sixth-rate for six months in the year, and be employed by me in the winter. H.M.S. Conception may then be moved to another station, where she can do better service. I have dissolved the General Assembly and ordered the Secretary to send you the Minutes. I have erected Naval Offices in Boston

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and other convenient places for enforcement of the Acts of Trade and Navigation. The people, except a few disaffected subjects who were active in the late revolution, are well satisfied with the government: and if another attack in Canada be ordered, their zeal and loyalty will sufficiently appear. *Signed.* William Phips. 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 46; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 423-426.]

[April 3.] **238.** Petition of Governor Sir William Phips to the King. That a salary may be appointed for him and the royal commands respecting the same signified to the Assembly of Massachusetts. *Signed.* William Phips. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 47.]

April 4. H.M.S. Nonsuch, Boston. **239.** Lieutenant Hore, R.N., to Mr. Sotherne. Owing to a quarrel on the 4th of January, Sir William Phips dispossessed Captain Short of the command of this ship and put the gunner in command, ordering myself and all the officers to obey him, though my instructions appoint me, as lieutenant, to take command in such an event. I have served the Crown for thirty years, in several engagements, and as a lieutenant since 1678, nor have I ever heard of any complaint against me. As for the gunner I never heard of his serving in any ship before the Nonsuch. Pray procure me redress of this injustice. *Signed.* Abraham Hore. 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 15 Jan. 1693-4, at the Committee. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 48.]

April 4. Boston. **240.** Governor Sir William Phips to Lords of the Admiralty. Reporting that he has built a yacht which will more efficiently do the work of H.M.S. Conception, and begging that she may be taken unto the King's service for six months, and the Conception employed elsewhere. *Signed.* William Phips. 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 15 Jan. 1693-4. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 49.]

April 4. Plymouth. **241.** Formal protest of William Lovell and Philip and Robert Willcocks of Plymouth, merchants, against the seizure of the ship Fortune, in Virginia. 2 *pp.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 1 May, 1693. [*America and West Indies.* 638. *No.* 9.]

April 4. **242.** Petition of Sarah Brookhaven and others to Lords of Trade and Plantations. That their rights to certain lands in Barbados may not be impeached or prejudiced by certain proceedings on the part of John Kirton, who is endeavouring to procure an Act upsetting former settlement of the same under colour of the authority of the Council and Assembly. 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* Presented 4 April, 93. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 10.]

April 4. **243.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. A paper of proposals for the charter of Sir Matthew Dudley's Company was read, and the Attorney General's report thereon being heard, it was ordered that a copy of the report be delivered to the petitioners. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 35. *Pp.* 20, 21.]

April 4. **244.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Orders given for the preparation of commissions and instructions for Governors Russell and Kendall.

The proposals of Sir Matthew Dudley's Company considered, and order given thereon.

Petition of Sarah Brookhaven read. Mr. Brookhaven to have notice when the Act, of which she complains, comes before the Committee.

April 5. Agreed that there is no need for any further embargo. Ordered that Governor Russell have a copy of Governor Kendall's instructions, and Governor Kendall's agent of Governor Beeston's instructions. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 174-178.]

April 5. Weathersfield, Connecticut. **245.** Gershom Bulkeley to Governor Fletcher. I think it my duty to report to you what has lately happened here in Connecticut contrary to the peace of the people, in contempt of Their Majesties' Government, and to the extirpation of liberty and property. As we rarely have ships passing from hence to England, I beg you to forward it to Their Majesties by first conveyance, unless their orders for a settlement should render this unnecessary. *Signed.* Gershom Bulkeley. *Annexed,*

Address of Gershom Bulkeley to the King and Queen. On the 8th of March last five persons were imprisoned, without precept or *mittimus*, but by the simple mandate of Peter Blin and John Francis, constables, for refusing to pay their country rates. Next day the prisoners sued out a *habeas-corpus*, but the General Court had authorised constables to levy on the estates of those who refused to pay rates, or in default of estate (which is not the case with these five persons) to put them in gaol. The prisoners then complained to me as a justice of the peace, and I issued a warrant for their release on their finding sureties to appear and answer any charge, taking particular pains to convince the gaoler of its legality. The gaoler however shewed it to his masters who issued a contrary warrant. One of the prisoners now bought his release, but the rest were very ill treated, being shut up in a noisome place with felons and murderers until the 24th March, when they were delivered on composition with the gaoler. Then the Governor and Council summoned me before them, and on my non-attendance sent a *capias* that I might be taken by force, but the marshal despite some threats left me alone. So the matter rests at present; but this suffices to show the resistance of this arbitrary government to your royal authority. *Signed.* Gershom Bulkeley. *The whole,* 14 *pp.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 4 Oct., 1693. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 11.]

April 5. **246.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. A full Council to be called for the 12th, for the settlement of Mr. John Usher's accounts.

April 6. Instrument to secure interest and security to the Councillors who have advanced money to the public, signed. Elisha Hutchinson and John Walley appointed to manage the sources of revenue thus guaranteed. Bartholomew Gidney, Elisha Hutchinson and John Walley to be the Committee for managing the war. Order for payment of sums due for military service and for salaries of officers. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 228-230.]

April 6. Boston. **247.** Governor Sir William Phips, to the Earl of Nottingham. I have in another letter given my reasons for suspending Captain

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Richard Short, but these are but a small part of what I might say were I actuated by so much malice as he and his advisers. I put him on board a ship, Jeremiah Toy, master, and he should long ago have reached London, but that Toy has lingered so long on the coast to pick up deserters from the Nonsuch, using every endeavour to get them and giving me much trouble to prevent him. I have been thwarted also by others who should have done better service. Several men have deserted the Nonsuch to go in Toy's ship, and, that they might be secure, Mr. John Usher has protected them in New Hampshire. I sent letters to demand them and to the purser of the Nonsuch to seize them, but they were rescued out of his hands by Mr. Usher, and that they might be the better protected he obtained an order for their protection from the Council, on the ground that they had been discharged by Captain Short, though such discharge, being subsequent to his suspension, was invalid. The owner of the ship, Mr. Nathaniel Bye, a Boston merchant, also furnished the deserters with money and horses to proceed to Piscataqua. He then gave the ship orders to go round to Piscataqua and make a signal for the men to be sent ashore. The ship put in at Cape Ann, but Mr. Usher bade her come on to Piscataqua, Cape Ann being in this Government. I know this to be true by letters found on Mr. Usher's messenger. I also arrested the master, for thus weakening the King's ships, but the owners sent another master on board who took the ship to Piscataqua to take in the deserters. I sent the purser of the Nonsuch to demand them again, but he was at once seized under a warrant of Mr. Hincks, the president (during the absence of Mr. Usher at Boston) and kept a prisoner for several days until the ship sailed. The purser sent a sloop after her (for she had not dared to pass the fort) which brought her in again. The Governor gave me an account of this by land and I then went to Piscataqua myself to check these irregular proceedings. When I came into the river, Toy, Short and the deserters at once went on shore before I could come up with them, whereupon I went ashore myself and desired to speak with the President but was refused. I also required Toy to produce Captain Short, but he would not, being encouraged by the Government and by the owner, who was then at Piscataqua. I then took from Toy my warrant to transport Short to England and twice sent to the President for a warrant for his arrest as an absconded prisoner, but he refused to do so or to deliver him up, and then I was obliged to retire to Boston, leaving Short and the deserters under the protection of the Government. Before my departure I caused my Commission to be read in public, that they might obey the royal commands as to the militia, but the President refused to hear it. I then went to the fort to view it and sent to the President to acquaint him of my intention, but he refused to answer and sent an order to the captain to deny me admittance, which he did by closing the gate and sending a corporal with a file of musketeers to warn me that by the President's order he would not admit me. Four gentlemen of our Council can vouch for the truth of this. *Signed.* William Phips. 2 *pp.* *Endorsed.* R. 24 May, '93.

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Duplicate of the foregoing. [*America and West Indies.* 561. *Nos.* 34, 35; *and* (*entered as addressed to William Blathwayt*) *Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 430-435.]

April 6. **248.** Governor Sir William Phips to Lords of the Admiralty. Identical with the preceding. *Endorsed.* Recd. 15 Jan. 1693-4. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 50.]

April 6. Whitehall. **249.** Order of the Privy Council. Referring the petition of Sir Matthew Dudley and others to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Wm. Bridgeman. ½ *p. Annexed,*

249. I. Petition of Sir Matthew Dudley and others to the Queen. In 1688 and 1691 we prayed for a charter of incorporation to work minerals in New England, and on 7 July, 1692, a warrant for passing Letters Patent to us was actually ordered, but was delayed owing to another petition, submitted in ignorance by others of our body. We beg that we may be incorporated according to two Orders in Council already passed in March and July, 1692. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *Nos.* 51, 51 I.; *and* 35. *pp.* 21-24.]

April 6. Whitehall. **250.** Order of the Privy Council. Referring two addresses from New Hampshire to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Wm. Bridgeman. ½ *p. Annexed,*

250. I. Addresses of the General Assembly of New Hampshire to the King and Queen. We thank you for the supply of guns and ammunition, and beg to lay before you our deplorable state owing to the present war. Without the help of Massachusetts we could not defend ourselves, and we are not able to support a distinct Government. We beg therefore to be annexed to Massachusetts. *Signed.* Richard Martin, Speaker. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

250. II. Address of certain inhabitants of New Hampshire to the King and Queen. To the same effect as No. I. 232 *signatures. Copy.* 2¼ *pp. The whole endorsed.* Recd. Sept. 14, 1695. [*Board of Trade.* New Hampshire, 1. *Nos.* 22, 22, I., II.; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXVII., pp.* 214-219.]

April 6. **251.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. In consequence of a landing of French privateers at Port Antony, ordered that a sloop be forthwith pressed and manned. Order for there to be one Commission of the Peace for the four parishes on the north side of the Island. The members of Council signed the test. Peter Beckford, Francis Blackmore, Charles Knight, and Thomas Sutton sworn justices for the whole Island. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *p.* 246.]

April 7. **252.** Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Governor Philip Ludwell. Repealing all laws relating to the Courts of Judicature or in alteration of the forms of proceedings from those observed under the government of Joseph Moreton and James Colleton. All bills relating to such matters and to matters of election to the Assemblies shall remain unpublished and not become law until

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confirmed by the Proprietors. *Signed.* Craven, Ashley, John Archdale for Thomas Archdale, Tho. Amy, P. Colleton. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 220.]

April 7. **253.** Warrant of Lords Proprietors of Carolina. Repealing an Act to provide indifferent jurymen. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 221.]

April 7. **254.** Minutes of Council of New York. Resolved to admit a pirate ship that had surrendered, to the benefit of the Act concerning pirates. The Governor produced his patent for the Government of Pennsylvania and Newcastle, whither William Nicolls and Chidley Brooke offered to accompany him forthwith.

April 8. Committees appointed to report as to the capacity of the province to supply flax, hemp and naval stores, and to consider what may be done for supply of the Commissaries of Sir F. Wheler's expedition. Resolved to prosecute the lands of sundry people who have left Staten Island to escape payment of taxes and to issue a proclamation requiring them to return. £6 granted to a soldier wounded in the late expedition. Patent for land granted to John Stillwell. Warner Wessells and Antie Christiani authorised to collect charity to pay their ransom to the Sallee Rovers. Sundry orders as to Robert Livingstone's accounts. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 406-408.]

April 10. **255.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for payment of £200 for the Governor's expenses in his journey to Pennsylvania; and for other smaller payments. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 408.]

April 10. **256.** Warrant of Lords Proprietors of Carolina. Disallowing an Act of 1692 to regulate elections of Members of Assembly. *Signed.* Craven, Ashley, P. Colleton, Tho. Amy. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 224.]

April 10. **257.** Warrant of Lords Proprietors of Carolina. Authorising Philip Ludwell to commission a Chief Judge and four justices for trial of cases in any county which has a sufficient number of freeholders, and to remove them at pleasure. *Signed as the preceding.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 226.]

April 11.
Boston. **258.** Lieutenant-Governor Usher to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I came to Boston, understanding that ships were sailing to England. Though I have repeatedly written to Sir William Phips for men to garrison the fort and defend the country, I have been unable to obtain any. He accommodated Mr. Moody, Vaughan, and Walderne with twenty-four men. I am sorry that one holding the King's Commission as Commander-in-chief should be judged unworthy by Sir William Phips to command and post his soldiers. To my own mind, the placing of men at Major Vaughan's disposal is only for an inlet to seize the Government, and thereby to usurp powers contrary to the King's Commission; and the following are my reasons. Sir William Phips, in his letter of 14 March (of which copy is enclosed), gave orders to the militia at the Bank to seize some persons whom he pretended to be deserters. I did not know

before that he could pretend to command the militia or could order militia-officers to meddle in civil affairs. As to Sir William's regard for his duty to their Majesties, his actions in time will show; but for a private subject to use the King's name and command a Government at their peril to obey, is a thing beyond my reach. It looks as if he had taken upon him the powers vested in your Lordships. Major Vaughan is the officer to whom he gave this order, and Vaughan is the man who must command the twenty-four men, I presume, to enforce Sir William's orders. As to the pretended deserters, they were all called before the Council, who judged their clearings to be correct and themselves to deserve protection. Their mind is expressed in their answer to Sir William's letter. After I had been some time at Boston, Sir William goes away privately to New Hampshire, without acquainting his Council or myself so that I might have given him satisfaction. Had I acted in his Government as he has in mine, I should expect to be called upon by you to answer for my conduct. On the 28th of March, with his flag of Vice-Admiral flying (though outside his jurisdiction of Vice-admiralty) he boards a ship in harbour, breaks open a cabin-door, and carries off a trunk and chest with him to Boston, never applying to anyone in authority for a warrant. How far this conduct conflicts with the law, I leave you to judge. He then issues a warrant for the arrest of certain subjects, declaring himself to be in his government and to hold a commission of vice-admiralty for the place. The President thereupon summoned the Council, who recorded their opinions on this matter. Now for a Government to have two heads is unnatural, and those of the Council who are legal subjects are so uneasy that they have asked for dismission, which I cannot grant. No Governor is safe if another Governor can enter his Government and issue warrants without special authority from the King. Sir William has not taken care of the King's subjects as he pretends. Before my arrival he took the people out of the frontier-towns, leaving none in their room, but visited not the garrisons, nor the lakes, nor took care for the King's fort. This is his care for matters relating to militia. He acts without his Council's advice, and such things are done that I judge you will hear by next ships that New Hampshire and Massachusetts are at civil war. If it be for the King's service to have the overthrow of Kingly Government carried on in his name, I leave to your consideration. It is no ways delightful to me to be always writing grievances, but I hope that these may be redressed. Unless the King appoint another Governor nothing but ruin and misery is likely to befall the province. I beg for your order also for payment to me of the balance shewn by my accounts to be due to me. *Signed.* John Usher. *Holograph.* 2 *pp.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 24 May. Read 12 June '93. *Annexed,*

258. I. Copy of Sir William Phips's letter to Lieutenant-Governor Usher. 14 March, 1693 (*see No.* 192). ½ *p.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 16 June, '93.

258. II. Copy of the reply of the Council of New Hampshire to Sir William Phips. 18 March, 1693 (*see No.* 197). *Endorsed.* Recd. 16 June, '93.

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258. III. Minutes of Council of New Hampshire. 10 March, 1693. Giving the decision of the Council to protect the men claimed by Sir William Phips, and copies of the discharge of two of them. 1 *p.* *Endorsed as the preceding.*

258. IV. Thomas Davis to Lieutenant-Governor Usher. Great Island. 30 March, 1693. On Tuesday last Sir William Phips entered this river with about twelve hands, and at once boarded Captain Toy's ship. He then sent ashore to ask Mr. Hincks and Captain Toy to come aboard. Hincks sent word that he was to be found at home if Sir William had anything to say to him. Sir William after trying to obtain the key of the cabin without success, went ashore with all his company for the night. Next morning he asked Mr. Hincks to call a Council to have his commission read, which Mr. Hincks agreed to do, and to give him notice of the meeting. At noon Sir William boards Toy's ship, breaks open the cabin and carries Captain Short's trunks and chest ashore. He also asked Toy for the packets that he had delivered to him and to see the warrant that he had given him to carry Captain Short. Toy declined to part with it but allowed Sir William to see it, whereupon Sir William tore off his name and seal. Toy took them up, but was obliged by threats to give them up, and Captain Byfield coming in took away the warrant. Sir William then issued a new warrant directing Toy to give Short up to him, but Toy declined, as he had given Short a copy of the original warrant, and also doubted Sir William's authority in another Government. To-day the Council met and gave Sir William notice, but he never came, and after waiting three hours the Council rose. Just as we were leaving, Jackson came up to demand Short or a warrant to search for him, but Mr. Hincks told him that he was too late. Toy petitioned the Council as to the breaking into his ship, etc., but was referred to his legal remedy. It was moved in Council whether Sir William Phips should not be called to account for claiming jurisdiction out of his Government, but as no harm had been done, it was decided not to do so. 2 *pp.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 24 May, '93.

258. V. Another copy of the preceding. *Endorsed.* Recd. 15 June, '93.

258. VI. Copy of Jeremiah Toy's petition for redress for his treatment by Sir William Phips. 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 16 June, '93.

258. VII. Thomas Davis to Lieutenant-Governor Usher. Great Island, 31 March, 1693. The sloop not being gone, I must inform you that about 10 o'clock this morning Sir William came from the bank in his pinnace with a trumpet sounding and landed at West's. The sloop at once went out, as also did the pinnace, and Sir William Phips sent word to Mr. Hincks that he had a mind to see the fort. Mr. Hincks answered that unless Sir William paid him the due respect of a visit he would neither come to him

nor admit him to the fort. Sir William sent to demand Captain Short, but was told that he must now wait till the Council met again. Sir William then went to the new ship hoping to see Mr. Hincks, but Mr. Hincks stayed within. He then went to the fort, but was stopped by a guard by Captain Walton's order. Sir William departed saying that Captain Walton should not long be Captain of the fort, and sailed away. 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 24 May, '93.

258. VIII. A copy of the preceding. [*Board of Trade.* New Hampshire, 1. *Nos.* 23, 23 I.-VIII.; *and* (*without enclosures*) *Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXVII., pp.* 222-224.]

April 10. **Barbados.** **259.** Governor Kendall to Earl of Nottingham. Since the fleet's arrival the time has been wholly spent in preparations for the expedition, and to such good purpose that on the 30th March the whole fleet and forces sailed in good order for Martinique. This dispatch is due chiefly to the diligence of Sir F. Wheler, who himself acted all parts from the Admiral to the purser, and particularly that of Commissary-General of Provisions, the person who came here in that post having by his sickness here and his foolish and indiscreet behaviour been very uneasy to us all. Under such conduct and in conjunction with Colonel Foulke, a gentleman with all the qualities requisite for his command, we have every encouragement to expect success, nor can it be doubted that Guadeloupe and Martinique will be utterly destroyed. If after that the commanders perform the further secret commands of the King and within the time limited, they will have a very large portion of the King's victorious spirit, and their exploits will deserve as great encomiums as Roman historians have given to Cæsar's. These gentlemen having shewn me their orders to return to Europe towards the end of the year, I must tell you that, in my opinion, to perfect the ruin of the enemy and secure peace and commerce of the English here, it is absolutely necessary to keep a large squadron of ships in these parts while the war lasts, and especially in October next to intercept the reliefs sent by the French King to the miserable remainders of his subjects in these Islands. For after much talk with Sir F. Wheler and Colonel Foulke as to the disposal of prisoners, we could come to no conclusion but that they must be left there, we having neither ships nor provisions for their transportation. If therefore five good sailing frigates be ordered to be here at the beginning of that month, they, joined with the ships on the station, would probably destroy the French successes. The rest of the squadron might convoy the fleet hither. It is Sir F. Wheler's opinion, and I agree with him, that the relieving of the West Indian squadron every year will preserve the King's ships, and save the lives of many of the seamen. The resolutions of the Council of War, which I have sent to the Lords of the Committee, will shew that I have obeyed the King's orders as zealously as though I had been placed in command of the expedition myself. I enclose the muster-rolls of Foulke's, Goodwyn's, and of the recruits of Lloyd's. It was a work of much time and trouble, and done with much care and integrity by Mr. Mein, of the Council here.

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I beg that he may be recompensed. About forty soldiers and as many sailors are sick here, but I hope that most of them will recover, when they shall be sent after the fleet. *Signed.* J. Kendall. *Holograph.* 2½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 456. *No.* 49.]

April 10. Barbados. **260.** Governor Kendall to Lords of Trade and Plantations. This letter is identical with that to Lord Nottingham of same date. *Endorsed.* Recd. 5 July, 1693. Abstract read, 18 Sept., '93. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 11; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 365-368.]

April 11. **261.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Order for rebates of duty and for payments. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 402, 403.]

April 11. H.M.S. Nonsuch, Boston. **262.** Thomas Dobbins to Lords of the Admiralty. Since his suspension Captain Short has done all he can to obstruct the King's service by trying to draw away and corrupt the men of this ship. Some he persuaded that they would receive no pay, and to others he granted their discharge. He thus drew away four men to Piscataqua, where he himself was. The purser was sent up to Piscataqua to apprehend the deserters, but they were rescued by Lieutenant-Governor Usher, who threatened him for what he had done and finally committed him to prison for three days, during which time his ship was seized and condemned. Sir William Phips then went thither in person, who set the purser at liberty, but was refused delivery of Captain Short and the deserters. This obstruction to the King's service by these petty Governments is of very ill consequence. *Signed.* Thomas Dobbins. 1¼ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. at the Committee. 15 Jan., 1693-4. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 52.]

April 11. Maryland. **263.** Governor and Council of Maryland to Lords of Trade and Plantations. We send duplicate of ours of 21 December, with complaints against Sir Thomas Laurence and Edward Randolph. We are sorry that we have continual occasion to repeat these complaints, but the insolencies of these men have grown to such a height as to strike at the root of all government. We have been obliged to confine and commit Sir Thomas on several charges, which have been proved to our satisfaction and will be proved to Their Majesties'. A copy of these charges and of depositions are enclosed, and will, we hope, be considered sufficient reason for confining him and dismissing him from the Council and from the office of Justice of a Provincial Court. We have prospect of further discovery of his base and treacherous confederacies with papists and disaffected persons. We are credibly informed that Sir Thomas has represented us in the blackest colours to you, but we are confident that we can clear ourselves from his malicious imputations, and beg you to suspend any censure of us until we have had an opportunity of vindicating ourselves. He has been very free and prodigal in abuse of the Government, as one of his letters (written under the assumed title of public notary), in vilification of the Council, can shew. We only name Mr. Randolph as a partner in his villanies, though we have a large charge against him when next we meet with

him. *Signed.* L. Copley, Nea. Blakiston, Nicholas Greenberry, David Browne, Thomas Tench, John Addison, John Courts, Tho. Brooke. 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed.* Abstract read, 15 Sept., 1693. *Annexed,*

263. I. Heads of a charge against Sir Thomas Laurence, Bart. (1) Disobedience to the Governor and Council's order, to provide seals for every county in the Province. (2) Entering on his office of Secretary before giving security, though demanded of him, and extorting from the clerks unjust fees for their commissions. (3) Unjustly demanding of the clerks commissioned under the late Revolutionary Government to account to him for their fees from the date of his commission. (4) Protesting in Council against the Act and an order of Council concerning officers' fees. (5) Displacing county clerks and putting incapable men in their places, for mercenary ends. (6) Neglecting an order of Council to suspend one of his clerks for open contempt of Government. (7) Consorting with and countenancing none but papists and avowed enemies of Government. (8) Removing the records of the Province from his office to his own chamber for his own sinister ends, in defiance of the Council's order. (9) Embezzling certain of the said records. (10) Refusing to produce an agreement which he had made for farming the Secretary's place, contrary to law, in defiance of the Council's order. (11) Acting as Public Notary, without being commissioned or sworn, and (12) in that capacity accusing the Government, in his protest, of arbitrary and illegal action. (13) Suggesting and alleging false and scandalous reflections on the Government in the same protest. 8 April, 1693. *Certified copy.* 3½ *pp.*

263. II. Deposition of Cleborne Lomax, Clerk of Charles County. As to Sir Thomas Laurence requiring of him a tenth part of his fees before he would continue him in his place. Sworn. 18 October, 1692. 1½ *pp.*

263. III. Another copy of No. II.

263. IV. Deposition of Henry Bonner, formerly Clerk of Anne Arundel County. That Sir Thomas Laurence offered him half fees to act as Deputy Clerk, and on his refusal dismissed him. Sworn 26 Oct. 1692. ½ *p.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 18 May, 1693.

263. V. Another copy of No. IV. *Scrap.*

263. VI. Deposition of Philip Lynes. That he had heard that Edward Randolph had illegally discharged a ship's master from his board. Sworn. 24 October, 1692. *Scrap.*

263. VII. Deposition of Henry Smith. To the same effect as No. VI. *Scrap.*

263. VIII. Record of a Court of Oyer and Terminer held in Maryland, 12 January, 1693, for trial of the ship Margaret for illegal trading. The ship was condemned, but appeal to the Governor in Council allowed. 8 *pp.*

263. IX. Copy of a letter from Charles Carrell. Setting forth the hopelessness of appealing in the case of the ship Margaret,

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and announcing that he has a better proposal to make. 15 January, 1693. *Scrap.*

263. x. Protest of Sir Thomas Laurence, Secretary and Public Notary of Maryland, 2 March, 1693, against the illegality of the proceedings of the Court in the condemnation of the ship Margaret and of the Governor and Council in conspiring not to hear the appeal. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *Nos.* 101, 101 I.-X.; *and* (*covering letter and enclosure No.* I. *only*) 8. *pp.* 114-119.]

[April.] **264.** A collection of papers sent out to the office of Plantations by Edward Randolph.

264. I. Copy of Governor Copley's warrant for the arrest of Sir Thomas Laurence, and for depriving him of all his offices. Dated 27 March, 1693. 1 *p.* *In Randolph's handwriting. Endorsed.* Recd. 13 Dec. 1693.

264. II. Copy of Governor Copley's warrant for the arrest of Edward Randolph. *Endorsed.* Recd. 25 Sept. 1693.

264. III. Another copy of No. II. *Endorsed.* Recd. 13 Dec. '93. *Both copies are in Randolph's hand.*

264. IV. Attestations as to Randolph's accepting money to indemnify a ship's master for a bond legally forfeited. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed.* Recd. from Mr. Randolph. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *Nos.* 102, I.-IV.]

April 12. H.M.S. Conception, Boston. **265.** Captain Fairfax, R.N., to Mr. Sotherne. I have not yet received the survey of this ship; though the Governor on receiving the orders of the Lords of the Treasury gave orders for her to be examined and repaired. *The remainder of the letter is a repetition of letters previously written. Signed.* Robt. Fairfax. 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 15 Jan. 1693-4, at the Committee. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 53.]

April 12. **266.** Letters patent of the Lord Proprietors of Carolina. Granting a general amnesty and pardon for all offences against them and the constitution, committed before the date of Philip Ludwell's Commission of 8 November, 1691, treason, piracy and arrears of rent excepted. *Signed.* Craven, Ashley, P. Colleton, Tho. Amy. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., pp.* 222-223.]

April 12. **267.** Warrant of the same, appointing Thomas Smith to be Sheriff and Chief Judge of Berkeley County. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 224.]

April 12. **268.** Declaration of the same. That they will take no advantage of any alien's estate that escheats to them, if he shall have grants for the same and have paid his rent, or have bought the same, but will allow it to go to the next of kin. *Signed.* Craven, Ashley, P. Colleton, Tho. Amy. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., pp.* 225-226.]

April 12. **269.** Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Governor Philip Ludwell. We have not received your letter as to the Bahamas, of which we have appointed Nicholas Trott to be Governor. We are concerned to hear of the behaviour of the deputies towards you and of your

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quarrel with them. We do not know of such quarrels in the King's plantations, for they would soon put a stop to the King's affairs or bring all to the arbitrary determination of the Governor. We do not see how the Government of Carolina can be carried on, if you put yourself out with all parties, and especially with our friends. We hope that you will reconcile yourself with those deputies who have been disrespectful to you, and we have by this conveyance censured them. We think that you will succeed in your effort to gain the people of both parties, if you avoid James Moreton's mistake. He was extremely in the good opinion of the people when he first assumed the Government; whereupon the people at Goose Creek, seeing their power gone unless they could destroy that good opinion, offered to pass an Act for an excise on imported liquors for his benefit, and in order to pass it made him turn out many of our deputies and disoblige others. They then gave advice to their friends in Parliament to hinder the bill, and then cried out against the avarice of the Governor, who would enslave and ruin the people. Then having damaged his good name they contemned and opposed him. We now hear that the same trick is being tried on you, James More and others having given out that they were to present you with £1,000 by a gift of the Assembly, if you would pass an Act of Indemnity. We hope that it is not true, for such an Act is beyond your powers. We hear that you have denied writs of right to persons to sue those who have injured them. We would gladly see people forgive each other, but this conduct is contrary to your orders. We note that our greatest enemies admit our title to the land in Carolina. In that case we may grant it on our own terms, and we think it high time to take legal proceedings against those that refuse to pay their rent. We hear that Mr. James More offered to pay a year's rent down, and a third of his arrears annually until all are discharged. We do not wish to press him, so we would have you speak with him, and if he pays the year's rent and a third of his arrears you will accept the terms, but if he boggles or delays you will order Mr. Grimball to sue him, but Grimball must act by your orders only, for we know his indiscretion. As this money will be for yourself we hope you will take pains in the matter. If More pays, we think you may proceed to sue others also. There need be no legal difficulties as to the validity of our Patent. Mr. Percival desired to take up land in excess of that allowed for imported servants, promising to pay rent or buy outright, but now we are told that he refuses to do either. If he will not yield on your speaking to him, you will pass the land to others. Jurors in the trials of such cases should be men who have paid their rents; others we look upon as merely parties. The excuse of some, that they have not grants, must not be accepted, for they can obtain grants if they wish, though it may be not such as they would have. Some again say that the laws of England are not in force there, but our Patent answers this argument. Deputies who have suffered under Sothell's persecution and may be in want of money, may have their money due to us and received from them returned to them again for the present. As the Goose Creek men are resolved to oppose us, right or wrong, you will take care not to encourage or employ them. As to Sir Nathaniel Johnson's hopes

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from the Crown if the Government of Carolina were centred therein, it cannot be expected that one who gave up the Leeward Islands will receive another Government from the present King. You will keep a watchful eye on him. We do not believe in the deputies discouraging the payment of rents, for it is not to their interest. People who cut cedar from our land must be indicted and fined.

You advise the lessening the number of Assemblymen for Colleton and Craven Counties, and adding them to Berkeley County, which has three-fourths of the people at present; but those that govern a settling country must have an eye for the future. We hope to see both these counties with as many people as Berkeley County, and then how shall we reduce the elections to equality? We hear that a committee is drawing up a system of government for the future, but of what use this can be we know not, since they have so disrespectfully refused our excellent Constitutions. We shall part with none of our powers until the people are more orderly. As these men may throw the odium of rejecting such laws on you, we have reserved to ourselves the right of ratifying all Acts dealing with juries or elections before they can be executed. We wish you to pick out from the moderate party, honest, loyal, industrious men, and raise them by degrees, so as to qualify them for the first rank. We hear good accounts of Captain Simson, and desire that you will make him a justice of the peace, so that he may (unless you see reason to the contrary) rise higher. We note that you and the Assembly disagreed as to an Act of Pardon. We have put an end to all disputes on that matter by sending you a pardon of our own. If the Assembly that sat in October be still undissolved, you will call them together and propose to them such further measures for their safety as you think necessary, sending us a copy of the same for record against them. If they refuse to do anything, you will dissolve them and call no other Assembly till they are in better temper. We want no new laws, and if they will consent to none for their own security, the fault is not in us. We do not understand Mr. Grimball's behaviour about paying your salary, for his instructions have been reiterated rather than altered. But he has orders to remit the proceeds of land sold to us, for we judged that the rents and perquisites would suffice to pay your salary. We have sent you authority to appoint and remove judges, but it must not be used in respect of Thomas Smith, whom we have ourselves appointed Chief Judge. Tell Mr. Gibbs that no slight is intended to him; but as he has been compelled to swear to the Juries Act, which we have disallowed, we thought it better to do as we have done. But you will keep this authority secret till you have occasion to use it. Mr. Grimball complains of restraints placed on him by you, that makes his place irksome to him. We would have you rather make it as easy as possible. *Signed.* Craven, Ashley, P. Colleton, Tho. Amy. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., pp.* 227-231.]

April 12. **270.** Lords Proprietors of Carolina to the Deputies and Council of South Carolina. We have seen an Act to provide indifferent jurymen in all civil and criminal causes, the provisions of which we think unreasonable and dangerous, and likely to leave the most enormous crimes, especially piracy, unpunished. The sheriff by

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this Act is to write the names of the persons in the County by twelves, two of which papers are to be drawn, and one of these again drawn, which last is to contain the jury for next court. It would be easy to insert the name of some notorious favourer of pirates in every list; and we disallow the said Act. We have also seen an Act to regulate electing for the Assembly, which makes all persons worth £10 electors. We think that electors ought to be freeholders and as the Act does not even provide that electors should be resident, thus possibly giving every pirate a vote, we disallow this Act. We have however confirmed the Act to prevent swine running loose about Charlestown, being ready to confirm all useful Acts. We have sent you new instructions as to passing laws, and we hereby forbid you to ratify any laws that impair our powers. The French complain that they are threatened to have their estates taken from their children after their death, as they are aliens. We have sent a declaration to ease their minds herein. They complain also that they are obliged to begin their divine service at the same time as the English. They must not be molested herein, but be free to choose their own time. They have also been told that their marriages are not valid nor their children legitimate, because their ministers are not ordained by a bishop. This is opposed to the liberty of conscience that prevails in England, and which we have granted under our Patent. These things must be remedied and the French encouraged in every way. We would have a larger allowance made to Joshua Hobson, Mr. Grimball's deputy, who suffered from Mr. Sothell's usurped authority. The Juries Act sets apart the fines of jurymen for the Treasurer, to be disposed of by the General Assembly. We know of no precedent for this, and you will take care that no such clause is again passed. We have appointed Thomas Smith to be Sheriff of Berkeley County, but he will not therefore cease to be a deputy. *Signed.* Craven, Ashley, P. Colleton. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., pp.* 232-234.]

April 12. **271.** Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Paul Grimball. We have given the Governor instructions to sue for recovery of our rents. You are too hard and too soft in the matter of our rents, so will act entirely under his orders. You ought to have accepted James More's offer as to payment of his rent and arrears. We send you the Act of Parliament for distraining for rents that you may know the law, for the laws of England, whatever people may object, are in force in Carolina. We have ordered the Governor to let the bonds and licences of taverns be issued from your office, and to make your post as easy as possible for you. You will study and observe our new instructions as to passing laws. You will pay the Governor's salary constantly out of any money of ours in your hands, excepting from the proceeds of sale of lands. People may pay their rents in the counties where they reside, if they wish. *Signed.* Craven, Ashley, P. Colleton. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., pp.* 235-236.]

April 12. **272.** Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Mons. Trouillard, and others, ministers in Carolina. The hardships imposed on you are against our will and desire, and contrary to our constitutions. What hand you had in rejecting those constitutions you best know,

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and we hope that you may not suffer for hearkening to men who misled you. However we have issued a declaration to ease you of your hardships. Had our constitutions being ratified in Parliament, you would have been on the same footing as Englishmen and in no need of our assistance. Do not be misled by our and your enemies. You will find the Proprietors your best friends. *Signed.* Craven, Ashley, P. Colleton, Tho. Amy. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p.* 236.]

April 12. **273.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Isaac Addington appointed Registrar of the Court of Chancery. Mr. Usher's accounts were inspected, and he himself being present showed that it was false that there were £2,500 in the Treasury at the beginning of April, 1689. Order for payment of a bill of £512 drawn by Mr. Increase Mather for the service of the country. Commissions for the War-Committee approved.

April 13. Order for erection of a fort at Saco River to annoy the enemy, and for 300 militia to be detached for the purpose. John Usher's accounts referred for further consideration. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 230-232.]

April 13. **274.** Minutes of Council of New York. Orders for sundry payments to Robert Livingstone and of £650 for the general cost of the late expedition to Albany.

April 14. It was reported that two of the bills sent by Maryland in payment of her contribution of £100 towards defence of the frontier, had been protested and the third paid. The Governor represented the difficulty ahead, since Mr. Livingstone was considerably indebted for subsisting the fusiliers at the frontiers, and unless their debts were discharged he could get no more credit; besides which sums were wanting to pay the troops that were to be discharged, and the former taxes were not yet paid. Resolved that the frontier is the first thing to be regarded and that all the money in hand be devoted to that object, also that Robert Livingstone be authorised to collect the arrears of taxes in the Island of Nassau for payment of the troops. The Governor, before taking his leave for Pennsylvania, urged upon the Council to see to the payment of the forces on the frontier and to the conciliation of the Indians. The Clerk of Council directed to attend the Governor. [*Col. Entry Bk., LXXV., pp.* 414-416.]

April 15. **275.** The King to Governor Sir William Phips. In the terms of Order in Council of 26 January, 1693, as to prosecutions for witchcraft. (*See No.* 33.) [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 418, 419.]

April 15. H.M.S. Resolution, Cul de Sac, Martinique. **276.** Minutes of the Council of War in the West Indies. Question put whether the forces land and destroy Fort St. Pierre first or Port Royal. Resolved to land at St. Pierre and that the fleet sail to-morrow night with that object. *This entry is dated 25th, evidently by error.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., p.* 337.]

April 18. **277.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Draft commission for Governor Kendall considered, and decision taken as to the Admiralty clauses. Governor Russell's draft commission also read and, with a new clause as to martial law, approved. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 179-180.]

April 18. **278.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That the King's attention be called to two clauses, as to the power to erect Admiralty Courts, which are inserted in Governor Kendall's and Governor Russell's Commissions, but omitted from Sir William Beeston's, and to take his pleasure as to their passing the Great Seal. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 9; *and* 53. *p.* 139.]

April 13. **Whitehall.** **279.** Order of the Queen in Council. Referring the petition of William Lovell and others to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Wm. Bridgeman. ½ *p.* *Annexed,*

279. I. Petition of William Lovell and others to the King and Queen. Asking that certain goods wrongfully taken from their ship Fortune may be restored and the ship itself, which is under detention in Virginia, may be released. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* *The whole endorsed.* Recd. 1 May, 1693. [*America and West Indies.* 638. *Nos.* 10, 10 I.; *and* (*order only*) *Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 234.]

April 19. **280.** Minutes of Council of New York. On intelligence that the Indians threatened to attack the English to avenge the blood of Leisler, Frederick Phillips and Stephen Van Cortlandt were directed to send for the Sachems and examine the matter.

April 20. Orders for sundry small payments. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 416,417.]

April 20. **Before St. Pierre, Martinique.** **281.** Minutes of the Council of War in the West Indies. On the question whether St. Pierre should be closely besieged, or whether to retire with the forces on board ship and consider further, the President (Sir F. Wheler) moved that every member (26 in all) should give in his opinion in writing, which was done as follows: *Colonel Goodwyn.*—I am for retiring; the enemy appears to be in superior strength; great part of our force is composed of Irish, whom we cannot trust; in three days since our landing we have lost 800 killed, wounded and sick, and cannot produce above 3,000 men, the suspected men included; the roads are impassable; if repulsed we cannot make good our retreat. *Lieutenant Colonel Colt.*—I am for attack; we have driven in one strong post with a small party and may risk somewhat. *Major Abrahall.*—I am for burning and destroying all we can, but not for attacking the fort; for we have 800 men dead or disabled and cannot trust the Irish. *Colonel Holt.*—I am for withdrawal, owing to the enemy's strength and our own weakness. The Irish may have behaved well in St. Kitts, but they are always drinking health to King James. *Lieutenant Colonel Lillingston.*—I am for retiring. Our forces are weak; we cannot hold the town if we take it, and retreat in case of mishap would be very hazardous. I think we should burn and destroy all that we can. *Captain Lilly, Chief Engineer.*—The fort is unassailable without heavy guns, which we can only land under fire of the enemy's batteries, and then, owing to the steepness of the country, cannot move to a suitable position. Even if the fort be breached, an assault will be very hazardous, the enemy being as strong as we.

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Sir Francis Wheler.—I am for opening trenches and mounting large ship's guns and mortars, the fleet meanwhile standing close in to batter the town. *The rest of the officers are for withdrawal for one or other of the reasons quoted.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 338-352.]

April 20. **282.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Order for payment of £54 to Mr. Addington, and for the Treasurer to accept all debentures drawn on him by the War Committee. Order for prosecuting certain bonds and recognisances given in by John Usher, for which he has taken credit in his accounts. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 232-233.]

April 20. New Hampshire. **283.** Captain Short, R.N., to Mr. Sotherne. I have written you an account of Sir William Phips's treatment of me. *Here follows a rambling restatement, extremely ill-spelt, of the principal grounds of his complaint, as given in his letters of March* 29 *and April* 24, *Nos.* 225, 293. 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. at the Committee. 15 Jan. 1693-4.

Duplicate of the foregoing, with same endorsement. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *Nos.* 54, 55.]

April 20. Boston. **284.** Governor Sir William Phips to the Lieutenant-Governor and Council of New Hampshire. Myself and Council have become very sensible of the great expense incurred for defence of Their Majesties' subjects and interest. You have had a principal share in the advantage hereof but have contributed nothing towards defraying the charge, which has fallen wholly on Massachusetts. In 1689 your people petitioned us to receive them under our government and protection, promising submission and payment of a proportionable part of the expense, and on these conditions they were accepted and protected. You are therefore requested to choose one or more Commissioners to meet ours for the adjustment of the accounts of the war, to settle your proportion of the expense, and to agree on arrangements for the future. *Certified copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 20 Dec. '92. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 56.]

April 20. **285.** Petition of merchants and planters concerned in Jamaica to the Queen. Knowing Sir William Beeston's qualifications for the Government of Jamaica, we earnestly besought him to undertake it, he being wholly averse to it, as having settled here with his family, and living at ease with a comfortable estate. The fortifications being destroyed by the earthquake and no revenue being obtainable to repair them, it was prayed that his salary should be £1,000 a year only, even for which he must wait till there be peace or the Island be settled. We hear that a Commission is passing for another Governor of Jamaica, which will not only ruin our expectations from Sir William Beeston, but burden the Island with a further charge of £2,000 for the Governor's salary. We beg that Sir William may be continued in the Government, and that no one else be sent there till advice of the state of the Island be received. 22 *signatories. Copy.* 1½ *pp. Endorsed.* Recd. 20 April, 1693. Nothing. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 10.]

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April 20. Navy Office. **286.** Commissioners of the Navy to Lords of the Treasury. Sir John Fleet and other merchants concerned have produced to us Lord Inchiquin's certificate as to the pressing and good service of the ship Joseph. The charge is £1,147, which, the treasury of Jamaica being empty, Lord Inchiquin begged the Admiralty to discharge. This is the petitioner's case; what the Admiralty will say to it we do not know; but according to our reckoning the charge for the ship should be £762. As no wages to seamen are mentioned in petitioner's account, we presume that they were paid by the Island, and we think that the rest of the account should be too. *Signed.* J. Russell, E. Dummer, Ch. Aberginy (?), D. Lyddell, J. Plett. 3 *pp.* *Endorsed.* My Lords recommend that enquiry be made whether this has not been paid in Jamaica. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 11.]

April 20. **287.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. John Childs sworn messenger of the Council. On reading copy of a deposition from Maryland, a warrant for the arrest of William and Elizabeth Digges was ordered.

April 21. On the application of the Governor of New York, it was resolved to send £600 as a contribution to the defence of that province.

April 22. Colonel William Digges was examined as to his knowledge of a plot to restore King James to the throne, and was bound over, with his wife, in £1,000 to appear before the next General Court. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 800-803.]

April 22. **288.** Minutes of Council of New York. The Governor gave his final instructions before leaving for Pennsylvania. Order for further audit of Governor Sloughter's accounts, the widow being still unsatisfied. The farmer of the excise of New York City approved. The Governor thanked the Council for their readiness, during his absence, to advance money from their private coffers, for the public service. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 417-418.]

April 22. New York. **289.** Governor Fletcher to the Earl of Nottingham. I received my Commission for the Government of Pennsylvania on the 6th. I am just starting for that province, but I find by some prints that there is a separate and dissenting party among them. I have sent some of their fiery books to Mr. Blathwayt. I send the Minutes of Council and Assembly accounts of revenue and taxes, list of civil and military offices, an address from for Connecticut and other documents. We too frequently lose one ship in two sent hence for Europe. Since my coming one ship reckoned worth £10,000 was snapped up by the French, and we hear of two from England lost, one of them carrying my instructions. I am much concerned for the losses of others as well as for the want of light to myself. I shall report by first opportunity as to Pennsylvania. *Signed.* Ben. Fletcher. 2 *pp.* *Holograph.* *Endorsed.* R. June 8, '93. *Abstracted in Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *p.* 46. *Annexed,*

289. I. Report of a Committee of Council on the needful repairs for Fort William Henry. Estimated cost, £1,985. *Signed,* N. Bayard, S. v. Cortlandt. *Dated* 5 April, 1693.

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289. II. Report of Chidley Brooke as to trade and revenue. The produce of the revenue for the half-year ended 25 December last is £1,883. No increase can be hoped for during the present war, nor can a revenue, settled for two years only, be much improved. List of shipping is enclosed. No way can be found to prevent the Jerseys from trading with the Indians to our prejudice, except by annexing them to this province. Pennsylvania and Connecticut by not enforcing the Navigation Acts deprive us of much of our trade. *Signed.* Chid. Brooke. 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 8 June, 1693.

289. III. Duplicate of the preceding.

289. IV. List of the Council of New York, with a brief description against the name of each. Richard Townley and William Pinhorne have been suspended for non-residence. The chief assistance in the Council is given by the members belonging to New York City, who however are so much taken up by private business, that it is frequently difficult to make up a quorum. I suggest Abraham Depeyster and Charles Lodowyck to fill any vacancies. *Signed.* Ben. Fletcher. 1 *p.*

289. V. List of salaried officials with their salaries, amounting in all to £1,738; of the city officers of New York and Albany; of the justices of the peace and of the Courts of the province. 4 *pp.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 8 June, 1693.

289. VI. Duplicate of the preceding. *Endorsed.* Recd. 8 Sept., 1693.

289. VII. State of the militia in New York Province.

New York City. 8 companies of foot and one troop of horse, in all 477 men. Colonel Abraham Depeyster.

Queen's County. 9 companies of foot, and one troop of horse, 580 men. Colonel Thomas Willett.

Suffolk County. 9 companies of foot, 553 men. Colonel John Young.

King's County. 6 companies of foot; one troop of horse. 319 men. Colonel S. van Cortlandt.

Albany County. 5 companies of foot; one troop of dragoons. 359 men. Major Peter Schuyler.

Ulster and Duchess County. 4 companies of foot; one troop of dragoons. 277 men. Lieutenant-Colonel Beeckman.

West Chester County. 6 companies of foot. 283 men. Colonel Caleb Heathcote.

Richmond County. Two companies of foot. 104 men. Captain Andrew Cannon.

Total: 2 troops of horse, 2 troops of dragoons, 41 companies of foot. 2,932 men. *Signed.* Ben. Fletcher. 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 8 June, 1693.

289. VIII. Report of the Council of New York on the accounts of Peter Delanoy. The general conclusion is that Delanoy is indebted £2,884 to the Crown. *Signed.* Ben. Fletcher, and by nine members of Council. *Long sheet.* *Endorsed.*

Recd. 8 June, 1692. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *Nos.* 12, 12 I.-VIII.]

April 22. **290.** List of stores wanting in Fort William Henry, New York. 10 cannon, 100 barrels of powder, 120 carbines with accoutrements for dragoons, and other smaller matters. *Signed.* Ben Fletcher. 2 *pp.* *Endorsed.* Read 15 June and 27 Dec. 1693. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 13.]

April 22. **291.** Governor Fletcher to Earl of Nottingham. I have appointed Mr. Robert Wharton to be second lieutenant in my company, in the room of Mr. George Bradshaw deceased. I beg for a commission for him dated 4 November, 1692. *Signed.* Ben Fletcher. *Holograph.* 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 579. *No.* 33.

April 22. **292.** Abstracts of Governor Fletcher's letters to William Blathwayt of 14 February, 8 March and 22 April. The last named letter contained, apparently, nothing that had not been said in other letters. 1½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 14.]

April 24.
Piscataqua. **293.** Captain Richard Short, R.N., to the Admiralty. I have told you of my ill usage by Sir William Phips, though for no breach of orders, as the accompanying affidavits will shew. He offered me language and affronts which I thought I ought not to take, holding the King's Commission. I am an old servant in the Navy, having entered it in 1678 as lieutenant; and I hold good certificates from Sir Cloudesley Shovel and others. Sir William Phips would give no reason for promoting the gunner over the lieutenant, nor for tyrannically sending others to prison. He thought to have wearied me out, and sent his emissaries daily to me in gaol to make me submit to his base dealings, but I would not. He allowed no friend to come near me, no letters to be given to me, no evidence to be sworn for me. On the 1st of March he ordered me on board a merchant-ship, Jeremiah Toy, master, and gave him a warrant for my transportation to England, and on the 10th or 11th we arrived at Piscataqua. About the 28th Sir William Phips arrived with about fourteen armed men and went into a dirty little ale-house ~~under~~ pretence of reading ~~his~~ commission. Five or six carpenters came to him, but no gentleman would go near him, he carried himself so dirty. On the 29th he asked Mr. Toy for the warrant he had given him, to observe the date, promising on his honour to return it, instead of which he tore off his name and seal and threw it on the ground. He then went on board Toy's ship, I being ashore not well, broke open my cabin, and carried off my chest with all my clothes, money, papers, certificates, affidavits, journals and other matters which he knew that I had kept to vindicate myself before the Lords of Trade and Plantations. A baser action was never done; it is termed piracy or robbery. Some of the gentlemen of the country, wiser than Governor Phips, told him that he could prove no matter of fact against me. He answered that as he had begun, he would end it, if it cost him half his estate. The Governor is so full of malice that he knows not what lies to invent against me and other people in the country, especially the Church of England men, which go by the

name of Jacobites. Sir William Phips has put in a commander who will condescend to his private interest and tends upon him like a boy. I understand that Sir William contrives to set some of my officers against me. I had writ home about some before the quarrel. Sir William Phips has ordered Mr. Toy not to carry me home, but as it is out of his Government he has no power here, and Captain Fairfax of H.M.S. Conception and my best friends here advise me to make the best of my way to England, which I shall do by the first ship that I can, to set forth the inhuman treatment of me before the Lords of the Admiralty. I beg your pardon for writing so much, but my abuses have been great. I have had a lame hand almost all the voyage. A piece of steel which lodged in my hand nine months since has much tormented me, so that I thought I should never have the use of it. The Governor refused to admit my officers to me in prison, to set some things to rights. 1 *p.*
Annexed,

293. I. Copies of depositions of John Hams, mariner, and Joseph Short as to the assault made by Sir William Phips on Captain Short. 1½ *pp.*

Copy of the foregoing. *Endorsed.* Recd. July, 1693. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *Nos.* 57, 57 I., *and* 58.]

[April 24.] **294.** Abstract of the foregoing letter and of Captain Fairfax's letter of 29 March, 1693. (*See No.* 224.) 6¼ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 59.]

April 24. **295.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Proclamation forbidding the imprisonment of men by the captains of King's ships without the Governor's warrant. Order for purchase of a sloop for the King's service, that she be victualled and manned, and that she be commanded, together with one other sloop, by the youngest lieutenant of H.M.S. Mordaunt. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 247-248.]

April 25. H.M.S. Resolution, off Dominica. **296.** Minutes of Council of War in the West Indies. The question of an attack on Guadeloupe was put, when it was carried in the negative, and the Island troops were ordered back to Barbados and the Leeward Islands. *The opinions of the various officers are given in full.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 352-362.]

April 26. **297.** Minutes of Council of New York. The Governor left for Pennsylvania on the 24th. Order for payment of the four fusilier companies, and for letters to be written to four counties urging the payment of former taxes. Order for the sloops for Albany to be prepared, and for the fusiliers to embark as soon as they come to town. Order prohibiting the export of grain from Albany until the wants of the garrison have first been supplied. Madame Sloughter allowed to nominate two auditors for her late husband's accounts.

April 27. Letters to the Counties for collection of taxes, and to the Indians to explain the Governor's absence, approved. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 418-420.]

April 26. **298.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Order for appointment of properly qualified surveyors to Accomack and Nancymond Counties.

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April 27. James Mings appeared and was examined; and, since the matter of Pamunkey Neck is before the King, it was agreed to take no action till the arrival of next fleet. Order for arrest of William Anderson for carrying Edward Randolph forcibly away to Maryland.

April 29. Complaint of Wicocomoco Indians against Captain John Smith heard, and John Smith ordered not to molest them. Address of the burgesses as to revision of laws to be referred to next General Assembly. Order for the Court of Richmond County to explain their conduct in turning out the vestry of Farnham parish, and that all concerned have notice to attend Council. On complaint of the Government of Maryland against Colonel Fitzhugh, it was ordered that he be required to take the oaths, and give security to answer all charges against him at the next General Court. Proclamation for a day of humiliation ordered. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 803-806.]

April 27. Whitehall. **299.** Order of the Queen in Council. On reading a report from the Admiralty, that the Governors of Jamaica and Barbados will receive full powers to erect Admiralty Courts in the Commissions which they will receive from the Admiralty, the whole matter was referred to the Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Wm. Bridgeman. 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* Read 1st and 3rd May, 1693. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 12; *and* 53, *p.* 140.]

April 27. H.M.S. Resolution, at Dominica. **300.** Minutes of the Council of War in the West Indies. Resolved to leave three months' provisions for Lloyd's regiment. Other arrangements on the break up of the expedition. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., p.* 363.]

April 28. Jamaica. **301.** Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Beeston to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Since my last the Falcon is returned with a prize of about 100 tons taken off Hispaniola, and I have ordered her back to that coast to look for more. My Commission of Admiralty, being different from that formerly issued, gives scruple to people here to undertake the condemnation of prizes, though the opinion of our lawyers is that the Commission I had for that purpose from Doctors' Commons is sufficient. However it is absolutely necessary for the Royal service that they pass a legal judication, to which end I have appointed Richard Lloyd, Esq., to be sole judge of Admiralty, and, to strengthen his authority, have granted him a Commission under the Great Seal, which I take to be effectual. Nevertheless I beg for your approbation and further directions herein. The French have recently landed parties out of small vessels in two or three parts of the Island where the people are thin, and have carried away forty negroes from one place, killed two men in another, and done other mischief. I sent the Mordaunt after them, but to no effect, she being too large to follow these small vessels near the shore. We therefore want much two small frigates, good sailers of sixteen to twenty guns, to secure the coasts from inroads of these small privateers. I am now encouraging small vessels of this Island to go out as private men-of-war, but the country is so weakened of men by the earthquake, sickness and former discouragements that it will be hard to raise

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any number; and those that can be prevailed on expect nothing to be taken from them, so that I am obliged to promise them Their Majesties' tenths for their encouragement and to lend them money to buy provisions. I beg your approval hereof, as I am in hopes that it may call back many of our discontented seamen who have gone to other Colonies and even to the French at Hispaniola. *Signed.* Wm. Beeston. 1¼ *pp.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 27 Feb., 1693-4. Read 5 March, 93-4. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 13; *and* 53, *pp.* 168, 169.]

April 28. Jamaica. **302.** Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Beeston to the Earl of Nottingham. My letter to the President of Panama has not yet gone forward, owing to the return of the Mordaunt from Porto Bello with 100,000 pieces-of-eight for the Assiento. She brings no further account than that Tristan and all his men were cut off and their ship and all they had with them seized. I have had no letter yet from the President of St. Domingo, but the Falcon has returned from St. Domingo with a prize. I find it absolutely necessary for these prizes to be legally condemned and have taken measures accordingly. I beg also for particular directions as to Their Majesties' ships which are too far from Sir Francis Wheler to receive his orders. We hear that our forces are on the attack of Martinique, but know not of their success. If they prevail and send the French to Hispaniola, as has formerly been done, it may prove fatal to this Island. They have landed twice within the past fourteen days on our north coast, killing and plundering. I sent the Mordaunt after them, but we want a couple of smaller vessels to follow them into shoal water. It is our thinness in numbers that makes the French so bold. Their intelligence also is so sure that they could tell our people, before I arrived, that I was coming and that I was coming only with the old dumb Falcon. I have sent some fire-arms overland to the north side of the Island to strengthen them, and when the Assembly meets I shall propose to them to fit out two small sloops against these French privateers. One is already hired and another about to be bought; but unless I can incline the Assembly to raise money for the service I doubt if we shall be able to support it, for the Treasury is empty. *Signed.* Wm. Beeston. 1½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 540. *No.* 30.]

April 28. Whitehall. **303.** William Blathwayt to the Secretary of the Admiralty. Desiring the attendance of some of the Commissioners of the Admiralty at the meeting of the Board of Trade and Plantations on 1 May, when the question of the powers of Admiralty to be given to Governors Kendall and Russell will be considered. *Draft.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 45.]

April 28. **304.** William Blathwayt to Governor Russell and Mr. Bridges. Desiring their attendance on the 1st of May, for the purpose given in the preceding abstract. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 46.]

April 28. **305.** William Blathwayt to Sir Charles Hedges. Desiring his attendance on the 1st May for the same purpose. [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 47.]

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April 29.
Virginia.
306. Proclamation of the Government of Virginia. For a day of fasting and humiliation, on account of an epidemic of measles. *Copy.* 2 *pp.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 23 Mar. '94.

Duplicate copy of the above. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *Nos.* 16, 17; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., p.* 773.]

April 30. **307.** Minutes of Council of New York. Letters to the Governor from Albany were opened, which gave account of the murder of an Englishman by a skulking party of the enemy. The letters were sent on to Pennsylvania. Instructions sent to Major Schuyler to let no men wander about on their private affairs without a sufficient escort. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 420, 421.]

May 1. **308.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Robert Beverley sworn to act as Clerk of the General Court during the absence of Peter Beverley. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 806-807.]

May 1. **309.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. The Governor acquainted the Assembly that the money raised for the Martinique expedition was insufficient, and reminded them of their promise to make the deficiency good. The Committee then brought up an Act for a Committee of Public Accounts, which was passed. Orders passed for payment of the Officers of Assembly. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 403, 404.]

May 1. **310.** Commission to Governor Fletcher. Appointing him Commander-in-Chief of the militia of Connecticut and revoking the former commission to Sir William Phips for the same. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *pp.* 29-32.]

May 1. **311.** Heads for a Charter of incorporation of the Company for working minerals in New England, proposed by the petitioners (*see No.* 249 I.). Ten articles. 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 1 May, 1693.

Duplicate and triplicate of the above. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *Nos.* 60, 61, 62; *and* 35, *pp.* 25-27.]

May 1. **312.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Sir Charles Hedges, Colonel Russell and Governor Kendall's Agent were heard as to the question of prize Courts, and ordered to attend again at next meeting.

Petition of Thomas Couch read. Agreed to send a copy to the Governor of Virginia for his report. Petition of Luke Lopdell read; and agreed that the forfeiture of his ship need not be insisted on.

The heads of a Charter for Sir Matthew Dudley's Company ordered to be sent to the Attorney-General.

Two addresses from New Hampshire read (*see Nos.* 250 I., II.). Ordered that the parties concerned attend on the 8th inst.

Order for Governor Fletcher's Commission, to command the militia of Connecticut, to pass the great seal at the King's charge.

Colonel Prideaux's suspension from the Council of Barbados confirmed; Colonel Hallett's to be respited until his appeal be heard. The representation of the Agents of Barbados as to leaving a regiment there was held over for further consideration. Colonel Kendall's letters of 3 and 11 November, 1692, and 10 February, 1693, Order for the Victuallers of the Navy to explain their [illegible] to take up his bills of exchange. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 180-186.]

313. William Blathwayt to Sir Charles Hedges. Desiring his attendance at the meeting of the Lords of Trade on the 3rd inst., to advise as to erection of Courts of Reprisal in the Colonies. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 48.]

May 2. **314.** William Blathwayt to Mr. Sotherne. Desiring his attendance at the meeting of the Lords of Trade, on the 3rd inst., on the business of Courts of Reprisal in the Colonies. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 49.]

May 2. **315.** William Blathwayt to the Attorney and Solicitor General. Desiring their attendance on the 3rd of May, as in preceding abstract. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 50.]

May 2.
Admiralty.
316. Order of the Lords of the Admiralty to Captain Edward Powlson, of H.M.S. St. Albans. To convoy the ship David, with Governor Goddard on board, to Bermuda. *Signed.* Falkland, J. Lowther, H. Priestman, R. Austen. [*Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 28. *p.* 87.]

May 2.
Whitehall.
317. John Povey to the Attorney General. Forwarding copy of the heads of incorporation submitted by Sir Matthew Dudley's Company, for his opinion (*see No.* 311). ½ *p.* *Inscribed.* Recd. the 1st June *per* Sir Matt. Dudley. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 63; *and* 35, *p.* 27.]

May 2. **318.** John Povey to Sir Henry Ashurst. Warning him to attend the Committee of Trade and Plantations on the morrow, upon the business of New Hampshire. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New Hampshire, 1. *No.* 24.]

May 2. **319.** John Povey to Samuel Allen. Forwarding copies of the addresses from New Hampshire, and warning him that the matter will be considered on the morrow. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXVII., p.* 219.]

May 3. **320.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The question of Commissions of reprisals considered, and orders given for preparing a draft Commission.

The address from New Hampshire read, and decision taken.

Captain Thomas Gardner's petition read and referred to Lord Howard of Effingham. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 187-189.]

May 3. **321.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That Mr. Wallis and others concerned attend at the meeting of 13 May, touching two addresses received from New Hampshire. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New Hampshire, 1. *No.* 25.]

May 3. **322.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The addresses from New Hampshire not appearing to have been presented by any duly authorised person, it is advised that the Governor of that province be ordered to consult with the Council and Assembly and propose what shall be done for its security. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXVII., pp.* 219-220.]

May 3. **323**. William Blathwayt to the Attorney and Solicitor General, and to the Judge of the Admiralty Court. Desiring them to prepare a commission for Governors Kendall and Russell to enable them to erect Courts of Reprisal. *Draft.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 51; *and* Jamaica, 53. *No.* 51. *p.* 141.]

May 3. **324**. Extract from the Commission of Governor Beeston relating to the Admiralty, with a marginal note. 5 *pp. Endorsed,* Referred to the Commissioners of the Admiralty. [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 52; *and* (*in part only*) *Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 208.]

May 3. Whitehall. **325**. [William Blathwayt] to Mr. Sotherne. Forwarding extract of Governor Kendall's letter as to the omission of the Commissioners of the Navy and for Victualling to take up his bills, for the consideration of the Admiralty. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., p.* 352.]

May 4. Whitehall. **326**. Order of the Privy Council. For a letter to be prepared from the Queen directing the Governor of New Hampshire to consult with the Council and Assembly and propose what shall be done for the security of the province and support of the Government. *Signed.* Rich. Colinge. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXVII., p.* 220.]

May 4. Whitehall. **327**. Order of the Privy Council. That Sir Edmund Andros be ordered to discharge Luke Lopdell's recognisance to answer for his ship. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 233-234.]

May 4. **328**. Order of the Privy Council. On recommendation of the Lords of Trade and Plantations of 1 May, ordered that the copy of petition of William Lovell and others be sent to Sir Edmund Andros with directions to enquire as to the same, and if the statement of the petition be correct, to restore them their ship and goods. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 236-237.]

May 4. **329**. Minutes of Council of New York. Order for payments. The Mayor directed to mount ten of the great guns brought out by the Governor. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 421.]

May 4. **330**. Minutes of Council of Jamaica. The following were returned members of Assembly:—

John Walters John Dore James Whitchurch	St. Katherine's
John Bonner James Banister	St. Dorothy's
Henry Low Richard Dawkins	Clarendon
Thomas Ayscough Fulke Rose	St. John's

Francis Rose	**St. Thomas in the Vale**
Matthew Gregory	
Thomas Clark	**St. Andrew's**
Edward Harrison	
Anthony Stoddart	**Port Royal**
Lancelot Talbot	
Robert Wardlow	
Edward Turner	St. David's
John Clark	
Moodyford Freeman	St. Thomas's
Nicholas Richardson	
John Moone	St. George's
William Hutchinson	
Andrew Langley	St. Mary's
Michael Figes	
William Whitehead	St. Ann's
John Abraham	
Usher Tyrrell	St. James's
John White	
Leonard Claibourne	St. Elizabeth's
Michael Houldsworth	
George Ivy	Vere
Thomas Fisher	

Andrew Langley was presented as Speaker, and approved.

William Doddington and Joseph Bathwisk admitted Clerks of the Common Pleas for Port Royal, by Patent.

May 5. **331.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for careening of H.M.S. Mordaunt.

May 6. Order for payment for fitting out a sloop. [*Board of Trade. Jamaica*, 77. *pp*. 249-251.]

May 8. **332.** Minutes of Council and Assembly of Montserrat. The Assembly proposed to the Lieutenant-Governor and Council that a general sessions be held with all speed, that creditors against the public bring in their accounts, that the Treasurer's accounts be audited, and that the Militia Act be put in execution. In reply to certain proposals of the Council the Assembly answered: (1) That the season being so dry it would be loss of time to begin entrenching, but that the places fit for fortification be viewed and plans considered. (2) That the arms returned by the men employed in the late expedition be delivered to the custody of the commissioned officers. (3) That a letter be written to the Governor in Chief asking him to draw bills (as allowed by the King) on the English Treasury, for hire of transports; to appoint a time for holding general sessions; and to send to Montserrat the great guns allotted for it, which are now at Nevis. (4) That the wounded men of the late expedition receive 2*s*. 3*d*. a day till cured, and that the provisions for relief of widows of soldiers be enforced. (5) That officers be reimbursed the money spent by them on their men, including compensation to one of them who lost a man by desertion. (6) That the Governor's late disbursements be discharged as soon as possible. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., pp*. 315, 316.]

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May 9. **333.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for H.M.S. Guernsey to cruise round the Island till the merchant ships are ready to sail under her convoy. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *p.* 251.]

May 9.
Barbados. **334.** Governor Kendall to Earl of Nottingham. On the 18th April I received an account from Sir F. Wheler, dated from the Resolution, at anchor in Cul de Sac, Martinique, 12th April, to the following effect:—Leaving Barbados on 30 March he anchored in the Cul de Sac Marine of Martinique on the morning of 1 April, and at once went on board a sloop with Colonels Foulke and Lloyd and Mr. Codrington to find a convenient landing place. He was struck by a bullet under the left pap, which, after drawing blood and bruising him sorely, fell at his feet. The army would have landed that day, but that the wind blew too fresh to tow the boats to windward; but on Sunday 2 April, by 9 o'clock in the morning, Colonel Foulke was landed with a thousand men, and the whole of the forces before nightfall. By Monday night all the Cul de Sac Marine, consisting of a great number of sugar-works, was destroyed, and on Wednesday the troops embarked again. Since the several parties have destroyed all the plantations on that side the Dimond for many miles. Their loss was slight, the enemy always flying before us. On the Sunday following, 9th April, Governor Codrington arrived with about 800 Creoles in two regiments, under Colonels Williams and Blakiston, and five hundred of Lloyd's regiment. Sir F. Wheler writes that Fort Royal appears to be a difficult work, and so no doubt it is. Therefore I hope they will follow my advice and not attempt it till they have destroyed all the plantations on Martinique and Guadeloupe. Colonel Boteler, of one of the Barbados regiments, has been brought back very ill of a fever, also an officer of Salter's, who was accidentally shot. Both are in a fair way of recovery. The troops continue in perfect health and cheerfulness. After this news you will doubtless be mightily surprised to hear that in April the fleet and forces quitted Martinique, declined to go on to Guadeloupe, and have returned all the Creoles to their respective islands. These are matters of such consequence that I have enclosed to you the whole of the notes of the Councils of War on the subject. The news has put this Island into great consternation, but I hope to prevail with them in a little time to recover their senses. Let me renew my request for frigates in October, not for the reasons formerly assigned, but for the safety and preservation of the Island. Let me ask also for a regiment of foot to be quartered here during the war, for if the French should attack us with no greater strength than that with which we attempted them I shall have great reason to doubt of success. *Signed.* J. Kendall. *Holograph.* 2 *pp.* *Endorsed,* R. July 4, '93. *Enclosures wanting.* [*America and West Indies.* 456. *No.* 50.]

May 9.
Barbados. **335.** Governor Kendall to Lords of Trade and Plantations. This letter is identical with that to Lord Nottingham of the same date. *Endorsed,* Recd. 5 July. Abstract read 18 Sept. '93. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 12; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 369-372.]

1693.
May 10.
St. Christophers.

336. Governor Codrington to Lords of Trade and Plantations. On the 16th September the Wild, frigate, arrived here with the Queen's letter announcing that a squadron would arrive here at the end of August, and ordering me to get ready the militia with provisions and transport to join it. Accordingly I sailed to each Island of my Government, laid the letter before the Councils and Assemblies, and pressed them with the greatest earnestness to join the King's forces with their utmost strength. They with all earnestness assented, enacting laws for the raising of forces and supplying them with victuals, and, I myself issuing commissions and press-warrants for transport ships and provisions, all was soon ready. But the squadron was detained for so long in Europe that it was the 6th of March before the welcome news came to me from Sir Francis Wheler of his arrival at Barbados, with the resolutions of the Council of War that the Leeward forces should join it to leeward of Martinique. On this I at once returned to St. Christophers and sent expresses to the other Islands to embark their forces and be ready to be taken under convoy by me on my return to Antigua, the most windward of these Islands, where notwithstanding great calms I arrived on the 25th of March. On mustering the forces of that Island I found them universally backward to go under a stranger, notwithstanding all the encouragement which I gave them on one hand, and threats on the other hand if they declined. At last they assured me that they would go cheerfully if I went with them, on which I gave them my promise, which took away their dissatisfaction, and encouraged fifty more men to enlist than were appointed under the Act; for I preferred to go with the forces of my Government as a volunteer without any command rather than that the King's service should want all the furtherance that I could give it. By the 2nd of April I embarked, with the Leeward Island forces, consisting of about 1,000 men, mostly freeholders and men of substance, and by much the better half of the strength of my Government. In eight days most of our forces joined the squadron at the Cul de Sac, Martinique, the rest arriving a few days later. Of our safely landing the whole army near Fort St. Pierre, on the 17th April, our repulsing the enemy to their fortifications at the town, and of our re-embarking on the 21st April, you will doubtless have received a full account from the Commanders-in-Chief. But I returned with the Leeward Island forces, when having taken care for the discharge of the transports and the quartering of Colonel Lloyd's regiment I sailed at once to St. Christophers, where I found Sir F. Wheler with the squadron, refreshing and taking in water. Both soldiers and sailors were sickly, though much better there than they could possibly be in any other Island of this Government, St. Christophers being far the healthiest and best watered of them all.

And now I hope you will pardon me if I presume to offer what I conceive has very much disappointed the King's intentions in this expensive and not so happy expedition. First the time of the fleet's arrival proved unhappy, for in these climates the great rains fall in May, which would have been very fatal had our army been then in the field; whereas, had the squadron been able to sail from Europe in September or the beginning of October, as the Queen's letter had

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signified, we should have had a prospect of success and of finishing the conquest of the French Islands before the rains could annoy us. Again, the King's instructions to the squadron positively ordering it to leave the Islands by the last day of May, the time allowed was far too short for so great a work. By setting forth at the beginning of April there remained but two months to destroy Martinique and Guadeloupe, islands so strong and large that the King would have been well served if the work had been done in four months. Further by the great delay of the squadron the French were animated, and had full time to fortify themselves after the best manner. But, above all, the forces from Europe were not strong enough for so great work, the Islands being thin of inhabitants, the people much wasted by war and their numbers lessened more than one half by sickness. Had two more regiments of seasoned men been sent, the expense would have been well recompensed by the destruction of the whole French sugar-trade, an advantage of which you are doubtless sufficiently sensible. Now on the other hand these Islands having the whole burden of the war upon them are much wasted, so that their safety compelled me to acquaint Sir Francis Wheler of the danger in case the enemy should make any attempt on us and we be without any force to withstand them. Our numbers are so small that all the forces dispersed in the several Islands of this Government would not, if assembled, suffice for the defence of one. I beg that you will represent this to the King, to the end that he may grant us a sufficient sea-force for our protection. Should he favour us with a land-force also, strong enough to attempt the French Islands, he will find the inhabitants express their loyalty zealously and cheerfully by venturing their lives and fortunes in his service. *Signed.* Chr. Codrington. 2 *closely written pages. Endorsed,* Rec. 5 July, 1693. Read 18 Sept., 1693. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 12; *and* 44. *pp.* 119-124].

May 10. St. Christophers. **337.** Governor Codrington to [the Lord President?]. I have duly received letters up to the 29th December. I need not trouble you with repetition of the reports that I have made to the Lords of Trade and Plantations. *Signed.* Chr. Codrington. 1 *p. Endorsed,* R. July 4, 93. [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 78].

May 10. St. Christophers. **338.** Governor Codrington to Sir Francis Wheler. After consideration of my late discourse with you and Colonel Foulke, I am too sensible that the great mortality among your sailors and officers makes it impossible for us to expect you to return hither from New England, since the people there have always shewn aversion to serving in the fleet. I must therefore beg you to represent the matter to the King, as I shall myself, to the end that we may not be left defenceless. *Copy.* ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 79.]

[May.] **339.** A list of the Commissioned and Warrant Officers and seamen in the West Indian Squadron, who have died since leaving England; 7 commanders, 8 lieutenants, 3 masters, 7 gunners, 11 carpenters, 4 chaplains, 8 pursers, 7 boatswains, 8 surgeons, 9 cooks, 608 seamen. Total, 668. *The names of the officers are given. Signed.* Fra. Wheler. 2 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 80.]

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Duplicate of the foregoing, with same endorsement. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *Nos.* 54, 55.]

April 20. Boston. **284.** Governor Sir William Phips to the Lieutenant-Governor and Council of New Hampshire. Myself and Council have become very sensible of the great expense incurred for defence of Their Majesties' subjects and interest. You have had a principal share in the advantage hereof but have contributed nothing towards defraying the charge, which has fallen wholly on Massachusetts. In 1689 your people petitioned us to receive them under our government and protection, promising submission and payment of a proportionable part of the expense, and on these conditions they were accepted and protected. You are therefore requested to choose one or more Commissioners to meet ours for the adjustment of the accounts of the war, to settle your proportion of the expense, and to agree on arrangements for the future. *Certified copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed.* Recd. 20 Dec. '92. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 56.]

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great a distance as Sir Francis Wheler, or any other on the station, can be aware of our danger owing to the presence of so powerful an enemy to windward. *Copy. Large sheet. Endorsed*, Recd. 22 Aug. '93. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *Nos.* 15, 15 I.-IV.; *and* (*without enclosures*) 53. *pp.* 160-162.]

[May 24.] **360.** Abstract of the preceding letter of Sir William Beeston. 1½ *pp. Endorsed*, Read 18 Sept. 1693. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 16.]

May 24. Jamaica. **361.** Samuel Bernard to the Earl of Nottingham. We are sensible of Their Majesties' favour in sending us a Governor that is a fellow sufferer with us in the late dreadful calamity, from which we now hope to be restored. The Council and Assembly have made a representation as to the inconvenience of Captains of Their Majesties' ships not being under the orders of the Governor; and indeed the Governor here, being on the spot, must of necessity understand what is required of them better than the most far-seeing Admiral, unless he be more than mortal, especially at a time when our fortifications are down and ourselves defenceless. We want ships as moving castles until we can build fixed ones, or we run risk of falling, even if meanly attacked. Since the attack on Martinique I have seen the minutes of the Council of War, and the reasons of the officers for drawing off after having done so little. There I see that the gentlemen of Barbados and the Leeward Islands intended not only to ruin the French, but to force them down on us, as Colonel Codrington plainly says. So that they pretend not only to spoil the sugar-trade of the French, but to engross it to themselves, though almost unavoidably to the ruin of Jamaica, if they had driven the French down on Hispaniola as they did at St. Christophers. For at that place there was no medium between starving and attempting us in this Island, which is of more importance to the Crown than all the Windward Islands put together except Barbados. This comes out so plainly that I thought it worth while to put it before you. *Signed.* Sam. Bernard. 1 *p. Endorsed*, R. Sept. 15, '93. [*America and West Indies.* 540. *No.* 32.]

May 24. **362.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Order for sundry payments on account of money advanced for the public service. Leave granted for the enlargement of the north meeting-house at Boston. Order for payment for a hired ship, which was lost while returning from the expedition to Canada. Letter from Captain Convers that he had arrived at Saco, without meeting any of the enemy, and that he apprehends an attack on Pemaquid or one of the towns to westward. Order for the Indians to be dismissed but for the militia to continue abroad and to scout for the enemy. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 233-235.]

May 24. **363.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for Lieut.-Colonel Hicks to arrest certain suspected Indians.

May 25. Order for the inhabitants of Newtown to agree by majority at a public meeting as to some expeditious method of collecting their

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quota of the tax. Order for payment of £15 for presents for the Indians. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 425, 426.]

May 25. **364**. The Attorney and Solicitor General to William Blathwayt. Forwarding draft Commissions for the Governors of Barbados and Jamaica to erect Courts for trial and condemnation of prizes. We have left a blank for the boundaries. *Signed.* Edw. Ward, Tho. Trevor. *Mem.* The draft was opposed by Sir Charles Hedges, Judge of the Court of Admiralty. ½ *p.*

Copy of the above. *Endorsed,* Read 25 May, 1693. [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *Nos.* 53, 54; *and* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 141.]

May 25. **365**. Draft of Commission to erect prize Courts; certified by Sir Charles Hedges as fitting for the Governor of Barbados. 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 55; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 300-305.]

May 25. **366**. Memorandum. That the Commissions of Francis Russell and James Kendall as Governors of Barbados and Jamaica respectively be laid before the Queen to-morrow. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 14.]

[May.] **367**. Memorandum. That Mr. Russell begs leave to look over his predecessors' instructions in order to be able to make suggestions to their Lordships. ½ *p. Undated.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 15.]

May 25.
Whitehall. **368**. Order of the Privy Council. Referring the draft commissions for the Governors of Barbados and Jamaica to erect Courts for trial and condemnation of prizes, to Lords of Trade and Plantations for completion and report. *Signed.* Rich. Colinge. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 56; *and* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 142.]

May 25. **369**. Minutes of Council of Nevis. The Council and Assembly agreed as to damages to be paid to proprietors of land where property is occupied by the selected place of refuge. The Council agreed on proposal of the Assembly that no sick persons be allowed to land from a ship lately arrived from St. Kitts, as there is an infectious distemper aboard her. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., pp.* 276, 277.]

May 25.
Virginia. **370**. Proclamation of the Government of Virginia. Granting power to Thomas Neale to establish ferries on all waters where the power to do so is not already granted away by Letters Patent. *Copy.* 2 *pp.* Recd. 28 March, '94.

Duplicate of the above. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *Nos.* 21, 22; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., p.* 775.]

May 25. **371**. Minutes of Council of Virginia. Thomas Neale's patent to erect Post Offices recorded, also Andrew Hamilton's deputation from the Postmaster General in England. Proclamation ordered as to Thomas Neale's patent to establish ferries.

May 26. Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzhugh took the oath and was bound over to appear before the Governor and Council on the 17th

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October. A request of the Government of Maryland for Edward Randolph to be remitted to their custody read, when it was resolved that he ought not to be so remitted. Edward Randolph was then brought up and discharged and William Anderson suspended from the Commission of the peace for his behaviour in arresting him. Order for embargo on all ships bound for Europe until 30 June. James Sherlock sworn Clerk of Council in place of William Edwards, resigned. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 807-810.]

May 26. Boston. **372**. Governor Sir William Phips to Lieutenant-Governor Usher. Complaint has been made to me of the seizure of the barque Mary in Piscataqua River, for no cause known to the owner, Mr. Peprell. This fresh complaint, with former ones of the same nature, make me ask for what offence this vessel is detained. If you claim jurisdiction over both banks of the river I should be informed thereof, that the matter may be adjusted by the two Governments or by the King, for it is contrary to the royal instructions that there should be hindrance to trade or misunderstandings between Governments. *Certified copy.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 64.]

May 27. **373**. Minutes of Council of New York. Order for Captain Chant to seize a ship that has not cleared as the law directs, and that an express be sent to arrest the captain who has absconded. Order for a letter to the Governor asking when the Indians shall be summoned to meet him at Albany. Robert Livingstone reported that he had collected £1,075 of arrears of taxes of which £884 was allowed to him, he having advanced that sum for payment of the troops. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 426, 427.]

May 28. Jamaica. **374**. Charles Hanses to the Earl of Nottingham. I must express my gratitude to you for your recommendation to Sir William Beeston. Never was Governor more welcome to any country than he to this, nor any country more grateful to you for sending him here. You will always have its prayers and good wishes that you will use your interest to continue him here till the work of recovering the Island from ruin be perfected. No one else except Mr. Bernard could have kept us from sinking, to such difficulties has the earthquake reduced this once flourishing Island. Under his government it begins once more to revive, and I am sure that not many have laboured so hard for the service of their Majesties and the people as he has since his arrival. Had I not the voice of the people with me, I should not have presumed to write this. *Signed.* Charles Hanses. 1½ *pp. Endorsed,* R. Sept. 15, '93. [*America and West Indies.* 540. *No.* 33.]

May 29. **375**. Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. A new clause in the Commission for reprisals read and referred to the Admiralty.

Heads of enquiries to be made by the Commander-in-Chief of the convoy to Newfoundland approved. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *p.* 190.]

May 29. **376**. John Povey to Mr. Sotherne. Forwarding the draft Commissions for trial and condemnations of prizes in Barbados and

Jamaica, for the Admiralty to define the boundaries of jurisdiction. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 57; *and* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 143.]

[May 29.] **377.** Boundaries proposed for the jurisdiction of Prize Courts in America. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 58.]

May 30. **378.** William Blathwayt to the Secretary of the Admiralty. Directing the Lords of the Admiralty to be ready with their report as to the limits of jurisdiction of the Prize Courts of America, for the meeting of the Lords of Trade on 1 June. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 59.]

May 30. **379.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Return of the writs for the election of an Assembly, and names of the members. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 404-407.]

May 31. **380.** List of the Councillors, or Assistants, chosen by the General Court of Massachusetts. *For Massachusetts Bay*; William Stoughton, Thomas Danforth, John Pyncheon, John Richards, Nathaniel Saltonstall, Wait Winthrop, James Russell, Bartholomew Gidney, Robert Pike, Elisha Cooke, John Hathorne, Elisha Hutchinson, Samuel Sewall, Isaac Addington, William Browne, John Phillips, Jonathan Curwin, John Foster, Peter Serjeant. *For New Plymouth*; William Bradford, John Walley, Barnabas Lothrop, Nathaniel Thomas, John Saffin. *For Maine*; Francis Hooke, Charles Frost, Samuel Donnell. *For the country between the river Sagadehock and Nova Scotia*; Silvanus Davis. *Memo.* Mr. Addington wrote Mr. Povey that all were approved by the Governor except Elisha Cooke, in whose place Daniel Pierce was chosen and accepted. 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 21 October. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 65.]

May 31. **381.** Minutes of General Assembly of Massachusetts. The Assembly met pursuant to return of the writs. Sixty eight Representatives present. The Representatives chose William Bond for their Speaker, and proceeded to the election of twenty-eight Councillors.

June 1. The Governor approved all the elected Councillors except Elisha Cooke. Nineteen of the Councillors were sworn. Bill for a public market in Boston read.

June 2. Daniel Pierce elected Councillor in lieu of Elisha Cooke, and accepted.

June 3. James Taylor elected Treasurer. Bill for prevention of clandestine sales. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV.*, 393-398.]

June 1. **382.** Minutes of Council of New York. The difference about the assessment of Newtown still continuing, it was ordered that two men of each party attend the Council on the 3rd inst. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 427.]

June 2. **383.** Petition of Benjamin Skutt to the Queen in Council. Praying that, in consequence of the losses of West Indian merchants, he may have a licence for his advice-boat of 150 tons

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and 16 guns to sail to and from Barbados, also a commission for her as a private man-of-war, and immunity from embargo or press-gang. 1 *p.*

Over page.—Order of the King, of 2 June, referring the petition to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* J. Trenchard. *The whole endorsed,* Recd. 12 June, '93. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 16.]

June 2. **384.** Minutes of Council of Nevis. The Assembly agreed with the Council to draw up an address to the King, asking for despatch of another squadron. Joint Committee appointed to levy an assessment. The Assembly again refused to accept the Council's proposal as to altering the value of pieces-of-eight except by repeal of the existing Act; to which the Council agreed. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., p.* 277.]

June 3. **385.** Minutes of Council of New York. The disputing parties from Newtown being heard, it was ordered that the present assessment be forthwith completed by the present assessors. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 427.]

June 5. **386.** Minutes of Council of New York. The Governor returned and reported that though he could prevail little with the people and Government of Pennsylvania, yet that he had gained them to submit to the Royal Government and his own administration, and to furnish a little assistance which, though trifling, was an introduction of a future supply. He also reported that Virginia had given £600 (New York money) towards the assistance of this province, in the form of bills on England, which bills Mr. Van Cortlandt at once accepted. The Council resolved itself into a grand Committee on the present Act of Revenue. Order for material to the value of £7 to be furnished to Jonathan Marsh for experiments on the model of a new vessel of his invention.

June 6. The letters from Virginia and Maryland as to assistance read, and the Governor desired to return thanks. The Governor reported that sixty men were wanting to make up the complement of the force on the frontier. Resolved to examine the Militia Act and see what provision is made against deserters and absconders.

June 7. Order for Colonel William Smith and Colonel Willett to go to Queen's County and enquire as to the foundation of a rumour of an insurrection of Indians in Nassau Island. Resolved that H.M.S. Aldborough accompany the Governor, there being rumours that the French have gained over the Five Nations. Resolved that Colonel Lodowyck be authorised to explain the state of affairs in the province to the authorities in England. Agreed to discharge the ship Elizabeth, her papers being in order.

June 8. Agreed to replace John Young by Colonel William Smith in command of the detachment of Suffolk County for the frontier. Order for Captain Edward Chant to answer Sir W. Phips's accusations in writing. Orders for sundry payments. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 428-433.]

[June 5.] **387.** Lord Howard of Effingham to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Thomas Gardner did apply to me when I was in Virginia for the £200 promised by Sir W. Berkeley for taking Bacon during

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the rebellion; but the revenue being very low I paid him but £25, on which I heard no more of him until the present petition. I was told by the Council at the time that he did very good service in apprehending Bacon, but I do not know if he has received any more of that gratuity. *Signed.* Effingham. *Holograph.* 1 *p. Endorsed,* Recd. 5 June, 1693. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 23; *and* 36. *pp.* 276-277.]

June 6. **388.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Order for payment of £10 to Elizabeth Fothergill for nursing two sick men of H.M.S. Conception. Order for payment of £100 to Increase Mather as President of Harvard College. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., p.* 239.]

June 6. **389.** Minutes of General Assembly of Massachusetts. Several Councillors sworn. Bill to prevent clandestine sales read a second time. Four Councillors appointed to thank Increase Mather for his sermon. Bill for confirmation of titles in Martha's Vineyard read a first time. Bartholomew Green allowed to set up a press in Boston, for the printing of what is licensed only.

June 7. Proclamation for apprehension of deserters from Their Majesties' service. Bills for restraining excessive usury, and to regulate the building of ships read a first time. James Taylor approved as Treasurer.

June 8. The bills as to usury and ship-building passed. Bill to encourage a Post Office read a first time.

June 9. Post Office bill passed. William and Benjamin Browne sworn of the peace in Essex County, and John Carey approved as Clerk of the peace etc. in Bristol County. Bill for confirming titles in Martha's Vineyard read a second time. Order for payment of the expenses of the Commissioners who visited Martha's Vineyard. Bill for better collection of the Impost and Excise duties read a first time.

June 10. Bill for better securing the estates of deceased persons read a first time. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 398-402.]

June 7. **390.** Lords of the Admiralty to Lords of Trade and Plantations. We think that all prizes taken to westward of Fayal should be within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty Courts to be established in America. *Signed.* Falkland, J. Lowther, Robt. Austen. ½ *p. Endorsed,* Recd. 9 June. Read 12th June, 1693. [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 60; *and* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 143.]

June 10. **391.** Minutes of Council of New York. William Pinhorne readmitted to the Council on his coming to live in New York. Orders for repairs of the fort. The Committee presented its report as to the debts of the Colony and the manner of paying them. Order for the payment of the debts enumerated by them. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 433, 434.]

June 10.
Jamaica. **392.** Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Beeston to the Earl of Nottingham. Since my last I have news from Carthagena that a strong rebellion of blacks was lately designed in and about that city. The plot having been revealed to the Governor by a negro

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boy the soldiers were presently ordered in arms, who fell upon all the negroes, free as well as slaves, that they met in the city, and destroyed them. The Governor then raised about 2,000 men, marched into the Country and fell upon all that they met with there. I cannot yet say how many they killed, but they themselves say about 300. Yet before this could be accomplished (so the report says) the blacks seized upon about sixty of the handsomest young virgins and carried them into the woods. This will cause a great want and make negroes dear amongst them. When I sent the Falcon to cruise on the coast of Hispaniola, there being no negroes here to supply the Assiento, Sir James Castile sent four sloops to St. Thomas with about £300,000 in money in hopes of securing negroes there. There is no news yet of any of them though we daily expect them, and now here are about 700 negroes arrived and more daily expected. The Assembly has passed four Acts to which I have consented, one for a day of humiliation, another to raise money to arm two sloops for our defence, a third to recall deserters from us, and the fourth to hinder export of provisions and stores of war. They have now adjourned and gone home to levy the tax. There is still much trouble about the Admiralty Court. Many think I have not power to condemn prizes, and the Assembly wishes to pass a special act, but this I refused, not being willing to trench on the Royal prerogative for the enlargement of my own authority. Letters from England by way of Barbados say that I am already removed from this Government, but I cannot believe that when the King has raised me to such employment he will turn me out without cause assigned. Whatever the royal decision I shall not complain, but I submit it to your consideration what a loss it must be to a man to disseat himself, spend much money, and hazard a dangerous voyage to a desolate and sickly country, only to be turned out without having offended. It must lead to reflections and disreputation which is greater loss to an innocent man than all the rest. *Signed.* Wm. Beeston. *Duplicate.* 1½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 540. *No.* 34.]

June 10.
Jamaica.

393. Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Beeston to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I enclose copies of four Acts passed by the Council and Assembly. Several privateers and pirates "that go under the notion of this Island" have found their way into the Red Sea, where they have committed unheard of piracies, murders and barbarities. These are now returned with vast wealth to most of the northern plantations in America where they quietly enjoy their ill-gotten riches, but whether with or without the knowlege of the Governments I do not know. The Assembly has adjourned till the 27th inst., most of the members, as justices of the peace, having gone to raise the tax to fit out sloops against the French privateers. *Signed.* Wm. Beeston. ¾ *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 6 Nov. 1693. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 17 ; *and* 53. *pp.* 170, 171.]

June 12.

394. Minutes of Council of Nevis. The Council proposed that the sick men should be brought ashore from H.M.S. Chester and provided for at the Island's expense. The Assembly agreed to set apart a place for them, but thought it unreasonable for the charge to be borne by the Island. Joint Committee appointed to make a new division of the trenches. The Assembly agreed with the Council to draw an Act to compel horses and negroes to be sent to their respective companies on an alarm. The King's letters patent for grant of an escheated estate to Samuel Gardner offered for consent of the Council and consented to. The Assembly and Council agreed to replace such gun-carriages as are rotten by *lignum vitæ* or mastic wood. Joint Committee appointed to fix the price of provisions. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., pp.* 278, 279.]

June 12.
New York.

395. Governor Fletcher to William Blathwayt. The bearer, Colonel Lodowyck, is charged by the Council to lay the affairs of the Province before my Lords and yourself, if you can spare the time. He can tell you more than I can write. He is a man of very good principles and strict morals, and will find credit with you. I cannot promise much assistance to this province from Pennsylvania. I have spent some weeks there, but never yet found so much self conceit. They will rather die than resist with carnal weapons—nay they would persuade me their province was in no danger of being lost to the Crown, though they have neither arms nor ammunition; nor would they suffer the few men fit for it to be trained. Their minutes of Council and Assembly, which are now transmitting to you, will appear a farce. I was at a loss for want of a provincial seal. I could not carry that of New York with me, nor would it have done for Pennsylvania, as it is yet distinct. Pray procure me a warrant to use the seal of New York. We shall also want 20 pieces or artillery for the fort, with ammunition, but I know not whether these people will ever answer so great a charge to the Crown. They will not fight themselves nor part with money to such as will do it for them. I am now starting for Albany, having news that some of our Five Nations are inclined to treat with the French. *Signed.* Ben. Fletcher. *Holograph.* 2½ *pp. Endorsed,* Recd. 8 Sept. 1693. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 15; *and* 48. *pp.* 53-55.]

June 12.

396. Abstract of the preceding letter, with the following abstract from the Minutes of Council in Pennsylvania. 26 *April*: Philadelphia. Governor Fletcher's Commission was published, Thomas Lloyd, the Deputy Governor, being offered the first place in the Council, refused. Mr. Markham was sworn to that place, and several other persons also were appointed of the Council. 27 *April.* Mr. Markham appointed Lieutenant-Governor. A list of civil officers approved. On debate as to the number of representatives, it was decided that four members be chosen for Philadelphia, the like for Newcastle, and three for each of the other Counties. 2 *May.* Newcastle. Governor Fletcher's Commission published, and several justices of the peace took the oaths or signed the declarations. 5 *May.* Petition of seven persons, styling themselves the delegates of the Provincial Council, read, praying that the Legislative powers should be called together as provided by the received law of the province. Agreed that, the address being general, the Governor cannot regard nor answer it. 8 *May.* Resolved to build a fort to command the channel on the river; the

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site to be considered. 10 *May*. Some Indians came to pay their respects, and to ask that the Senecas may be persuaded not to harm them, as last summer. They were thankful for a Lieutenant-Governor whom they knew, as, when the Quakers governed, sometimes one and sometimes another pretended to the Government, and when they went to war with French or Indians the Quakers would not encourage them nor make any preparation themselves. 13 *May*. Several justices took the oaths or signed the declarations; three refused. 16 *May*. George Ferman sworn of the Council. 2½ *pp*. [*Board of Trade*. New York, 5. *No*. 16; *and* (*abstract of letter only*) 48. *p*. 49.]

[June 12.] **397.** A collection of documents sent by Governor Fletcher with his letter of 12 June.

397. I. William Penn to Governor Fletcher. London. 5 December, 1692. Hearing that a Commission goes to thee to command my province at least during the war and my absence, I give thee this caution—that I am an Englishman, and that country and the Government of it inseparably my property, dearly purchased in every way, and much indebted to me and to my children. No *quo warranto* has been brought nor trial held in that affair, so I must impute it to misinformation given to the Lords of Trade and Plantations and to excessive care on their part for British territory. I therefore hope thou wilt tread softly. Thou hast formerly discoursed largely in favour of free and property principles; I expect proof of it in my own case, and that my deputies find no interruption, they being as fully empowered by my patent as though I myself were on the spot. The discouragement which will be given to the inhabitants, who went there in reliance on the faith of the Crown, and the decay of their infant trade, are the motives that prompt me to write thus. *Copy*. 1¼ *pp*. *Endorsed*, Recd. 20 Dec. '93.

397. II. Extract from a letter from William Penn to a gentlemen in Philadelphia. You will have heard of the Commission adding Pennsylvania to the Government of New York. Insist on your patent with moderation but with steady integrity. Obey the Crown speaking the language of the law, which this Commission is not, but mere *sic volo sic jubeo*. Doubtless this is due to misrepresentations by your jealous neighbours who suggest that the French will make invasion through my province. Set forth the falsehood of this, your singular situation by land and sea, your hazards, charges, labours, that the government and not land was your motive, that you were a people that could have lived at home and went not upon motives of guilt or poverty, that it will be the ruin of the Province, which daily brings in more custom to the Crown than revenue to the Government there. Send this to our friends in London and Bristol, who will deliver your representation to the Lords of Trade and Plantations. *Here is added the following*,

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In another letter Mr. Penn asks for a hundred persons in Pennsylvania to lend him each £100 without interest for three years and without further security than his bond and his promise to embark with all his family within six months after receipt. However they may be his friends they stagger when he comes near their purses. *Copy.* 1¼ *pp.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 20 Dec. '93.

397. III. Address of some of the well affected inhabitants of Philadelphia to Governor Fletcher. Welcoming him to Pennsylvania, and thanking him for the appointment of William Markham as Lieutenant-Governor. 117 *signatures.* *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 8 Sept. 1693.

397. IV. Printed copy of No. III. *Endorsed*, Recd. 26 Sept. 1693.

397. V. List of officers appointed by Governor Fletcher in Pennsylvania. 26 April, 1693. *Lieutenant Governor.* William Markham. *Council.* Andrew Robeson, Robert Turner, Patrick Robinson, Laurence Cork, William Salway, John Cann, William Clarke, George Foreman. *Assembly.* Twenty elected representatives. *Chief Justice.* Andrew Robeson. *Justices of Supreme Court.* William Clarke, John Cann, William Salway, Edward Blake. *Collector and Receiver General.* Robert Turner. 36 justices of the peace. *Signed.* David Jamison. 2½ *pp.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 8 Sept. 1693. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 16, 16 I.-V.]

June 12. **398.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Abstract of Governor Fletcher's letters of 14 February, 8 March, and 22 April read (*see Nos.* 84, 179, 289). The Attorney General was asked to report on the Charters of Rhode Island and Connecticut and the grants of New Jersey.

Petition of Benjamin Skutt as to a packet service referred to the Commissions of the Post Office.

Colonel Ralph Wormeley to be recommended as Secretary of Virginia.

Sir William Beeston's letter of 23 March read (*see No.* 209). Agreed to make the appointments which he recommends to the Council and to give a dormant commission to a Lieutenant-Governor. The Admiralty's report on the Commission for reprisals was received and approved.

John Kirton's petition referred to the Attorney General. John Hallett's suspension from the Council confirmed until his case can be heard. Petition of Richard Haynes referred to the Attorney General.

Abstracts of Sir William Phips's letters of 20th and 27th February and 3rd and 6th April read (*see Nos.* 107-109, 237, 247). Order for extracts relating to Captain Short to be sent to the Admiralty. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 191-198.]

June 12. **399.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. To recommend the confirmation of Ralph Wormeley in the post of Secretary of Virginia. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 237.]

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June 12. **400.** Petition of John Kirton to Lords of Trade and Plantations. For confirmation of a private Act of Barbados to enable him to sell the estate of Brookhaven in that Island. ½ *p.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 12 June, '93. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 17.]

[June.] **401.** Act of Barbados to enable John Kirton to sell certain lands, passed 4th Aug. 1691. *Copy.* 3 *pp.* *Attached*, a certificate that the copy is sworn correct. *Signed.* J. Kendall. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 18.]

[June 12.] **402.** Abstract of Sir William Phips's letters written in February, March and April, 1693. 6½ *pp.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 12 June, 1693. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 66.]

June 12. **403.** John Povey to Mr. Sotherne. Forwarding extract from Sir William Phips's letter of 3 April (*see No.* 237), as to the substitution of his own ship for H.M.S. Conception on the New England Station. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 435-436.]

June 12. **404.** John Povey to Henry Guy. Forwarding extracts from Governor Fletcher's letters as to the violation of the Navigation Acts, for information of the Treasury. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *p.* 27.]

June 12. **405.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That the King be moved to order arms and accoutrements for two troops of dragoons to be sent to New York. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *p.* 28.]

June 12. **406.** John Povey to the Recorder of London. Recruits being needed for the two companies at New York, you are desired to state what number of malefactors are now in Newgate who are to have the benefit of the transportation-pardon and may properly be used for this service. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *pp.* 46-47.]

June 12. **407.** John Povey to Mr. Sotherne. Forwarding an extract from Sir William Beeston's letter (*see No.* 209), and asking if two small frigates can be sent to Jamaica instead of the Falcon. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 147.]

June 12. **408.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Recommending the issue of a dormant Commission to Samuel Bernard to be Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 155.]

June 12. **409.** Minutes of Council of New York. The Governor asked the Council if they had any suggestions to make before he left for Albany. Orders for sundry payments in connection with the operations at the frontier.

June 13. Order for payment of the four companies at Albany up to 1 May. Colonel Lodowyck's instructions signed. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 434-436.]

June 12. **410.** Minutes of General Assembly of Massachusetts. Order forbidding all intercourse with the officers and men of Sir F. Wheler's fleet owing to the sickness thereon, the Governor having made provision for the accommodation of the sick. Bill to secure

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deceased persons' estates read a second time; bill to confirm titles in Martha's Vineyard read a third time and debated. Letter written to the Government of Connecticut as to the complaints of the towns of Enfield and Suffield of the encroachment of the inhabitants of Windsor in Connecticut.

June 13. Bill as to titles in Martha's Vineyard passed. Militia Bill read a first time.

June 14. Bill for better collection of import and excise duties passed. Conference as to the bill for a market in Boston. Bill to encourage the killing of wolves read. Order for an allowance of £100 to the town of Gloucester at next assessment, £30 a year granted as salary to the doorkeeper and messenger of the Council Assembly.

June 15. Bill to encourage the killing of wolves passed. Bill for regulating Their Majesties' forces read. Major Pyncheon sent to enquire as to the murder of persons by Indians at Deerfield, and a letter written to Governor Fletcher, asking that the Magistrates at Albany may enquire as to the same likewise.

June 16. Bill for coasting vessels read. Bill to change the time of the Superior Court in Bristol, Barnstable and Plymouth carried. Francis Hooke appointed Probate judge of York County and John Wincoll registrar of wills.

June 17. Order for allowance of £50 to the people of Nantucket at next assessment. James Taylor sworn Treasurer. Bill allowing £500 to John Phillips, late Treasurer, read and debated. Adjourned to 6 July. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 402-408.]

June 13. **411**. John Povey to Mr. Sotherne. Forwarding extract from Sir William Phips's letter, reporting his suspension of Captain Short, for information of the Admiralty (*see No.* 88). [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., p.* 436.]

June 13. **412**. John Povey to the Commissioners of the Post Office. Forwarding the petition of Benjamin Skutt (*see No.* 383) for their report. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 19.]

June 13. **413**. John Povey to the Attorney General. Forwarding the petition of John Kirton, and the Act of Barbados concerning him, for his report. *This entry is misdated,* 1692, *in the Entry Book.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 374, 375.]

June 13. **414**. Instructions of the Governor and Council of New York to Charles Lodowyck. He is to represent to the Lords of Trade and Plantations the exhausted state of the province and the impossibility of guarding the frontier at Albany without help in men and money from the neighbouring Colonies, which despite the Royal orders will give no assistance. Nothing is to be hoped for from Pennsylvania, the people being mostly Quakers, unless it be joined to New York. The annexation of the Jerseys would be of great advantage since all the people that can are moving thither to escape taxation, likewise the annexation of Connecticut being within two days' march, "dry-foot," of Albany. The Indians are inclined to make peace with the French, not having received the usual presents. If this happen the province will be ruined, and not only the province but the whole of the Colonies. New York again is

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much injured in her trade since the Navigation Acts are not enforced in neighbouring Colonies. If Canada were once taken from the French, all dangers would be removed. *Copy.* 3 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 17.]

June 14. **415**. The Receiver of London to Lords of Trade and Plantations. In reply to your letter ordering me to inspect my papers of convicts for transportation I can find but fourteen men, which I think would answer your purpose. *Signed.* S. Lovell. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 18; *and* 48. *p.* 47.]

June 15. **416**. Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Sir William Beeston's letter of 23 March further considered. Order for part of it to be reported to the King, and for the new Commissions for the government of Barbados and Jamaica to be respited for the present.

The Attorney General's report on the draft charter of the Proprietors of New Jersey read.

Order for the Board of Ordnance to report on Governor Fletcher's request for stores. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 198-200.]

June 15. **417**. Memorandum of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Recommending that the signature of the commissions and instructions to the Governors of Barbados and Jamaica be delayed until August, by which time the Committee will have further particulars before it and can act accordingly. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 152-153.]

June 15. **418**. John Povey to the Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance. Enclosing a list of the ordnance stores asked for by Governor Fletcher, for report whether they can be supplied. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *pp.* 71-72.]

June 15. Whitehall. **419**. Order of the Privy Council. For arms and accoutrements for two troops of dragoons to be sent to New York. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *pp.* 28-29.]

June 19. Bermuda. **420**. Governor Richier to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I have an account of several articles exhibited against me before you. I thank God I can safely say that they do not affect me and do not doubt that I shall justify myself. I could not read the last article without horror. Innocency itself could not preserve me at that moment from consternation at finding myself accused of breach of trust and black ingratitude, crimes which my soul abhors. Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins (who died of the sickness) is charged with disaffection, and I hear that it is sworn that he refused the oaths of allegiance. Twice he took them on assuming different offices; the times and places are registered and sworn to by the Secretary. I beg leave to come to England and defend myself. I cannot uphold the King's authority nor carry out my duty without a sufficient number of soldiers. I have now little more than the name of Governor, especially since my accusers have written to announce their success against me. Samuel Trott, Thomas Walker and another have endeavoured to raise an open rebellion against me, which I have so far with difficulty prevented by the help of Mr. Fifield. So little assistance have I had that those

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people would say that if Fifield were out of the way, the Governor would have none to execute his commands. They pitched upon Walker, a man of violent temper, to finish their malice against him, who after lying in wait for him several times without success, caused Mr. Fifield to meet him outside the town on the 29th of May and having a sword hidden in the grass gave him (both their swords being drawn) a mortal wound above the left pap. Walker has made many friends by this murder, and so little is the crime resented that it is made a great article against me for putting him in irons, which Trott tells them is against the Magna Charta. I have granted a warrant to his brother, John Fifield, to remain in the Secretary's office till I receive the King's orders. I trust that you will not assume my guilt before I have an opportunity of defending myself. *Signed.* I. Richier. 2 *pp.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 6 Dec. '93. [*Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 2. *No.* 11 ; *and* 28. *pp.* 92-94.]

June 20. **421.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Councillors Bond and Bromley reported that John Sutton, John Pilgrim and John Leslie had been returned by a majority of votes for the Assembly, but could not produce certificates that they had taken the sacrament, as required by law. Councillor Bond therefore did not return the members as elected; but Mr. Bromley, having returned Mr. Leslie as elected, was with him severely rebuked by the Governor, who declared the election void. John Holder's election was objected to on the same grounds and on other grounds also, and the objection was upheld by the Governor. Other members and returning officers also were rebuked for being unqualified and returning unqualified men. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 407-410.]

June 22. Admiralty. **422.** J. Sotherne to John Povey. Forwarding a letter, respecting the withdrawal of the guard over the masts at Piscataqua. *Signed.* J. Sotherne. ½ *p.* *Annexed,*

422. I. Extract of a letter from John Taylor. 15 June, 1693. I am informed that Sir W. Phips has removed from Piscataqua a company of soldiers that had lain there three years and, with the inhabitants, pretty well secured the place from insults of French and negroes. The masts and all other concerns are now exposed, and may be destroyed by a small number of men, so I beg that the frigate may be ordered from Boston to Piscataqua. *Copy.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New Hampshire, 1. *Nos.* 26, 26 I.]

June 22. New York. **423.** Captain Richard Short to Mr. Sotherne. I have already acquainted you with my illtreatment at Sir William Phips's hands. I made my way from Piscataqua to New York, arriving about the middle of May, and lay there till the 17th of June, when, while waiting for a fair wind, I received a letter from Captain Fairfax advising me of Sir Francis Wheler's arrival at Boston, whither I am now bound with all speed. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 67.]

June 22. **424.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for payments of certain salaries and on account of fortifications. Order for purchase

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and delivery of arms, for revival of night guards, and for empowering colonels to hold regimental courts martial. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 252, 253.]

June 23. **425.** Petition of John Hallett to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I hear that, my petition to the Queen having been referred to you, you will not examine the proofs until the whole of the proceedings are before you. I beg therefore that all testimonies and records proper to be sworn on my behalf in Barbados may be taken there, and that the sum of £2,500 be deposited in the Court there, not to be disposed of till you have determined the case. 1 *p. Inscribed.* Recd. 23 June. '93. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 20; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 358-359.]

June 24. **426.** Minutes of Council of Nevis. Acts for sending down horses on alarms, and for fixing the price of fresh provisions, passed. A new member added to the Committee appointed for assessment. New Articles of War and Act to confirm the same passed. Agreed to grant compensation to Mrs. Earle for damage to her property in the fortifying of Mount Mary. Agreed to empower the Treasurer to repair the Sessions-house. On the proposal of the Assembly for withdrawal of half the negroes from work on Mount Mary the Council agreed to withdraw three fourths of them on the first Monday in August. Act to repeal the Act for regulating of money passed. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., p.* 279.]

June 26. **427.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. A letter to Major Pyncheon was approved, directing further enquiry into the case of an Indian arrested for a murder at Deerfield. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 239-240.]

June 29. **428.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Order for payment of £500 to Sir William Phips for his expenses since his arrival. Proclamation for a day of prayer and fasting. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 240, 241.]

June 30. Whitehall. **429.** Order of the Queen in Council. Appointing Fulke Rose and Henry Low to be of the Council of Jamaica. *Signed.* John Nicholas. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 156.]

June 30. Whitehall. **430.** Order of the Queen in Council. For a dormant commission to be prepared for Samuel Bernard, to be Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 157; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 344-345.]

June 30. Whitehall. **431.** Order of the Queen in Council. Directing the Commissions for the Governors of Barbados and Jamaica to erect Courts for trial and condemnation of prizes, to pass the Great Seal. *Signed.* John Nicholas.

Here follows copy of the Commission. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 144-146; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 348-351; *and Vol. C., p.* 299.]

June 30. **432.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Order for clearing all ships for Europe that are ready to sail on the 17th of July, on their giving security to assemble at York River. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 310-311.]

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[June?] **433.** Abstract of a Memorial from the Governor of Martinique to Monsieur de Chamlay. 1. The French are divided between too many Islands, consequently, being unable to succour each other, several have been driven off and others much endangered. 2. To relieve these people I propose to settle them in Jamaica. Five or six men-of-war, with above forty guns, and two thousand regular troops will suffice, with arms and ammunition for five thousand men. A number of smaller vessels will carry two thousand persons who have been ruined by the English in St. Christophers, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, &c. The enterprise should be conducted under the flag of England and by Commission from King James. The real design should appear to be the proclamation of King James, and then by his name the people will be gained over. The advantages of Jamaica are set forth. *Translation.* 2 *pp.* *Undated.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 17A.]

July 1. **434.** Office of Ordnance to Lords of Trade and Plantations. We have considered the list of stores demanded for Fort William Henry in New York, and though the list is very long considering that the place has already been supplied once since Their Majesties' accession according to Governor Sloughter's full requisition, yet we cannot say that they are unnecessary, the less so since Governor Fletcher reports the embezzlement of much of the stores before his arrival. The arms and accoutrements for the troops of dragoons are already shipped. As to brass guns, none but iron guns are allowed for any garrisons at home or abroad. If the Treasury will provide the money, the stores can be supplied. *Signed.* H. Goodricke, Jo. Charlton, Tho. Littleton, Wm. Boulter. 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 2 July. Read 15 Sept. and 27 Dec. '93. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 19; *and* 48. *pp.* 72-74.]

[July 2.] **435.** Act of East New Jersey. To forbid the exportation of timber, etc., except £100 security be given by the ship's master to carry the same to Great Britain or the West Indies. *Copy.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 2 July, 1693, from Colonel Fletcher. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 20.]

July 3.
Post Office. **436.** Commissioners of the Post Office to Lords of Trade and Plantations. On the petition of Benjamin Skutt (*see No.* 383), we see no objection to his proposed packet-service provided he be obliged to deliver all letters both in England and Barbados immediately on arrival; and we believe that such a service will be of great utility to the merchants. *Signed.* R. Cotton, Tho. Frankland. 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* Recd. 5 July, 1693. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 21.]

July 3. **437.** Governor Codrington to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I enclose duplicates of my letters of 10 and 15 May. After writing them I visited all the Islands of my Government; and in each they have ever since been mending the old fortifications and making some new ones, in case of an attack by the French. But I must acknowledge that our numbers are so lessened by sickness and by the war that we cannot be safe unless a squadron of ships be sent to us; for if ships of war should arrive from France we may undoubtedly

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expect a descent from Martinique, and we have little reason to believe that Sir Francis Wheler can be fitted in New England to return to us. I beg therefore the more urgently for a squadron to be sent to us. *Signed.* Chr. Codrington. 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 30 October, '93. *Undated; but intended date is given in Codrington's letter of* 17 *October,* 1693. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 14; *and* 44. *pp.* 129, 130.]

July 6. **438.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for payment for despatch of messages by land and water. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 253, 254.]

July 6. **439.** Minutes of General Assembly of Massachusetts. The Governor, being unwell, directed the Assembly to consider what bills were before them and adjourn *de die in* diem.

July 7. A joint Committee appointed to examine the dispute between the towns of Ipswich and Topsfield as to boundaries. Bills for securing estates of deceased persons debated. Governor Fletcher's letter as to the murder at Deerfield read, as also the answer thereto. The Governor reported that the Indians at Pemaquid desired a cessation of arms.

July 8. Bill to enable John Phillips to collect his arrears read a first time. Agreed to send Major-General Wait Winthrop and Major John Pyncheon to Albany to treat with the Indians there. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 409-411.]

July 7. **440.** Dormant Commission to Samuel Bernard to be Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica in case of Sir William Beeston's death or absence. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* *Undated.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 18; *and* 53. *pp.* 158, 159; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 345-347.]

July 8. New England. **441.** Sir Francis Wheler to Governor Sir William Phips. I have already communicated to you our extremely sickly condition, and the King's orders for us to join such forces as you have raised and attack Quebec. Your answer was that you had received no instructions as to the expedition, that the force for that service should be at least 4,000 strong, that we ought to have sailed on that service at very latest on the 1st of July, and that you should have been given at least four months to collect your forces from the other colonies. The health of our men is now restored, but of the two regiments with us not above 650 of all ranks are left, and of the fleet not half its complement remains, and of that remainder not above a third are seamen. The ships themselves are in good order, and we have plenty of provisions. Pray give me your opinion in Council whether we alone can attack Quebec, and if not, what place in the Canada river or Newfoundland can be forced by us. Pray state also and give in writing your opinion as to the men and ships necessary and the time of year most fitting for an attack on Quebec or other of the French plantations in Canada. *Here follows a list of the squadron.* *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 5 Jan. 1693-4. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 68.]

July 10. Barbados. **442.** Governor Kendall to Lords of Trade and Plantations. When the Assembly of last year brought me a bill for raising a

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thousand men and for a sum of money to defray the expense, they at the same time presented me with an unanimous address, assuring me that if the money proved insufficient for the expense of the expedition they would raise what should further be needed. After the departure of the forces for Martinique the accounts were made up, when it was found that no less than £5,000 would be wanting for that service. I therefore called the Assembly and acquainted them that their honour would suffer much if they did not make provision for the payment of the debt, the Commissioners having upon the public faith engaged themselves for it. But no arguments prevail with them, one great reason being that, their time being near expired, they thought by this shew of frugality to commend themselves to the county at the next election. Being much concerned at this behaviour and at the ill consequences of it I expressed myself warmly about it in Council, where some of their patrons and advisers endeavoured to excuse them, and all were of opinion that if I issued writs at the expiration of that Assembly, the same men would be chosen and would certainly make good what they had promised. This I accordingly did, and in the writs reference was made to an Act passed in the former Assembly, by which, among other qualifications, all candidates were required to produce a certificate of their having received the sacrament within twelve months before. But when the writs came to be returned there were but twelve members found so qualified and therefore the rest of the elections were declared void and new writs issued in the same form as the first. Notwithstanding this second writ some members of the Council, to whom they were directed, had the insolence to return the same men as before, though they knew them to be still unqualified and obstinately so. I took this as a signal affront to myself and the Government and expressed myself accordingly, asking these Councillors before their parishioners if they thought that Act about electing had the force of law. They agreed that it had. Then I asked them if they would advise me to dispense with any part of it. They said no; on which I think you will agree that I had reason enough to be angry with them. Notwithstanding the endeavours of these factious fellows the members duly elected amounted to seventeen; and as fifteen suffice to make a house I sent to them to choose a Speaker and ordered new writs to be issued for the five wanting members. But these incendiaries, resolved to give me as much trouble as they could, prevailed with three of the seventeen to absent themselves, though on the place immediately before, so that there were but fourteen left, not enough to make a house, choose a Speaker and punish refractory members. But at the return of the next writs I doubt not but there will be a house, and that the villainous designs of these ill men will be defeated.

The names of the chief persons for whom there has been so much struggle are Holder, Sutton and Pilgrim. The first of these owned himself at quarter sessions to be a Quaker, and it is notorious that neither he nor any of his children have been christened; and therefore it is to be believed that he has a dispensation to take the oaths and pull off his hat that he may be the more serviceable to his party. The Quakers indeed are very numerous here and a great weakness to the Island, for they are wholly useless for its defence

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and yet of considerable interest and great industry in promoting the election and preferment of such as are well affected towards them. It is most certain that they are all Jacobites and many of them papists in masquerade, the heads of them here holding correspondence with William Penn, who governs them as absolutely as the King of France does his miserable subjects. Sutton and Pilgrim come to our Church in the morning and go to the Quaker meeting in the afternoon; they are not christened themselves nor are their children, nor when dead are they given Christian burial. The last Assembly seeing how fatal it would be if in process of time they should come to be the greater part in the Council or Assembly passed the above mentioned law to check them, to which I readily assented. A better proof of its necessity could hardly have been given than the present disturbance. These three persons, though they had publicly declared that they would not qualify themselves under the Act, had yet the impudence to make interest to be elected twice, telling the people that they were standing up for their liberties, which were abridged by that law. Such defiance of a law made for the security of the country is in my opinion a near approach to rebellion. But that members of Council should so far countenance it as to present the same men to me twice, after they had refused to produce the certificates required by law, seemed to me plain evidence of their unfitness for that trust; and I have accordingly suspended Major Andrews and Mr. John Bromley and taken security for their good behaviour. *Signed.* J. Kendall. *P.S.*—Having directed the writs for the five wanting members to well affected men I find, since writing the above, that they have returned duly qualified members, so that we have now an Assembly legally chosen. I submit five names of honest and well affected gentlemen for the vacancies in the Council. The first named was lieutenant-colonel to Salter's regiment in the expedition to Martinique, and greatly distinguished himself. *On a separate sheet are the names as follows* :—Colonel Robert Bishop, John Whetstone, Colonel Richard Scott, Colonel Willoughby Chamberlayne, Philip Price, Burch Heathersall. 3½ *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 2 Jan. Read 3 Jan., '93-4. *Annexed,*

442. I., II. Copies of the first and second writs issued to George Andrews for election of a member for St. Joseph's, with the return of John Holder in each case.

442. III., IV. Copies of the first and second writs issued to John Bromley for election of a member for St. John's, with the return of John Leslie, in each case. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *Nos.* 22, 22 I.-IV.; *and* 44. *pp.* 54-60.]

July 10. **443**. Minutes of General Assembly of Massachusetts. Join Committee appointed to draw up a letter to Governor Fletcher as to the despatch of negotiation to Albany. Bill to prevent clandestine sales again read and debated.

July 11. The Governor laid before Council Sir F. Wheler's letter of 8 July (*see No.* 441). Militia Bill read a second time and committed.

July 12. A reply to Sir F. Wheler approved. Militia bill amended. Additional Bill for regulating the House of Representatives read and committed.

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July 13. Bill for coasting vessels read and amended. Grant of £500 to John Phillips approved, and of an annual salary of £150 until a new Treasurer be sworn. Bill for partition of lands read. Letter sent to Governor Fletcher to apprise him of the departure of messengers to make peace with the Maquas.

July 14. Bills for coasting vessels, for punishment of criminal offences, and for partition of lands were read and passed. The additional bill for regulating the House of Representatives was rejected. Bill for Sheriffs' accounts read first time. Letter to the Government of New Hampshire as to the detention of William Peprell's ship.

July 15. The Militia Bill was sent down to the Representatives for alteration. Bill for Sheriffs' accounts passed. Order from John Phillips to furnish the last assessment lists. The Governor dissolved the Assembly. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 411-416.]

July 11. **444**. Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for the Naval Officer to endeavour to get credit for supply of the King's ships, and draw bills for the same on the Admiralty. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *p.* 254.]

July 11. **445**. Governor Kendall to Earl of Nottingham. Identical with the letter to Lords of Trade and Plantations of 10 July, with the omission of the recommendations of new members of Council. *Holograph.* 4 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 456. *No.* 51.]

July 11. **446**. Warrant for the appointment of John Whetstone to be of the Council of Barbados. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., p.* 351.]

July 11. **447**. Minutes of Council of Barbados. John Leslie being now duly qualified, was sworn of the Assembly, also William Allonby, Richard Walters, George Andrews and John Stewart. John Waterman approved as Speaker. The Assembly asked for an adjournment, which was granted. George Andrews and John Bromley suspended the Council, and ordered to give security for good behaviour. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 410-416.]

July 11. **448**. Journal of Assembly of Barbados. List of Members.

St. Michael	George Peers
	John Stewart
St. Peters	Thomas Meyrick
	Alexander Walker
St. Thomas	William Eastchurch
	William Allonby
St. John	Archibald Carmichael
	John Leslie
Christchurch	John Dempster
	Thomas Maxwell
St. Lucy	Michael Terrill
	Robert Yeamans
St. James	Abel Alleyne
	Richard Walters
St. Philip	Philip Price
	Willoughby Chamberlayne
St. Andrew	John Mills
	Charles Sandiford

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St. George	Sir Henry Pickering, Bart. Henry Applethwaite
St. Joseph	John Waterman John Waterman, jun.

John Waterman, chosen Speaker, George Payne, Clerk, William Burnet, Marshal. The House requested an adjournment, but first fixed the salaries of the officers, and altered the rule of the House, so that voting should in future be by "escroll" and not by vote. Adjourned to 1st August. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 347, 348.]

July 11. **449.** Extract from Minutes of Council of Barbados, giving the proceedings for the suspension of George Andrews and John Bromley. *Copy.* 1½ *pp. Endorsed,* Recd. 23 Dec. 1693. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 23.]

July 11. **450.** Extract from Minutes of Council of Barbados. Order of the Governor deferring the date of the sailing of the fleet to England, in concession to a petition from the merchants and planters. 4 *pp. Endorsed,* Rec. 23 Dec. '93. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 24.]

July 12. **451.** [The Agents for Barbados to Lords of Trade and Plantations?] Before the last fleet sailed to the West Indies we represented the extreme want of men and asked that a regiment might be stationed there (*see No.* 193). Hearing now that the campaign is over and that the regiments are ordered another way, we entreat that a regiment may be sent from England with all convenient speed. A guard is allowed to the Leeward Islands, and the like is as much needed in Barbados. If Barbados should fall, the Leeward Islands must likewise perish. The late taxes and the present war have so ruined us that we cannot defend ourselves. Our sugar works are dropping down: not one man in twenty can repair them, so that the whole Island is in poverty and misery. We strained ourselves to the utmost to send 1,003 men to the late expedition, and the number that returned is much short of that which went, so that we are weaker than ever, unless helped from England. The expedition cost us in one way or another £30,000, and we have not 30,000 acres that can pay taxes, so that the charge of this one thing comes to a noble in the pound. We must also ask for a few light frigates to protect our provision-ships against French privateers. Had not our privateers been discouraged by the exaction of the King's tenth part from them, we should not have needed these frigates. On the whole matter Barbados will be ruined unless supported by ships and men from England. It will be convenient, and no charge to Their Majesties, if there were two despatch boats between England and Barbados. We beg for a permission and protection for them. *Unsigned.* 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed,* July, 12, '93. [*America and West Indies.* 456. *No.* 52.]

July 12. Boston. **452.** Governor Sir William Phips to Sir Francis Wheler. In answer to yours of the 8th we think that you are not strong enough to force Quebec, besides that the time is too late to make a descent by land in aid of your attack. There is no place in the Canada

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river below Orleans that is worth attacking but you may find French merchantmen at St. Pierre and Placentia in Newfoundland worth attacking. To attack Quebec 4,000 land-forces are necessary for attack on the city and for a diversion by land higher up the river. 2,000 men should be sent from England, and 2,000 raised in these Colonies. The Indians are under the direction of the Government of New York. The naval force should be as strong as your present squadron. 3,000 firearms and 500 barrels of powder should be sent to Boston, and all the Colonies should be warned in good time, so that the expedition should be in the river by the 1st of June at latest. The English and Colonial forces should meet at the fort of Canseau. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 5 Jan. '93-4. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 69.]

July 14. Boston. **453.** The Secretary of Massachusetts to the Lieutenant-Governor and Council of New Hampshire. The complaint of William Peprell as to the seizure of his barque is still before us (*see No.* 372). The matter is highly resented by the Governor and Council, who however are ready to accommodate it in a friendly way; and I am desired therefore to ask your reasons for the detention of the ship. *Signed.* Is. Addington. *Copy.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 20 Dec. '93. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 70.]

July 14. Boston. **454.** Lieutenant-Governor Usher to the Earl of Nottingham. Since my last, the great guns granted by the King for New Hampshire are all mounted, and at the mouth of the river is built a good stone fort, called Fort William and Mary. Had we a few more men I should not doubt our ability to defend ourselves against a foreign enemy. The port is of great importance, since it is the only place where the King is supplied with masts; and it could supply all England with resin, pitch and tar, if an end were put to the war with the Indians. It would be of great advantage to have a general governor over all these provinces. New Hampshire has but 750 men who ever since April last have been compelled to stand on their defence, for Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island refuse to help us with men or money, though for this eight weeks the enemy's scouts have been discovered about our frontier towns, which are greatly exposed to incursions. I hope that the neighbouring provinces will be ordered to help us with men and money, the men to be placed under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the place which they are in, who will be best able to turn them to account. Sixty or a hundred men over and above our own would suffice. I fear that the constant watch and ward and the consequent neglect of husbandry will force our inhabitants to desert the frontier-towns, which would be a great advantage to the enemy and a great loss to us. *Signed.* John Usher. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 561. *No.* 36.]

July 14. Boston. **455.** Lieutenant-Governor Usher to Lords of Trade and Plantations. All last winter Sir William Phips kept 63 soldiers in our frontier towns for their defence, but in April last (though the enemy's scouts had been seen) he withdrew them all and left the towns defenceless. The enemy's way is to skulk in the woods till an opportunity for onset offers itself; and when they have done

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their mischief to fly back to the woods again. It is a vast expense and loss to so little a place for all the men to be on duty daily, and we can raise but 750 in the whole province, but I can get no assistance from Massachusetts, Connecticut nor Rhode Island, in money or in men. If New York can hardly carry on the war by itself, much less can we. These Colonies would be better defended if placed under one Governor-General. Sir William Phips claiming authority on the Piscataqua, I have perused the Charter of Massachusetts and conceive that he has no right to do so. So I shall assert the right of this province from three miles north of the Merrimac up to Maine, until your pleasure is known. One Peprell with a ship from the south was stopped by the fort to pay duty to Massachusetts. He appealed to the General Court at Boston, and some persons were sent to treat with me about it, but as they declined to set down their business in writing I heard no more of it. If the King would next spring send seven or eight frigates and some soldiers and order all the Colonies to help, I doubt not but that Canada might easily be taken. *Signed.* John Usher. 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 24 Sept. Read 6 Dec. 1693. [*Board of Trade.* New Hampshire, 1. *No.* 27; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXVII., pp.* 228-230.]

July 14. **456**. Statement of the sum received by the Agent of Colonel Godfrey Lloyd's regiment from 1 April, 1690. £15,888, and £4,490 for provisions. *Scrap.* *Endorsed,* Mr. Gery's acco. 14 July, 1693. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 15.]

July 14. **457**. Minutes of Council of New York. The Governor returned from Albany and reported that the Indians appeared better satisfied than at any period heretofore, and that they had promised to go as far against the French in Canada as ever. He reported also that he had intelligence from Senectady of the departure of 400 French and Indians from Canada to Cadaraqui and of another party of French marched for some unknown destination, and that he was ready to go to the frontier if he could find forces. It was agreed to ask for the 200 men promised by Sir W. Phips. On enquiry into the case of the two Indians in custody for murder at Deerfield, the Council agreed that their innocence was established, and that Sir W. Phips be asked to take care that their blood be not shed by the New Englanders. Order for inspection of the city fortifications. The Governor reported the receipt of £362 from Maryland as a contribution to defence. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 436-439.]

July 15. **458**. Instrument of the Chancellor and Senate of the University of Oxford, granting the degree of Master of Arts to Samuel Miles of New England. 15 July, 1693. *Copy.* Latin. *Endorsed (by error),* 25 July, 1693. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 71.]

July 15. **459**. Robert Hooper to Governor Codrington. I have acquainted Mr. Crispe with the contents of your letter, but his answer is that he knows of no such order as you refer to, and that if it was obtained by Captain Thorn and Sir Timothy Thornhill it was without his privity. He seemed much unsettled in his resolutions, but now he informs me that, not having been in the least

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instrumental in obtaining the order, he will not meddle in the prosecution of the accusations against you, and that he begs for restoration to your favour, to which end he will acknowledge his error in the most signal and open manner that you may think fit to propose. (*See* Governor Codrington's letter of October 17, *infra.*) *Copy.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 12 Dec. 1693.

Duplicate of the foregoing. *Endorsed,* Recd. 29 Dec. 1693. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *Nos.* 16, 17.]

July 17. **460.** Minutes of Council of New York. Resolved to send a member to Boston to welcome Sir Francis Wheler, and to ascertain if he designs an attack on Canada, that there may be time to make preparations to help him. Order for a circular to be sent to the neighbouring Colonies asking them to send Commissioners to New York on the first Wednesday in October, there to deliberate as to the quotas to be furnished for relief of the frontier-guards. Order for a circular to the Justices to collect the arrears of taxes. A Committee appointed to consider as to the advisability of establishing a Court of Exchequer. Order for payments. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 439-441.]

July 20. **461.** Minutes of Council of New York. Orders for sundry payments; also for certain licences to purchase lands, and for excusing the town of Senectady the payment of the quit-rents due Lady-day last. Reduction ordered to be made in the purchase of a licence to sell liquor in favour of William Appeel, a poor man who was wounded by the French at Senectady in 1689. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 441-442.]

July 20. **462.** Clerk of Burgesses of Virginia to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Forwarding the Journal of the House of Burgesses from 2 March to 3 April, 1693. *Signed.* Peter Beverley. ½ *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 25 Sept. 1693. *Enclosed,*

462. I. The Journal of the House of Burgesses, from 2 March to 3 April. 60 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *Nos.* 24, 24I.]

July 20. **463.** Duplicate of the above covering letter. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 25.]

July 21. Virginia. **464.** Peter Beverley to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Forwarding duplicate of the Journal of the House of Burgesses from 2 March to 3 April, 1693. ½ *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 28 Mar. '94. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 26.]

July 21. **465.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. George Kener being charged by the Rangers with refusing to pay them the tobacco due to them, was discharged on his explanation, and offers as to payment in future. Charles Anderson ordered to be inducted to Westover parish. On the petition of the inhabitants of Sittenborne for division of the parish it was ordered that some of the vestrymen from each side of the Rappahannock attend on 23rd October. Complaint of Hugh Cambell against the County Court of Nancymond heard, and complainant left to his legal remedy.

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July 22. Order for the fleet to sail to Europe. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 811-814.]

July 22. Virginia. **466.** Governor Sir Edmund Andros to Lords of Trade and Plantations. All is well and orderly here, but we are in great want of supplies and have large stores of tobacco in our hands, the London fleet not coming in this year, while we have another crop already in view. I send the laws and the proceedings of the General Assembly, the records of the Council and the Auditors' accounts. The revenue is in unexpected arrear; but want of the usual fleet and the contribution of £600 to the Governor of New York is the reason. He applied for it just after the French had burned the Maquas' Castles and made further attempts on Albany, so I thought I could not do less. I wrote the Governor also offering further assistance in men or money. I have tried to put the militia in a good posture, but find them indifferently armed, few being able to provide themselves. I have mounted twelve guns, which were lying on the ground at James City, on land carriages, and two more on old ship-carriages, to command part of the river. Carriages are also making for some good guns at Tindall's Point on York river, and designing for other old guns in other places. Pray send us some powder and cannon shot, for they are not to be had here, and there is no powder in store. I am building a good vault at James City, for want of which the powder was formerly distributed all over the several Counties. *Signed.* E. Andros. 2½ *pp. Endorsed,* Recd. 25 Sept., '93. Read 16 Mar., '93-94. *Enclosed,*

466. i. Journal of the General Assembly of Virginia from 2 March to 3 April, 1693. 44 *pp.*

466. ii. Names of persons recommended to supply vacancies in the Council. 22nd July, 1693. William Cole, John Armstead, Richard Johnson, Edward Portue, Lewis Burwell, Matthew Page, Robert Carter, Dudley Diggs, William Randolph, John Lloyd, Lawrence Smith, Anthony Lawson. *Signed.* E. Andros. 1 *p. Endorsed,* Recd. 25 Sept. '93.

466. iii. Another copy of the preceding.

466. iv. Stores wanted for forts and other places where great guns are. A short list in the handwriting of Sir E. Andros. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *Nos.* 27, 27 i.-iv.; *and* (*without enclosures*) 36. *pp.* 241-243.]

July 22. **467.** Abstract of a letter from Sir E. Andros. Asking leave to go as far as Delaware or New York, for the benefit of his health. 1 *p. Endorsed,* Read 16 Mar. '93-4. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 28; *and* 36. *p.* 248.]

July 22. Virginia. **468.** Governor Sir Edmund Andros to the Earl of Nottingham. This goes by a small fleet of ships to Bristol, which voyage the masters have urged to prevent the ships from being eaten up by the expense if not by the worm. I forward journal of the Assembly and other returns. All is well and quiet here. There are few persons who are not satisfied and ready to serve in any capacity proper for them. For some of them, as Colonel Richard Lee and Mr. Ralph Wormeley, I have already found vacancies pending the King's further orders. I find the militia indifferently

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armed but promising better as soon as they can. *Repeats the information as to the mounting of guns and the sending help to New York as in letter to Lords of Trade and Plantations of same date. No.* 466. *Signed.* E. Andros. 3 *pp. Endorsed,* R. Sept. 25, '93. [*America and West Indies.* 638. *No.* 11.]

July 22. **469.** Copy of Minutes of Council of Virginia. 20 September, 1692, to 22 July, 1693. 37 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 638. *No.* 12.]

July 25. Virginia. **470.** Ralph Wormeley to the Earl of Nottingham. Forwarding Journals of Council and Assembly. 1 *p. Inscribed,* R., Sept. 25, '93. [*America and West Indies.* 638. *No.* 13.]

July 25. **471.** Ralph Wormeley to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Advising despatch of journals of Council and Assembly. ½ *p. Endorsed,* Recd. 25 Sept. '93. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 29.]

July 25. **472.** List of the ships lying in James River, Virginia, ready to sail for England. Eleven ships in all. 1 *p. Endorsed,* Recd. 25 Sept. '93. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 30.]

July 25. **473.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for payment of £100 to Peter Beckford for repair of fortifications, and to empower him to press workmen if he cannot hire them. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *p.* 254.]

July 25. **474.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Order for the discharge of the Indians in custody on suspicion of a murder at Deerfield. A letter from Captain March at Pemaquid read, reporting that the Indians had come with a flag of truce and agreed to a cessation of arms until the 4th of August. Leave granted to Thomas Child and Madame Sarah Leverett to erect buildings in Boston.

July 26. Order for payments to Aaron Cooke and John Pyncheon for the expense of their mission to Connecticut, relating to a joint prosecution of the war. Sir Francis Wheler's letter applying for 400 men for an attack on Placentia read and an answer approved, showing the impossibility of supplying the men. The Governor announced his intention of going to Pemaquid to hear the proposals of the Indians. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 241-244.]

July 27. Boston. **475.** Governor Sir William Phips to Sir Francis Wheler. I have received your letter of 24th announcing your intention to attack Placentia, if reinforced by 400 men from hence. Our charter forbids me to march the militia out of the country without their own consent or the consent of the Assembly. Had you made your proposal while the Assembly was sitting (who were dismissed on the 15th inst.), I should have promoted the consideration thereof with them. An expedition is now forming against the Indians to eastward, which will require many men; and the contagious sickness on the fleet discourages men from going, for it has already spread into the country and proved very deadly. *Copy.* 1½ *pp. Endorsed,* Recd. 5 Jan. 1693-4. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 72.]

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New York.

476. Proclamation dissolving the Assembly of New York. *Printed sheet. Endorsed,* Recd. 26 Sept. 1693. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 21.]

July 27.
Jamaica.

477. Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Beeston, to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Since my last of 10th June, the two sloops raised by the Island are actually at sea, and the country has given the whole direction of them to myself, a trust never before granted to any Governor. I have now sent them with the Mordaunt to the coast of Hispaniola to do all the mischief they can to the French. The Falcon has lately returned from cruising, very sickly, having buried her captain and fifty seamen. Could she have gone with the Mordaunt I doubt not but to have spoiled all the French and their settlements, but now I cannot hope for much to be done, for want of men. For since this distemper has again fallen upon us, very many new-comers and seamen in the merchant-ships are carried off by it. Also the encouragement given to the pirates that have been in the Red Sea causes our people to run away to them, for there they are all pardoned, as I learn from masters of several vessels that have come here from those parts and who are now buying and fitting out vessels to go again on the same design. I have been tempted by order of some of them to pardon them here but, much as we want men, I shall not turn the Royal authority to such wicked ends, though I know not what I shall do for men for the Falcon unless some be sent here on the merchant ships from England. After her arrival I ordered her men to be taken ashore and attended by doctors. The Commissions both civil and military are now filled all over the Island and I have since called a Council of War and settled all things necessary for our defence, according to our strength. The country generally is quiet and easy but for the sickness which is among us (and in most of these parts of the world). We have also, still, earthquakes pretty frequently, but not with violence enough to do ravine though sufficient to terrify. But the Treasury is much in debt, and there is no appearance when it will be otherwise, or when there will be money to fortify withal. In the opinion of the Council and Assembly it would be very hard to make the factors pay the duty that was due on the wines destroyed in the earthquake, because it is losing more than their all and they cannot recover it from their principals in England. I have therefore shewn willingness to forgive it, on the Assembly's promising me to raise an equivalent, and I have not only their assurance of that, but good hope that, through their confidence in me, they will make a considerable addition to the Royal revenue and settle that and the body of their laws indefinitely. They are very unanimous and not jealous of me, and I shall take care that nothing is done prejudicial to the royal interest. I hope also to get them to raise money to put King's House at St. Jago (where I live) in order, for at present it only protects me from the sun and rain, having no convenience for horses or servants, nor room for but few in a family and being as common as the highway. Nevertheless my cost of living, for the honour of the Government, is more than double what I am allowed, nor is there money, nor like to be yet awhile to pay me what I am allowed by their Majesties. I beg your consideration of this. I hope that the Assembly will have done by the time that the fleet sails in September. *Signed.* Wm. Beeston. 1½ *pp. Endorsed,* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 19; *and* 53, *pp.* 171-174.]

July 27. **478.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for all who have agreed to advance money for the public use, receiving interest for the same, since 1690, to bring in their certificates before 1 September that a method of payment may be found. The Committee appointed to consider the expediency of erecting a Court of Exchequer reported against it. Advised that the Assembly be dissolved and new writs issued. Orders for sundry payments. Resolved to pull down the chapel in the fort, it being unsafe.

July 28. The Governor reported that he had received information that the Five Nations had resolved to treat with the French without his knowledge. Order for reading of the letters reporting the same, and for translating the French letters of the Jesuit Millet and of the Superior in Canada. The Governor expressed his surprise at this behaviour of the Five Nations after their late friendly profession, and proposed to send Dirck Wessels to them forthwith to remind them of their promises and to exhort them to exchange Millet, their prisoner, for an Indian boy, according to their pledge. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 442-447.]

July 28. Jamaica. **479.** Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Beeston to the Earl of Nottingham. I transmit a duplicate of mine of the 10th June and part of the Marquis de les Menez's answer to me as to Captain Tristan. Sickness has come among us again and the Falcon has suffered much. I do not know how to man her without wholly ruining the merchant ships, for besides the losses through death the press for the King's ships frightens away many, and many go to the Northern Plantations, where the Red Sea pirates take their plunder, are pardoned and fit out for a fresh voyage, which makes all kinds of rogues flock to them. We have none of them here, but some would have come and to do so offered money through their friends to be pardoned, which I have wholly refused. I have had the Falcon's men tended ashore which has restored most of them; and the lieutenant of course takes command of her, but how to give him another lieutenant I know not, having no powers from the Admiralty. I recently sent the Mordaunt to Hispaniola. Could I have sent the Falcon with her and raised no more than 500 men from the shore we could have destroyed their craft and their settlements by the seaside. There are near 300 seamen about Corisac, but though I have sent a proclamation to them to return, offering to receive them well, they will not come for fear of being pressed. No vessels will come from North America for the same reason; we have no trade by the sloops, and no ships come to us from England. So that we are in great difficulty and in a meaner condition than I have ever known. Unless men are sent to us we shall sink. *Signed.* Wm. Beeston. *Holograph.* 1½ *pp. Endorsed,* R. Nov. 6, 93. *Enclosed,*

479. I. Extract from a letter from Marquis de les Menez to Sir William Beeston. I confess that Captain Tristan's business has troubled me much, for I have always endeavoured that

English vessels should have good passage in these harbours, and have given orders accordingly. Frenchmen have too often been allowed to come and prosecute unlawful trade, under pretence of being English. I was lying very sick when I first heard of the matter, and my grief over the deceit of these men went near to cause my death. I have put the guilty parties in close confinement with a view to proper punishment. But do not doubt that the vessel was lawfully seized, for most of her people were French and her captain known to be one of the greatest pirates in America. Had he been brought in alive, I should have punished him. I ought to believe that you would hinder such vessels from sailing from Jamaica. 1 *p.* *A translation so crude as to be barely intelligible.* [*America and West Indies.* 540. *No.* 35, 35 I.]

July 28. Antigua. **480.** Minutes of the General Council and Assembly of the Leeward Islands. The Assembly sent up an Act for fortifications, which was returned by the Council with amendments, which were agreed to with modifications. The Assembly sent up a short additional Act to the Act encouraging the importation of white servants, which was accepted by the Council. The Council asked the Assembly for particulars of their accusations against Colonel Thomas Hill. Orders for quartering of soldiers, for certain payments, and for holding of a special court. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., pp.* 235-239.]

[July?] **481.** Address of the Mayor and Common Council of New York to Governor Fletcher. Thanking him for his good service towards the Indians and to the whole province and presenting him with a cup of gold. *Printed sheet.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 26 Sept. 1693. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 22.]

July 31. **482.** Minutes of Council of New York. The Governor's letter to the Sachems of the Five Nations read and approved. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 447.]

July 31. **483.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Letter from Major Pyncheon read, reporting the murder of eight or nine persons at Brookfield by Indians, and praying instructions. Advised that a garrison of ten men be despatched thither. The Governor read the Queen's letter of 15 April, 1693, concerning the proceedings as to witchcraft.

Aug. 1. Order for withdrawing the friendly Indians in the neighbourhood of Mendon and Woodstock within those towns. Permission granted to the French at New Oxford to stockade the most suitable houses therein; two Englishmen to take up their residence there and superintend. A Committee appointed to assess the damage done in Long Island by the recent landing and entertainment of troops there. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 244-246.]

Aug. 1. **484.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Orders for sundry payments. The Assembly brought up a bill appointing a controller of the duty on liquors. Mr. Bond gave the Governor an Order in Council disallowing the Act to regulate elections. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 416-418.]

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485. Journal of Assembly of Barbados. Bill passed to appoint John Pilgrim controller of the duty on liquors. The house then waited on the Governor, who informed them that Colonel Francis Russell had been appointed to succeed him, and asked for provision for his expense on leaving Government House. The House voted him a present of £500, and ordered that 6 pipes of Madeira wine, 2 tuns of beer and 1,000 lbs. of best sugar should be laid in at Fontabelle for the reception of the new Governor. This order and the bill for a present to the Governor were then carried to his Excellency. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 349, 350.]

Aug. 2.
Boston.

486. Chidley Brooke to Governor Fletcher. I reached this on 7th at 7 p.m., and immediately went to wait on Sir W. Phips and Sir Francis Wheler at his Excellency's house. I delivered your letter and expected that Sir William would have asked me some questions as to New York, but instead thereof he entertained me with a flat harangue as to the expense that New England had been at since the present war, the poverty of its people, etc., I suppose to soften me to take a better impression of his answers to my questions. I said little that night, but he desired me to come next day, which I did twice, but found him not at home; I did the like next day in vain. On the 1st inst. I went again with Colonel Depeyster and some others, when we were fortunate enough to find him at home and with him a gentleman of the Council. He desired us to sit down, and asked how you did. I said, well, but struggling hard to support a tottering Government which (maugre all your endeavours) must fall speedily to ruin unless assisted by him and by the other Colonies to defend the frontier at Albany. This put him into a ferment. I waited till his passions cooled a little and then told him of your difficulties, the wavering temper of our Indians, their weariness of the war, the great presents you were forced to give them when last at Albany, the great taxes repeated upon us, the harassing of the people (to the great depopulation of the province) for defence of the frontier. I then proceeded to demand 200 men, furnished at all points and paid by his Government, as a fit quota from the same, pursuant to the royal order, and told him that it was your order to me to demand that number. This threw him into a rude passion. What he said was loud and angry, but so confused that I knew not what to make of it. At length I understood him to say, "I will not send a man nor a farthing to the assistance of New York—and monstrous to suppose I should. I could not keep myself from replying, "'Tis then, Sir, the monstrous thought of the Queen." "How? how?" said he, "a monstrous thought of the Queen" (repeating the words three or four times angrily over). "Yes," said I, "for had not her Majesty and the Council of England thought it reasonable that you and the rest of their Majesties' Governments should send aid to New York, no letter had been directed to you or to them to that end." The next thing that I moved to him was to send commissioners to New York in October next to agree as to the quotas of men and money, pursuant to the royal letter. This aggravated his former heat and made him angrily say, "If they have no other business no commissioners shall come from me." I found his reason was drowned in passion

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and the storm increasing, so thought it high time to leave him. The gentlemen of the Council present all the while seemed ashamed of his behaviour and desired me to blame his education for what I saw. I told one of them that the Governor was very hot. He answered, "Sir, you must pardon him his dog-days; he cannot help it." I observe that the people here are highly taxed and no less displeased at the ill pennyworth they have for their money. Their Governor is little feared and little loved. He selects his company out of the mob for the most part, amongst whom noise and strut pass for wit and prowess. Some few of the better sort pay him respect and compliment for their ease's sake, rather than for any esteem they have for him; the rest ridicule him. Several of the late Assembly told me that they could get no account of the country's money when required, nor any reason why the country was so much in debt; that his whole "managery" was very crooked, tending much more to his own interest than the good of the people. New York in the midst of calamities has this comfort, that her taxes are applied for her defence and safety only, that the accounts are at all times open to the Assembly if desired, and that your watchful care gives the people all reasonable hope of security. All this is wanting here. *Signed.* Chid. Brooke. *Holograph.* 3 *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 20 Dec. 1693, from Colonel Fletcher. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 23.]

Aug. 2. **487.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for payment for materials for repairing Fort Charles. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 254, 255.]

Aug. 2. Antigua. **488.** Minutes of the General Council and Assembly of the Leeward Islands. Act for additional fortifications on Monk's Hill, and additional Act to the Act for encouraging importation of white servants passed. The Assembly accused Colonel Hill of cowardice, violence, oppression and conniving at an open trade. The Council undertook to summon him to answer the same. Orders for sundry payments, and for the goods of Major Joseph Crispe to be taken in custody by the Treasurer. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., pp.* 239-241.]

Aug. 2. **489.** Minutes of the Council and Assembly of Montserrat. Proposals of the Lieutenant-Governor and Council to the Assembly. (1) We beg you to consider the question of fortifications, which was deferred this day. (2) The arms being out of order we propose to send them to Barbados for repair, also a fit person to buy lead, powder and flints there. (3) We call your attention to the debts of the country and suggest the expediency of raising a levy. (4) Negroes having become very insolent of late we desire you to take further measures to prevent this. (5) We are willing to assent to the Act for easing of tenants which we formerly rejected, and desire you to draw up an Act accordingly. Answer of the Assembly. (1) We readily assent to fortification of Palmeto Point, and that an Act be passed for enforcing the employment of every twentieth negro in the work, owners who have not twenty negroes being joined together so as to make up twenty. (2) We beg you to appoint a fit person to go to Barbados, and we will provide for payment to him. (3) We are willing to raise a levy, and wish that an assessment be made forthwith. (4) We desire to renew the Act to restrain the insolence of negroes with such additions as you think fit. (5) We agree to pass the Act for easing of tenants and ask you to appoint a Committee to join with us in drawing up an Act. The Council concurred in all these matters with the Assembly. Further proposals of the Assembly. (*a*) That the arms of the Militia be placed in the custody of the officers, and that all the officers be duly commissioned. (*b*) That the Secretary, Marshal and Treasurer give bond for due performance of their office. (*c*) That a fitting person be appointed to inspect and be responsible for the repair of the fortifications. (*d*) We would point out that our former Acts are not sent home, so are unconfirmed, and being unrenewed are set at defiance. (*e*) We propose the building of a magazine to windward. Two gentlemen have undertaken to house the powder till it be built. The Council concurred in all of these proposals. [*Col. Entry Bk. Vol. XLVIII., pp.* 317-320.]

Aug. 3. Whitehall. **490.** Order of the Queen in Council. Referring the petition of Sir Richard White to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Wm. Bridgeman. ½ *p. Annexed,*

490. I. Petition of Sir Richard White to the Queen. For admission of his appeal against a decision of the Court of Jamaica given against him in a suit with St. Jago de Castillo. *Copy.* 1 *p. The whole endorsed,* Read, 15 Sept. 1693. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *Nos.* 20, 20 I.; *and* (*without enclosure*) 53. *p.* 165.]

Aug. 3. **491.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for sundry payments. The accounts for the Governor's visit to Albany presented, amounting to £799, in all of which £346 is unpaid, which latter sum was ordered to be discharged. A Committee appointed to design and superintend the building of a new chapel in the fort. Patent for land in New York granted to Peter Sloutenburgh. Overseers appointed to superintend the fitting of Albany Fort with new stockades. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 447-448.]

Aug. 8. **492.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. The question was brought up whether the Assembly was duly elected, the elections having been held under an Act which had been disallowed.

Aug. 9. The Speaker and eleven members of Assembly appeared and asked for an adjournment. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 419, 420.]

Aug. 8. **493.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. Message from the Governor that the Council had voted the Assembly to be legal. Adjourned till to-morrow.

Aug. 9. Twelve members only present, five others being sick. The twelve waited on the Governor and told him that in their opinion the Assembly was legal. The Governor discoursed to them of the undue measures taken to procure the disallowance of the late Election Act, and to influence members to believe that the present Assembly was illegal. Adjourned to 22nd. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 350-352.]

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494. Order of the Privy Council. Referring a memorial of the Commissioners for the Leeward Islands to Lords of Trade and Plantations for their report. *Signed*. Wm. Bridgeman. ½ *p*. *Annexed*,

494. I. Memorial of the Commissioners for the Leeward Islands to the Queen. Representing the danger of the Islands since the departure of Sir F. Wheler's squadron and the great loss of the inhabitants through war and sickness; and requesting that a new squadron may be sent out, and that if Colonels Foulke's and Goodwyn's regiments return to the Leeward Islands they may be reduced into one regiment under Governor Codrington, since both of the said Colonels and most of the officers are dead. *Signed*. Bastian Bayer, Rd. Cary, Jeff. Jeffreys, Joseph Martyn. *Certified copy*. 1 *p*. *The whole endorsed*, Recd. 7 Sept. 1693. [*Board of Trade*. Leeward Islands, 4. *Nos*. 18, 18 I.; *and* 44. *pp*. 151-152.]

Aug. 10. **495**. Minutes of Council of New York. Orders for sundry small payments. Survey of the plantations on the Killrancull in Staten Island presented. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp*. 448, 449.]

Aug. 10. **496**. Minutes of Council and Assembly of Montserrat. Joint Committee appointed to settle the public accounts. William Irish sworn of the Council. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., pp*. 320, 321.]

Aug. 12. **497**. Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for demanding £721 due from Lord Inchiquin's Attorney to the revenue of the Island. [*Board of Trade*. Jamaica, 77. *p*. 255.]

Aug. 15. **498**. Minutes of Council of Barbados. The Governor addressed a speech to the Council as to the legality of the Assembly now sitting, and called upon the Councillors to sign a declaration to that effect, which they did. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp*. 420-425.]

Aug. 15. **499**. Governor Fletcher to Earl of Nottingham. I have received no orders from you yet, though I have sent home full reports, and copies of all documents. I have written at length to Mr. Blathwayt and beg your countenance to us in all matters relating to defence. I heard from Mr. Povey that you had written to me by another ship. He told me that I have been given command of the Connecticut Militia, which will be of great advantage if I can make them raise money for their payment. I have daily complaints against the republicans. I wish my commission would come, being hard put to it for men. I shall now have to make many journeys to Connecticut and Pennsylvania, for which I have no salary. A sailor has lately died intestate worth £500. My predecessors looked on the taking of this as a right, but I cannot. I blush to ask for it, and yet I must ask you to pardon me if I do. Sir F. Wheler's departure startles us all. *Signed*. Ben. Fletcher. *Holograph*. 3 *pp*. [*America and West Indies*. 579. *No*. 34.]

Aug. 15. **500**. Governor Fletcher to William Blathwayt. As soon as I received the royal commands for the Government of Pennsylvania I went thither and tarried about six weeks, but could not prevail

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with the people to settle a revenue to defray the expenses of Government nor to give assistance to New York. They would pay no regard to the Queen's letter, so that instead of a help they are likely to prove a trouble. As soon as I returned I went to Albany to confirm the old covenant-chain with the staggering Indians of the Five Nations; from whence being lately returned, I understand that the French are gathering in all their strength from their many small fortifications in the Canada River to Quebec and Montreal, and are bidding liberally for a peace with the Indians. I have endeavoured all in my power to hinder this, but my arm is shortened from want of assistance. Count Frontenac is busy with his fortifications at Quebec and if let alone for a year or two more will require an experienced officer and a considerable force to turn him out. If we lose our Indians, Virginia, Maryland and all our neighbours will have their hands full. I do all I can to prevent this and write often to them, but all the help I have received this year is £600 from Virginia, New York money, and £300 sterling from Maryland. Sir William Phips will give nothing. A stone fort is wanting at Albany, and money to build it. I have fixed the first Wednesday in October for a meeting of Commissioners to settle the quota of the several provinces for defence of Albany; but it is doubtful if they will come or do anything to the purpose. If I have not the absolute government of Connecticut, it will be hard to bring them to anything. H.M.S. Aldborough is of little use, being a dull sailer and too weak for the privateers that infest our coasts. Captain Chant deserves a better ship. A frigate of thirty guns, that sails well, would be of service. Mr. Dudley is gone to England. Mr. Pinhorne, having removed to New York, has been re-admitted to Council. The revenue is settled for but two years, notwithstanding all my efforts to have it settled on Their Majesties' lives. The people said they were unequal to the burden. Connecticut, Pennsylvania and the Jerseys pay nothing and are under no duty: our inhabitants flee there for ease and leave us almost destitute. We cannot muster 3,000 men now, whereas a few years ago we could muster 5,000. If the three provinces above named were united into one Government with us the burden would be light, and the cause of complaint removed. Pray do your best for the province, and to obtain us stores. I have sent Mr. Brooke to Boston to consult Sir Francis Wheler. *Signed.* Ben. Fletcher. 3 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 24; *and* 48. *pp.* 56-58.]

[Aug. 15.] **501.** A collection of papers forwarded with the preceding letter.

501. I. Propositions of the Skachkook Indians to Stephanus Van Cortlandt, Nicholas Bayard and Peter Schuyler, commissioners acting for Governor Fletcher. Albany, 15 June, 1693.

The Skachkooks spoke as follows: We have been for long as in great darkness, but now the sun shines again. We thank you for the protection of our wives and children while we were absent hunting. We were received as children of your government twenty years ago, and seeing that some of our people are detained in New England on suspicion of a murder at Deerfield we submit

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the whole to His Excellency's judgment. We beg for his protection; and since the French are potent let us keep our eyes open.

Propositions made by the Maquas, 21 June 1693; Governor Fletcher being present besides the above Commissioners. "Lord of the Swift Arrow," when our castles were destroyed by the French this spring you came up very speedily for our succour and relief, and promised to come to us again. You are heartily welcome. We have kept good watch, as you bade us, by sending a party into the enemy's country, which has brought back three scalps; but the provisions and ammunition were given us by you. We earnestly desire you to continue such favour to us, for we are a poor people and have lost all by the war. But our obligations to you are so great that we would not wait for the other nations in our haste to thank you. It was particular kindness of you to send for the release of our people who were detained in New England, before we had learned of it ourselves; and to shew our gratitude we give you a Christian prisoner taken from Canada.

Governor Fletcher replied by thanking them for their good service, promising future favour and assistance, and distributing presents.

On the 2nd of July, about 9 p.m. the Speaker of the Five Nations with two Sachems of the Onandagas desired a private conference with Governor Fletcher. They spoke as follows. We have heard much of a desire to subdue Canada with a fleet. Our young men are eager to make an end of the war. Tell us the truth, that we may know how to manage them. We have often had changes of Governors. As soon as they have learned our ways, they are gone. We wish to know how long you will stay, for we do not wish you to go. We remember how speedily you came to our help in the spring.

The Governor answered:—The great King my master knows best his own time for taking Canada. As yet we have no notice of any such design. When we receive it, I shall at once acquaint you. I stay here only during my master's pleasure, but be sure that I shall be here long enough to see Canada subdued.

On the 3rd July, the Governor made a speech to the Five Nations. I was disappointed in not coming to you as early as I designed, for I was obliged by the King's order to go to Pennsylvania, and for a week after my return was indisposed. But now I am come, and I have taken care to strengthen the frontiers. I have told you before that the enemy cannot harm you unless you are careless and enfeeble yourselves by drunkenness. Drunkenness is the worst vice of martial men, so be sober and vigilant. The blow you received last winter is fresh in our memories; and you know that it came from your supine humour. You know that I marched from Senectady on the day that the enemy was defeated. Could I have joined you before the engagement not a man of the enemy would have escaped. You promised to check all irregular actions of your young men; but I had intelligence on my journey hither of a barbarous murder committed at Deerfield, and that three of your people were imprisoned on suspicion of the same. I have sent to New England such evidence as I could collect here. The Maquas have shown signs that they have not lost their ancient valour, and have given me a French prisoner, who tells me that the French lost 80 killed and 33 wounded in their attack on the Maquas last winter. I am told that some of you are wavering and inclined to peace with the enemy. This must be the work of the Jesuit Milet, who will only delude and betray you. I advise you to remove him from among you. I am now come to promise you protection and to renew the old covenant-chain. *Here follows a list of presents given, including* 86 guns, 800 lb. of powder.

On the 4th of July, the Five Nations made their answer as follows. We are glad that you are come to renew the covenant not only for your Government but for all the provinces. We heard nothing of Milet living among the Oneidas till we came here, and we were surprised to hear that he had sent letters to Canada. Do not be alarmed at any misbehaviour of our prisoners, for we shall never countenance it for the future; and on your side take care that none of your prisoners correspond with the enemy, as we suspect was done by Chevalier D'Eaux. We are resolved to stick to the war, and shall be steadfast to the last drop of our blood. We thought that a fleet was fitting out against Canada, which gave great joy to our young men, who hoped to end the war at a push. We have one request to make, that you will not leave us, for you know our ways. We are glad to hear that Pennsylvania is put under your Government, and hope you will bring some of the men here to fight. We are glad that the Shawanees came to you for protection, and wish they would come and assist us against the common enemy. Pray let us have a smith and a gun-stock-maker to keep our arms in order. *Here they gave their presents of furs.* In the evening the Governor asked several of the leading Sachems on board H.M.S. Aldborough, when at their desire he told them of the past victory of the English fleet over the French last summer, and of the battle on land where the King attacked the enemy in their camp because they would not come out to fight him [Steenkirk], when many men were slain on both sides. He also encouraged them to renew their ancient valour, reminded them to drive Milet for driving them, and bade them be faithful to the alliance; after which five of the Aldborough's guns were fired. It was noticed that the Indian most suspected and known to be a particular friend of Milet sang a war-song of threats against the French, and promised that all letters for Canada should be sent down to New York.

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The Governor further spoke to the Sachems in private conference, and told them that it was time for them to go and secure their castles. But first he required an answer to his proposals, as follows. I hear of no satisfaction offered for some horses killed by your young men, of which complaint was long ago made. Again you have said nothing about the priest Milet. I will give you a pretty Indian boy in exchange for him. Lastly you have said nothing of the men imprisoned in New England on suspicion of murder.

The Sachems answered as follows. We forgot about the horses; but any Indians who kill any cattle, etc., of the Christians shall give satisfaction in future. As to the priest I am willing to take the boy in exchange for him, but not until the return of the messenger from Canada; and the boy may stay here till we bring the priest. As to the murder we believe it to be the work of Canadian Indians; and we doubt not that the people in New England will be patient till this be ascertained. The Five Nations do propose to make peace with the Dionondades, a nation in alliance with the French. This will strengthen us and weaken the enemy; and we desire your approval hereof. Whereat the Governor signified his approval.

On the 5th July, the Governor then bade the Indians go back and keep a strict watch, as the enemy were supposed to be on march for Cadaraqui, for some unknown design, and wished them a safe return and good success. They promised to obey his orders and thanked him.

On the 6th July the Governor called to him certain of the Sachems to whom he reported his recommendations, and presented rich laced coats and other presents. He also made a speech to the River Indians as follows. This is the first time that I have met you, and I come to tell you what I like and what I dislike in your conduct. Some of you have fought valiantly in attacking the enemy; but on the other hand you have all gone hunting, leaving no one to protect your wives and children. You must give me notice when you go in future, and leave a sufficient force for protection behind you. Again, when you return from hunting you drink away the labour of months in a few days and you come home beggars. From henceforth you should bring the profits of your hunting home to support you the rest of the year. I hear that the enemy send out small parties to kill some and capture others. You should send out men against them to knock such on the head, and fifty shillings shall be given you for every head which is killed within three miles of Albany or Senectady. I now renew the covenant with you and promise you protection.

The River Indians answered, promising obedience and amendment, and giving thanks for the measures taken by the Governor as to the suspected Indians in confinement in New England. *The whole,* 27 *pp. Endorsed,* Recd. 20 Dec. 1693.

501. II. Peter Schuyler to Governor Fletcher. Albany, 25 July, 1693. Last night the Maqua, whom I had sent to Onandaga to learn intelligence, returned with the news that the French design against the Five Nations was all stories; but he had letters from Canada, the Jesuit's messenger being returned two days before he came to Oneida. I was in hopes that the Oneidas would have sent us the packet before it reached the Jesuit's hands, but perusing the superscription I found there two letters addressed to Dr. Dellius, one from the Jesuit himself and one from the superior at Canada. I asked why the letters had not been taken and sent straight to you, but my messenger told me that the Jesuit has a great authority among the Oneidas as any Sachem of them all, and rules the roost there so that little good can be expected so long as they are guided by an enemy. The letters themselves will show you what the French are about; I believe them to be written at the instance of the Governor of Canada. I thought this business of such moment that I was in the mind to come over to you for advice, but fearing accidents in the meantime have sent Dr. Dellius and Mr. Robert Livingston to you. I need not tell you how weary the Five Nations are of the war, nor of how ill consequence it is to have such a general meeting at Onandaga devised by the French, to divert them from incursions on their frontier this season and to spin out time till they are ready to attack them or us. At present I presume that the Governor dares not leave Quebec. Beyond all doubt some great design is at the root of his efforts to make peace with the Five Nations, or else things are very low with him. In the latter case it is a pity that our fleet should let slip the opportunity. The messenger at Oneida is said to brag loudly of the strength of the fortifications of Quebec. I was quite resolved to send my own messenger back to dissuade them from any meeting (which will not be effected without difficulty, for it is only invented by the French to amaze them) and withal to encourage them to prosecute the war against Canada with vigour, but thought better first to await your orders, which please despatch as soon as possible. *Copy.* 2 *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 26 Sept., 1693.

501. III. Information of Jurian, the Maqua messenger sent to Onandaga by Major Schuyler. On arrival at Oneida he found out that the story of a French march to Cadaraqui was false, but heard that the messenger sent to Canada this spring by the Jesuit Milet was returned two days before with letters from Count Frontenac. Milet refused to give up these letters, saying that there was a letter from Dr. Dellius that they might have, but that he would rather throw the rest into the fire than give them up. An Oneida then said to him that if the letters were thrown into the fire the belt of peace sent by the Governor of Canada should be thrown into the fire too, and asked why the

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Jesuit was so much incensed. The Jesuit answered that there would be a general meeting of all the nations at Onandaga, when the letters should be read. The Jesuit finally refused to give up the letters, having great sway in the Indian Castle. The Sachems of Oneida have also sent belts of wampum and a letter to Governor Fletcher saying that the Five Nations have concluded to hold a meeting of themselves, the Christians of New York and the Mahekanders as to this belt of peace sent by the Governor of Canada; for Count Frontenac had said that though he was ready to make an immediate attack on the Five Nations, he would wait two months for their answer. The Mohocks who went out fighting towards Canada six weeks ago have all deserted to the French. 2 *pp.* *Copy.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 26 Sept. 1693.

501. iv. Claude Bablin, Superior of the Jesuits of Canada, to Godefridus Dellius, at Albany. Quebec, 1 July, 1693. Father Milet who is a prisoner at Oneida has let me know of your bounty and charity in giving him presents. I pray God to reward you, and I assure you that it would be a great satisfaction to me if I could be of any service to you in Canada. I beg you to continue your assistance to him, and I will order satisfaction to be given you at any port of France where you may have a correspondent, if you will inform me through Father Milet or any other channel. Renewed thanks. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

Peter Milet to Godefridus Dellius. Oneida, 31 July, 1693. My messenger has returned from Canada with a letter of Count Frontenac saying that it is not his fault if the whole world, and above all the Iroquois Indians, are not at peace, though he is in a better condition than ever for war. He has stopped all the fighting parties from going out, and has promised not to move himself for two months, having summoned the chiefs of the Five Nations to meet him and conclude a peace, which the Christians of Oneida have desired of him. Pray let your gentlemen know this, that they may not hinder a peace. *Postscript.*—The Oneidas wish me to add that they do not wish the boy offered to them to be sent here, but require one who understands the Scriptures well. Jurian, the Maqua, being come here, has learned that the Indians imprisoned in New England have been wrongfully accused. They complain of wrongful suspicions, and of tampering with the letters which were sent to Onandaga three or four years ago. They desire therefore that nothing may be altered in this present letter. I am a servant of the English and would give my life to be of service to them. Father Lamberville writes me that he has seen Mr. Nelson at Paris. He says that if the English really knew us they would not mistrust us as they do. I am obliged to the English for wishing for my release, but it seems that God keeps me prisoner and none save Him can deliver me, and with this I

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comfort myself. I beg the English to remember that I have contributed to the restoration of seven English prisoners, two of them young children, who were clothed in black of my own clothes. Their mother told me that if I came to Virginia she would go miles to meet me. The last was a young girl, in return for whom Major Andros promised four Indians. I have never been thanked, and I suppose that Major Andros had gone to England before the girl arrived. I look to God for my reward, and I say this only to show that I am a friend of the English. This Count Frontenac is the same who formerly sent twenty English back to Boston, who had been captured by the River Indians. Why then is peace so long delayed? The innocent suffer with the guilty. *Copy.* 3½ *pp. The whole endorsed,* Recd. 26 Sept. 1693.

501. v. Governor Fletcher to the Sachems of the Five Nations. Fort William Henry, New York, 31 July, 1693. I am astonished that after our late renewal of the covenant you should receive a belt of peace from the Governor of Canada and propose a meeting at Onandaga to treat for peace. You should never have defiled your hands by touching that belt. You know that Albany has always been the ancient place of meeting. I have often warned you that the Jesuit Milet would betray your Councils; and now he has refused to deliver up his letters from Canada lest the poison should be discovered. It is clearly owing to him that the Oneidas have treated with our common enemy and proposed a meeting at Onandaga; all of which defiles our covenant. I hope that you will abhor all thoughts of consent thereto, and that in proof of your innocence you will send Milet to me with all his papers, according to your promise. If the Governor of Canada had proposed peace first to me I should have sent for you to Albany to inform you thereof. Hearken not to the Governor of Canada and hold no correspondence with him without my knowledge and consent. I am true to my promise to protect you, and am not afraid of any force that he can send. *Copy.* 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *Nos.* 24 I.-V.]

Aug. 15. New York. **502.** Governor Fletcher to Lords of the Treasury. I am sorry that my endeavours for supply of the West Indian fleet will be lost. I fear that its not proceeding to Canada may lose the Indians to us. The cost of providing naval stores is as follows:—Tar at 12*s.* per 31 gallons, flax at 6*d. per* lb., hemp 4*d. per* lb. No rosin is made here. *Signed.* Ben. Fletcher. 1 *p. Endorsed,* Recd. 4 Oct. 1693. [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 61; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 325.]

Aug. 16. **503.** Minutes of Council and Assembly of Montserrat. Acts for fortification of Palmeto Point and for restraining the insolence of negroes passed. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., p.* 321.]

Aug. 17. **504.** Minutes of General Council and Assembly of the Leeward Islands. Sundry petitions heard and dealt with. John Blackleach's name added to the members of the coming Special Court. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., pp.* 242-244.]

Aug. 17. **505.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Further orders as to payment of the money due from the late Lord Inchiquin to the revenue. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 255, 256.]

Aug. 17. **506.** Minutes of Council of New York. Patent for land ordered to Ryck Abrahamse. Order for sundry payments.

Aug. 18. The Governor reported intelligence from Boston of the arrival of a French force on the coast, designed to attack New York province and city, and added that he had already warned the Colonels of Militia to see that their regiments were fit for service. Resolved that it is expedient to transport ten of the largest guns to Sandy Point at the mouth of the Hudson River in New Jersey. The Governor announced that he would ask Governor Hamilton and his Council to meet him there.

Aug. 19. The Governor reported that since the fortifications would not be strong enough to repel a French fleet if it anchored before the city, it would be necessary to have a large land force, which would require to be fed; and it was therefore resolved to prohibit the exportation of grain. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 449-452.]

Aug. 18.
New York.
507. Governor Fletcher to the Earl of Nottingham. The want of a seal for Pennsylvania is an obstruction to business, and I beg that one may be sent. Some Quakers who have acted in the Government by Mr. Penn's commission and are very fond of lording it over their brethren are now sending their delegates to Court in the hope of getting Mr. Penn restored or themselves empowered to act, or failing that, to ask to be put under Maryland. These gentleman all refused my commission. I observed Mr. Thomas Lloyd creep away when he saw me order the Royal Commission to me to be published. I sent for him and offered him the first place on the Council Board, knowing that he would not accept it, and I took care to have some present to bear witness of his pride. The others, David Stead, Tho. Duckett, John Simcock, Griffith Owen aud John Bristow are less men, but have always opposed the King's service as far as in them lay. I received an address from the peaceable and loyal inhabitants of Philadelphia County and I hear that the like are preparing in other counties. This will show you that those who will trouble you are but a faction. *Signed.* Ben. Fletcher. *Holograph.* 2½ *pp. Endorsed,* R. Oct. 4, '93. [*America and West Indies.* 579. *No.* 35.]

Aug. 18. **508.** Abstract of a letter from Governor Fletcher to Lords of Trade and Plantations. He has put a stop to proceedings upon recognizances taken from persons concerned with Leisler; but several of them had been estreated and the money disposed of for support of the Government. He has no order to restore the money, nor can it be spared, for the Government is already much in debt.

Abstract of a letter from the same to the Lords of the Treasury. 15 August, 1693. He fears that the fleet's not proceeding to Canada will drive the Indians into the arms of the French. As to naval stores, tar is produced at 12*s. per* barrel, flax at 6*d. per* lb., hemp at 4*d. per* pound. No rosin is made. The quantities are

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small, but the soil agreeable to improvement. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 25; *and* 48. *p.* 48.]

Aug. 18. Whitehall. **509.** John Povey to Mr. Sotherne. Forwarding copies of two letters received by merchants from Jamaica (*see No.* 349) and asking for the report of the Admiralty thereon in time for next meeting of the Committee of Plantations. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 21.]

Aug. 21. **510.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. The Governor reported the treaty made with the Eastern Indians. Order for acquainting the Government of New Hampshire thereof, and for reducing the frontier garrisons. Order for John Walley to go to Bristol and make preparations for the forthcoming Assize Court there. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 246-247.]

Aug. 21. **511.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The laws of several of the Colonies were presented, and referred to the Attorney General. Report of the Attorney-General on draft charters for trading Companies to New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

The report of the Commissioners of the Post Office on Benjamin Skutt's petition read, and copy of the petition sent to the Commissioners of Customs. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *p.* 202.]

Aug. 22. **512.** John Povey to the Secretary to the Customs. Forwarding copy of Benjamin Skutt's petition (*No.* 383) for report of the Commissioners. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 25.]

Aug. 22. **513.** John Povey to the Attorney General. Forwarding the Acts of Barbados of 1690 and 1692, for his report. List of the Acts. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 375-378.]

Aug. 22. **514.** John Povey to the Attorney and Solicitor General. Forwarding the Acts of New York passed in 1690 and 1692 for their report thereon. *Here follows a list of the Acts.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *pp.* 38-42.]

Aug. 22. Whitehall. **515.** John Povey to the Attorney and Solicitor General. Forwarding the Acts of Maryland for their opinion, with the exception of two which have been already disallowed. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 8. *p.* 123.]

Aug. 22. **516.** John Povey to the Attorney General. Forwarding the Acts of Massachusetts passed in 1692, for his report. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., p.* 458.]

Aug. 22. **517.** John Povey to the Attorney or Solicitor General. Forwarding Acts received from the Leeward Islands for their opinion. *Signed.* John Povey. ½ *p.* *Annexed,*

517. I. List of Acts passed in the Leeward Islands, 1692.
    A. Acts passed in the General Assembly of all the Islands.
        (1) Act to empower certain persons to recover certain moneys for the public service from Joseph Crispe and others.

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(2) Act to explain an act for rewarding the soldiers who served in the late expedition to St. Christophers, and for taking away benefit of clergy for stealing of negroes and slaves.
(3) Act to continue an Act appointing commissioners to manage the affairs of the Leeward Islands.
(4) Act to continue an Act for speedily getting in the plunder due to the army in the expedition to St. Christophers.
(5) Act for settling General Assemblies and Councils.

B. Acts passed in the Assembly of Nevis.
(1) Act for settling General Assemblies and Councils for the Leeward Islands.
(2) Act for easing of tenants from taxes, and for assessing of landlords.
(3) Act for granting and levying executions for security of debts.

C. Acts passed in the Assembly of Antigua.
(1) Act for establishing courts and for administration of justice.
(2) Act for quieting inhabitants in their present possessions, and for preventing litigious lawsuits.
(3) Act for dividing the Island into parishes, for maintenance of ministers and the poor, and for erecting and repairing churches.
(4) Act for getting in the plunder due to the army at St. Christophers.
(5) Act for raising tenants from taxes, and for assessing of landlords.
(6) Act for regulation of the Militia.
(7) Act to encourage importation of white servants. 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed*, Mr. Solicitor General's report on them received 16 Oct. 1693; read 8 Jan. 1693-4. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *Nos.* 19, 19I; *and* 44, *pp.* 135-138.]

Aug. 22. **518.** John Povey to the Attorney General. Forwarding the Acts of New Hampshire for 1692 for his opinion. List of the Acts. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXVII., p.* 225.]

Aug. 22. **519.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. Three members only present, owing to the great rains. Adjourned to 29th. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., p.* 352.]

Aug. 22. **520.** Minutes of Council and Assembly of Montserrat. A negro named Peter Boone was brought before the Council and convicted of the theft of nine pigs. He was condemned to be cut to pieces and have his bowels burnt, and his quarters put up in the most public paths adjoining the towns of Plymouth and Kinsale. Another negro who had in his house fresh flesh of which he could not give an honest account was condemned to have his right ear cut off and to be burned in the breast with an iron appointed for the purpose. Acts for easing of tenants and for a donation to the Lieutenant-Governor. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., pp.* 321, 322.]

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Aug. 23. **521.** Minutes of Council of Nevis. The Assembly was sworn and presented Philip Dewitt as their Speaker. Act to encourage the taking of runaway negroes passed. The Council agreed to the Assembly's proposal that all persons should keep one gun and cartouche box *per* every fifteen dutiable negroes, in order to arm the poor who cannot provide themselves; and that a penalty be considered upon for such as wilfully break or sell their guns. Joint Committee appointed to draw up an Act for the purpose. The Council and Assembly agreed to effect an exchange with St. Christophers of stores of cannon-shot, those in Nevis being better fitted for the guns in St. Kitts and *vice versa.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., pp.* 280, 281.]

Aug. 24. **522.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Order for writs for a General Court to assemble on 27 September. Advised that a small fort be erected at Saco and part of the Militia on the Eastern frontier moved thither under command of Francis Hooke, Esq. Proclamation forbidding trade with the Eastern Indians without the licence of the Governor and Council. Order for payment of debentures for wages and supplies of seamen and soldiers. Letter from the Government of New Hampshire read, justifying the detention of William Peprell's vessel. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 247-248.]

Aug. 24. **523.** Minutes of Council of New York. Captain Chant's journal of the Governor's journey to Sandy Point having been read, it was agreed to substitute a large battery upon the outermost point of rock to command both rivers, rather than to erect a battery on each side as suggested by the Governor. Order for the repair of the city fortifications to be hastened. Chidley Brooke returned from Boston with a letter from Sir F. Wheler, setting forth the state of his force. Orders for sundry payments.

Aug. 25. The Governor again brought forward his project for a battery on each side of the Narrows, but the Council adhered to its former preference for a single battery, and a Committee was appointed to superintend the work. The Governor proposed to collect the Militia into camp for two or three weeks, but in view of the near approach of winter the matter was for the present deferred. Proclamation for regulating alarm-beacons, and for the rules to be observed on an alarm. Two letters from Albany read as to the examination of a French prisoner brought in by the Indians. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 452-454.]

Aug. 24.
Whitehall. **524.** Order of the Privy Council. Referring the petition of Christopher Almy and an address of the Government of Rhode Island to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Wm. Bridgeman. ½ *p. Annexed,*

524. I. Petition of Christopher Almy to the Queen in Council. For permission to present the address of Rhode Island to the Queen. 1 *p.*

524. II. Address of the Governor and Company of Rhode Island to the King and Queen. We have sent you several addresses to which we have received no reply. This has stirred up certain "malediscontented" people to attempt the subversion of the Government, urging that the persons

commissioned by Sir Edmund Andros ought to continue until some immediate order from the Crown. Sir William Phips on his arrival wrote us a letter, declaring himself to be empowered with the Militia of this Colony, and, without enclosing copy, of his Commission, desiring us to propose men for commissions, whereas our patent gives us sole control of the Militia. None the less we sent two gentlemen with lists of proper men for commissions, and of those who had disclaimed the King's Government; but Sir William Phips instead of sending an answer to the Governor, as he promised to do, sent up Commissions to Major Peleg Sanford with the intention of commissionating those against whom we objected and of deposing those who have supported the King's Government. But most of both parties refuse to receive commissions, so that the royal intentions for the defence of the Colony are like to make way for an inlet to the enemy unless prevented. We therefore convened the General Assembly to resettle the Militia, and beg for redress herein. We believe private interest to be at the root of this matter, some of Sir William Phips's persons having claims to the Narragansett country by virtue of a pretended mortgage, which has more than once been pronounced invalid. By reason of these overtures in the Militia several persons of Kingstown in the Narragansett country have riotously rescued a prisoner, setting at naught the Deputy-Governor's warrant, and saying that they would answer for it to two justices who held Sir Edmund Andros's commission. We shall do our best to set this right, but we cannot tell what the issue will be. By reason of these overtures too we cannot raise money for support of the Government, nor for sending a messenger to England. For the same reason much of the Narragansett country remains unpurchased and a wilderness, so that our inhabitants go away to other Colonies. We beg you to send us immediate confirmation of your Government here according to the limits and boundaries of the patent and of previous decisions. 2 Aug. 1692. *Signed.* John Easton.

524. III. The Governor and Company of Rhode Island to the King. We have received no answer to our letters reporting that we had restored our former Government according to our charter. We have therefore sent Christopher Almy to obtain for us your gracious answer. And since a difference has arisen betwen us and Sir William Phips as to our boundaries we beg that we may keep the boundaries appointed us by our Charter. Dated, 22 Nov. 1692. 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 31 Aug. 1693. Abstract read 15 Sep. '93.

524. IV. Credentials of Christopher Almy as bearer of the foregoing addresses. 22 November, 1692. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *Nos.* 73, 73 I.-IV.; *and* 35. *pp.* 116-125.]

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Aug. 26. **525.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Orders as to divers receipts and payments. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 256-267.]

Aug. 29. **526.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. The Governor acquainted the Assembly with the need for repairing the trenches of the Island, and for an Act to prevent negroes deserting to the enemy and poor whites flying from the enemy, in case of an invasion. The Assembly brought up an Act for a present of £500 to the Governor, and an order for payment for placing Fontabelle in a condition to receive the new Governor. They also asked for safer custody of a store of gunpowder, and submitted the names for a joint Committee on the defence of the Inland. Orders for sundry payments. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 425-429.]

Aug. 29. **527.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. Debate arose whether the Assembly were legal. The Governor sent down the King's order to annul the late Election Act. Carried that the Assembly is legal. Bill for a present of £500 to the Governor passed. George Peers appointed to the Committee of Public Accounts. Order for a bill to be prepared to raise labourers for repair of the fortifications. A Committee appointed to wait on the Governor to hear of an emergency that he had to impart. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 352-353.]

Aug. 29.
Barbados.
528. Address of the Council and Assembly of Barbados to Governor Kendall. Thanking him for the benefits of his administration and offering him a present of £500 on his departure. *Copy. Large sheet. Endorsed,* Recd. 12 Jan. 1693-4. Read 15 May, '94. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 26.]

Aug. 29. **529.** Minutes of General Council and Assembly of the Leeward Islands. Message from the Governor asking, in view of the menaces of French privateers, that the Act relating to the articles of war be amended and that the work of providing guard-houses be hastened. The Assembly answered that they thought the existing Act sufficient for articles of war, but were ready to improve it if necessary. On a message from the Governor desiring measures to be taken to secure lead for bullets, the Assembly asked the Council's concurrence in buying up certain weights, and requiring those responsible for custody of lead previously purchased to account for it. The Assembly agreed to pay the salaries to ministers as required in the King's letter. The Council gave orders for proving of gunpowder and desired the appointment of a custodian thereof. The Council also approved of the buying of lead and the payment of salaries to ministers. Sundry petitions considered, and persons summoned to attend next Council.

Aug. 30. Philemon Bird appointed custodian of gunpowder. Conferrers appointed to draft an amending Militia Act. The Assembly sent down the plan of a new gaol to the Council, which was approved. Message from the Council to the Assembly as to the payment for negroes employed on the forts. The Assembly complained of an affront put upon it by the Provost Marshal, and demanded that an apology should be required of him. The Assembly sent up an Act

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to amend the Militia Act, and asked for the Council's decision as to the Act in favour of renters. The Council concurred that the Provost Marshal should apologise and asked for an answer as to the payment of the negroes. The Assembly replied that it would pass a short Act for the purpose, in which suggestion the Council concurred. Orders for sundry payments. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., pp.* 244-254.]

Aug. 31. **530.** Affidavit of John Brookes. That the ship Joseph was taken up for the Royal service in March, 1691, and that no money for that service has yet been received. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 22.]

[Aug. ?] **531.** Governor Codrington to [Earl of Nottingham?]. I shall not fail in accordance with the Royal instructions to set apart competent parcels of the escheated land in each parish for the Ministers in these Islands, and to propose to the several Councils and Assemblies that the Ministers' stipends shall be paid in money. One parish has already set an example by settling £120 *per annum* on its minister, besides all perquisites, which are not inconsiderable. I give no account of the late unhappy expedition, as no doubt the commanders will do so. I could not be of service, being present only as a volunteer, because otherwise I could not have raised many men. Colonel Lloyd, who went from hence to Barbados, is dead. I beg for the command of the regiment. The salary and the foot-company which I have do not pay half the expenses of Government. *Signed.* Chr. Codrington. 1½ *pp. Endorsed,* R. Nov. 6, '93. [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 83.]

Sept. 1. Virginia. **532.** Proclamation of the Government of Virginia. For the suspension of the Act for Ports and the Act for reviving an Act for encouragement of manufactures. *Copy.* 2 *pp. Endorsed,* Recd. 28 March, '94. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 31; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., p.* 847.]

Sept. 1. Virginia. **533.** Proclamation of the Government of Virginia. For proper execution of the Acts providing for the maintenance of the clergy, and for the proper officers to furnish returns with that object. *Copy.* 2 *pp. Endorsed,* Recd. 28 March, '94. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 32; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., p.* 877.]

Sept. 1. **534.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. James Blair presented the Royal Charter for erecting of a College, which was read and recorded. Order for the payments directed in the charter to be made. Order for a proclamation to be drafted to put the laws for support of the Ministry in force. On the Royal order to send £500 to New York, as a contribution to defence, from the quit-rents, it was resolved that this had been already obeyed by the previous remission of £600, and the Auditor was directed to reimburse himself for that outlay from the quit-rents. Order for a Commissioner to be despatched to New York for the Congress to fix the quota of the Colonies. Warrant ordered for the transportation of William Dolby and Edward Legge to England. Order for a proclamation to suspend the Acts for Ports and for encouragement of manufactures. Order for payment of £28 to John Povey for

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fees, etc., in connection with the business of Northern Neck. Writs for an Assembly to meet on 10 October, ordered. Letters from the Commissioners of Customs as to ships suspected of illegal trading, read.

Sept. 2. Embargo ordered for all ships to Europe until 10 November, and that no ship not ready to sail and cleared, and arrived at Point Comfort by that time, be allowed to sail then. [*Col. Entry Bk.*, *Vol. LXXXIV.*, *pp.* 817-826.]

Sept. 1. **535.** Minutes of Council of New York. Report of a Committee upon a certain dispute over some land [*names illegible*] and order thereupon. Estimate for stockading Albany Fort presented and approved. Estimate of part of the material required for the new battery in the river presented. Order for certain payments, and for a report as to compensation for a wounded soldier. [*Col. Entry Bk.*, *Vol. LXXV.*, *pp.* 455, 456.]

Sept. 2. **536.** Commission of the Governor and General Assembly of Connecticut to Major General Fitz John Winthrop to be the Colony's Agent in England. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 26.]

Sept. 3. **537.** The King to the Governors of New England and New Jersey. Ordering them to countenance and assist the officers of the Customs in the execution of the Acts of Trade and Navigation. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *p.* 89.]

Sept. 4. **538.** Minutes of Council of New York. Dirck Wessells arrived from Albany, to report his interview with the Indians; and, his journal being read, it seemed that the Indians were much inclined to peace with the French. He himself reported that they had declared that they would not make peace with the Governor of Canada, but that if he were minded to do so, he must apply first to another tribe. [*Col. Entry Bk.*, *Vol. LXXV.*, *p.* 456.]

Sept. 6. **539.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Commissioners of the Admiralty and the merchants attended on the question of convoys.

Sept. 7. Memorial of the Commissioners of the Leeward Islands read (*see No.* 494 I.). The Commissioners were informed that no answer could be given till Sir Francis Wheler's return. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 203-204.]

Sept. 6. **540.** Minutes of General Council and Assembly of the Leeward Islands. The Council appointed Conferrers to draw up a short supplementary Militia Act, and drew the Assembly's attention to the necessity for repairing the fortifications. The Assembly asked as to the King's gunpowder that it might be stored with that of the country; to which the Council would not assent.

Sept. 7. The Assembly addressed a protest against the holding of special Courts, and against the withdrawal of slaves from Monk's Hill Fort to make guard houses. The Council defended the holding of the Special Court, and the present system of repairing the fortifications. Joint Committee appointed to confer as to the disposal of certain prisoners, French and Indian. The Council refused to agree with the

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Assembly that they should be set free. The Council and Assembly agreed on the purchase of two heavy guns.

Sept. 8. The Assembly renewed its protest as to Special Courts and the repair of fortifications. The Council sent the Assembly a complaint that billets had been refused to men of the Blue regiment. The Assembly explained the matter and undertook to remove the grievance. The Assembly sent up a Supplementary Militia Act and an Act for repair of fortifications. The Council passed them both, but refused to pass the Act for relief of renters. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., pp.* 254-267.]

Sept. 7. **541**. Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Order for the removal of the convicted prisoners Henry Head and Daniel Wilcox to the gaol at Boston. Order for survey of H.M.S. Mary. A contract agreed on for thirty shillings a week to be paid for entertainment of three Indian hostages. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 248-249.]

Sept. 7. **542**. Minutes of Council of New York. Orders for sundry payments. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 456-457.]

Sept. 8. Whitehall. **543**. Lords of Trade and Plantations to the Governors of Rhode Island and Connecticut. We hear that there has been of late much violation of the Laws of Trade and Navigation. The King expects that you will enforce obedience to these Acts and give all needful assistance to the officers of the Customs therein. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 35. *pp.* 64-66.]

Sept. 11. Antigua. **544**. Hugh Syms to the Board of Ordinance. I lately wrote you an account of our Martinique voyage, wherein I requested some money, for I can get none here upon my bills. Not that they question payment, but the time of payment. I also beg your orders for my return home, for the Islands will not repair more than they have now in hand, which will shortly be finished. I thank God I am in health, only want the use of my hands, which I hope to regain by degrees. The miner, Henry Symonds, died here on 8 December, 1692; the other miner was called from me at Martinique, since which I have not heard of him. I beg you to let my wife have money to supply her occasions at home. *Signed.* Hugh Syms. *P.S.*—If you remit me money here, Colonel Bastian Bayer can effect it. *In the margin,* The Committee of Plantations to be spoke or writ to about Syms's coming home. 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 24 Dec. 1693. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 20.]

Sept. 11. Boston. **545**. Governor Sir William Phips to the Earl of Nottingham. On the 27th of July the Queen's letter ordering me to stop further proceedings against the persons accused of witchcraft was duly handed to me. Next to divine Providence it is the stop to these proceedings which has averted the ruin of this province. I have also copy of a letter sent to me by Mr. Blathwayt but not the original nor the King's orders as to Canada, to which reference is made. Thus I could make no preparation for Sir Francis Wheler's fleet, having no intimation of the design until Mr. Blathwayt's copied letter reached me, which was only a few days before the fleet sailed from hence to England. I am much grieved at the loss of this opportunity of subduing Canada. Sir F. Wheler and his fleet arrived here about the middle of June from Martinique, but in very ill condition owing to a contagious distemper among the men. All possible endeavours were made for recovery of the sick and sweetening of the ships, with the result that fleet and land-forces were in perfect health before they sailed. In July last a French privateer from Martinique landed 130 men at Sandwich in this province, but two companies of Militia marched up and took them all prisoners, while H.M.S. Nonsuch under Captain Dobbins, after two days' chase took the ship. I put the men on board the fleet, which was much in need of men. I have received a letter from the Governor of New York asking me to send persons to meet the Commissioners from other Colonies for the settlement of the quota of men to be furnished for defence of New York. I have caused a large stone fort, called Fort William Henry, to be built at Pemaquid, and have kept a force ready to attack the Indians whenever they appear on our frontiers, which it has done with success. The fort is strong enough to resist all the Indians in America and has so much discouraged them that they have laid down their arms and sent their Sagamores to beg for an everlasting peace. I went to Pemaquid accordingly and concluded articles of peace, of which copy is enclosed. This province will now be better able to help the others, though much impoverished by the war. There was lately some danger of a breach between the Maquas and New York, but the matter is now accommodated. The reason why I did not write by the fleet of the miscarriage of the King's letters as to Canada was the sickness of my clerk. Pray move the King to spare us twenty great guns, with ammunition, for Pemaquid Fort. *Signed.* William Phips. 2 *pp.* *Endorsed*, R. Dec. 21, 1693. *Enclosed*,

545. I. Treaty of peace concluded with the Eastern Indians at Fort Pemaquid. 11 August, 1693. *Copy.* 3 *pp.* *The peculiar marks of the Indian chiefs are faithfully copied.*

545. II. Duplicate of Enclosure *No.* I. *Endorsed*, Recd. 19 Dec. 1693.

545. III. Triplicate of the same. *Endorsed*, Recd. 5 Jan. '93-4.

545. IV. Declaration of peace by Sir William Phips on the said treaty. *Copy.* 2 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 561. *Nos.* 37, 37 I.-IV.]

Sept. 11. **546.** Minutes of Council of New York. The King's letter to Connecticut and Rhode Island read, ordering them to give assistance to the frontier garrisons. Resolved to send them by special messenger who will report how they are received. The Governor ordered a letter to be prepared requiring from Connecticut 100 men, armed and provisioned, for defence of the frontier this winter. Resolved to write to the Governor of Maryland that the contribution sent by him from that Colony is very disproportionate to the expense of defending the frontier.

Sept. 12. Order for a patent to be issued to Anthony Tyre for land.

Sep. 13-14. Orders for sundry payments. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 457-459.]

Sept. 12. **547.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for Charles Sadler, late Provost Marshal, to attend next Council and bring accounts of

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all moneys received by him in virtue of his office. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *p.* 257.]

Sept. 12. **548.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Burch Heathersall sworn of the Assembly. Act for repair of the defences passed, and Act appointing John Pilgrim controller of the liquor duty rejected. Orders for sundry payments. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 430-432.]

Sept. 14. **549.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. The Governor sent down certain letters received from England. Bill for repair of fortifications passed. The House elected Charles Thomas as controller of the liquor duty in the room of John Pilgrim, rejected by the Governor, and the bill for the purpose was twice read. Committee appointed to consider measures for rewarding freemen and slaves who behave well against the enemy. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 353-355.]

Sept. 14. **550.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Order for audit of the accounts of Nathaniel Hall, surgeon, and for the payment of their commission of three per cent. to the Committee for debentures. Advised, in reply to Governor Fletcher's application for help, that he be apprised that the Colony is too heavily burdened to be able to promise it; and that the same be represented to their Majesties. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 250-251.]

Sept. 14. **551.** Report of the Attorney-General on the petition of Sir Matthew Dudley and others (*see No.* 249 I.). Having heard the petitioners I find that they waive their request for grant of lands, mines and minerals in New England, but pray to be incorporated as a joint-stock Company to work mines, grow hemp and flax, dig saltpetre and produce naval stores. As to the heads of incorporation suggested by the petitioners I see no objection to the three first now that the grant of land is waived, nor to the fourth, which gives them liberty to trade, provided that they enjoy no privileges not accorded to all other subjects. The fifth head which obliges the company to furnish the King with naval stores, I conceive to be for the King's service. I see no objection to the sixth and seventh clauses, granting jurisdiction as Justices to the Company's officers over their workmen, but I think that the exemption of their workmen and servants from serving on juries should be conditional. The eighth head secures to the King a royalty on the produce of mines. The ninth clause, giving the Company liberty to coin small copper, is waived by the petitioners. The tenth clause being unnecessary is waived. The Agents of New England see no objection to the charter except the clause exempting the company's servants from service in the Militia, which the petitioners have accordingly waived; but they wish the charter to be submitted to the Government of Massachusetts before it be passed. The petitioners protest against this delay, and I cannot see how the charter can injure anyone in New England. *Signed.* Edw. Ward. 2½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 74; *and* 35. *pp.* 28-37.]

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[Sept. 14.] **552.** Heads of a charter of incorporation from Sir Matthew Dudley's Company, drawn by the Attorney General. 2½ *pp.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 15 Sept. 1693.

Duplicate of the foregoing. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *Nos.* 75, 76; *and* 35, *pp.* 41-47.]

Sept. 14. **553.** Order of the Queen in Council. Referring a presentment of the Commissioners of Customs, with its enclosures, to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Rich. Colinge. ½ *p.* *Annexed,*

553. I. Commissioners of Customs to Lords of the Treasury. 6 December, 1692. We submit three several affidavits in proof of violation of the Acts of Navigation by Governor Richier of Bermuda. We beg that the King's former letter for countenancing the Collector in Bermuda be renewed, and that the several matters contained in the Circular of 26 November, 1684, for enforcement of the said Acts, may be sent to the Governor of Bermuda. *Signed.* Jo. Werden, Robert Southwell, J. Warde, Robt. Clayton. 1½ *pp.*

553. II. Copy of the Circular of 26 November, 1684. *Calendared in former volume.* 1½ *pp.*

553. III. Affidavit of Nicholas Trott, senior. As to the refusal of Governor Richier to recognize the Collector of Customs, and his overruling of that Collector's authority. 1½ *pp.*

553. IV. Affidavit of Nicholas Trott, junior. To the same effect. 1 *p.*

553. V. Declaration of Samuel Trott. To the same effect. 2½ *pp.*

553. VI. Copy of the King's letter to Governor Richier of 27 October, 1690, ordering him to admit and support Samuel Trott as Collector of Customs in Bermuda. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 2. *Nos.* 12, 12I.-VI.]

Sept. 15. **554.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Address from Rhode Island read, and copy ordered to be sent to the Attorney General to report as to it with relation to the Charter of the Colony.

Proposals of the New Jersey Company and the Pennsylvania Company as to Naval stores referred to the Admiralty.

Governor Copley's and the Council of Maryland's letters of 19 October and 21 December read, together with the charges against Sir Thomas Laurence, and orders given thereon. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 205-207.]

Sept. 15. **555.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Recommending that the Governor of Barbados be directed to furnish copies of all proceedings in respect of the prosecution of John Hallett, that meanwhile the money deposited by him in the Courts of the Island be not disposed of, and that permission be given to gather evidence in Barbados on his behalf. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 360, 361.]

Sept. 15. **556.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. On the letters of the Governor and Council of Maryland of 14 October and 21 December, 1692, and 11 April, 1693, the Lords find no ground for such proceedings as have been taken against Sir Thomas

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Laurence, even if the articles against him were true; they find also that the action of the Governor and Council has been illegal and arbitrary, and they recommend that they be ordered to furnish Sir Thomas Laurence with a copy of the articles against him that he may answer them and that meanwhile he be restored to all his places without molestation and have permission to take all evidence that he requires. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 8. *pp.* 120-121.]

[Sept. 15.] **557.** Memorial of Charles Lodowyck to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Setting forth the matters prescribed in his instructions (*see No.* 414) and asking that the stores of war already requested may be sent, that four companies of foot may be sent to reinforce the garrison and kept there in the King's pay during the war, that Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be annexed to New York, that money may be sent yearly during the war for presents to the Indians, and that all the Governments on the Continent may be ordered to contribute proportionately in men and money for the defence of Albany. 2¼ *pp.* *Endorsed,* Presented 15 Sept. 1693. Read same day. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 27; *and* 48. *pp.* 50-53.]

[Sept.] **558.** Petition of inhabitants of Elizabethtown, East New Jersey, to the King and Queen. Our predecessors came hither by invitation of Governor Nichols in 1664, and obtained patents from him for purchase of their lands. But the proprietors have now separated us from the Government of New York; they grant our lands to newcomers and require us to take new patents from them at a halfpenny an acre per annum since 1670. We were sorry to be cut off from New York and do our best to assist her, but the proprietors exempt all their own land from that and from every other public charge. 23 *signatures.* *Large sheet.* *Endorsed,* Presented at the Committee by Mr. Lodowyck. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 28.]

[Sept. 15.] **559.** Boundaries of the provinces of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Plymouth. A description of the limits of each province set down in a few lines. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 77.]

Sept. **560.** Memorandum as to the Northern Provinces of America from New Hampshire to New Jersey. These provinces should all have English laws and the same dependence on the Crown; and all are equally concerned in danger from French and Indians. Yet their laws vary greatly and also the forms of administration in great as well as small matters. There are frequent jars between royal governments and proprietary and chartered governments; there is great disunion and inequity in military service, some villages paying £500 *per annum* in time of war, and others as wealthy not one farthing. Massachusetts has now been settled by the King; but the English Common and Statute law should run in all the provinces, and they should send up to the Crown not Magna Charta or Capital laws, but bylaws such as are necessary to make good omissions in the English law. All money granted to the Crown should be accounted for in the English Exchequer. Loyal persons

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only should be employed in the government. If persons unskilled either in law or in the sword be employed, loyal persons will be discouraged; and it may come to pass in time that some province will set up for itself, and the example of one will have dangerous influence on the rest. *Unsigned and undated.* 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 78.]

[Sept. 15.] **561.** Memorandum by Christopher Almy, giving reasons against taking the control of the Militia out of the hands of the Rhode Island Government. Rhode Island having a frontier to the sea is open to an enemy, and having a small population would be endangered if men were withdrawn from it. Our forefathers were driven from Massachusetts many years since by the cruelty of the people; and Boston has an "untipothy" to us because we differ from it in religion and in our attachment to the Crown of England. We have never had assistance from Massachusetts in time of war, against either French or Indians, but Massachusetts has made war against Indians in our Colony without our consent and contrary to our charter. Yet we "suckered" their armies with men and provisions during the Indian rebellion and have supplied them with what we could spare in the expedition against Canada. 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Mr. Almy's paper. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 79.]

Sept. 15. **562.** Gilbert Heathcote to John Povey. I was asked to speak a few words at the delivery of the Jamaica address to the Queen. I expressed myself as you see in the enclosed paper. The Queen was pleased to receive an address graciously and to say that she was very glad—but she beginning then to go away, the noise was so great that I could not hear what more she said. *Signed.* Gilbert Heathcote. ½ *p.* *Enclosed,*

562. I. Speech of Gilbert Heathcote on delivering the address from the Council and Assembly of Jamaica. A few sentences to the effect that the merchants in England join in the address, and that the Island has lately suffered great calamities from the earthquake but is now beginning to recover. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *Nos.* 23, 23 I.]

Sept. 15. **563.** John Povey to the Attorney-General. Forwarding copy of the address of the Governor and Company of Rhode Island (*see No.* 524 II.) and desiring his report on the charters or grants of East and West New Jersey, Rhode Island and Connecticut. ½ *p.* *Annexed,*

563. I. Copy of the address above mentioned. 4 *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 16 Sept. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *Nos.* 80, 80 I.; *and* 35. *p.* 126.]

Sept. 18. **564.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The merchants trading to the Colonies brought forward their various proposals as to convoys, together with the Admiralty's report thereon.

Sir William Beeston's letter of 24 May read (*see No.* 359). Order for the passages as to the men of war to be extracted and sent to the Admiralty.

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Mr. Sotherne's letter of 22 June read, and decision taken as to the protection of Piscataqua.

Governor Codrington's letter of 15 May read (*see No.* 347). Agreed to refer that portion of it which refers to the pay of Lloyd's Regiment to the Treasury, for speedy settlement of the matter.

Governor Kendall's letters of 10 April and 9 May read. Extract of the portions relating to shipping to be sent to the Admiralty.

The Circular as to enforcement of the Acts of Trade signed. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 208-217.]

Sept. 18. **565.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Recommending that extracts from Sir William Beeston's letter of 24 May concerning H.M. ships Guernsey and Mordaunt and the behaviour of Captain Oakley be sent to the Admiralty. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 163.]

Sept. 18. **566.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. To move the Queen in Council to order one of the frigates on the New England coast to be stationed at Piscataqua for the protection of the harbour, in case the said protection be not afforded as heretofore by soldiers from Massachusetts. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXVII., p.* 226.]

Sept. 18. **567.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Recommending that extracts from Governor Kendall's letters of 10 April and 9 May as to the expediency of sending five frigates to Barbados about October, be sent to the Admiralty for their report. *Mem.* The above was ordered in Council, 5 Oct. 1693. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 372, 373.]

Sept. 18. Barbados. **568.** Governor Kendall to Lords of Trade and Plantations. In my last I told you that I had at last got a legal Assembly, but I was mistaken, for at the beginning of July there arrived a packet from Sir Peter Colleton (as I was informed) to Mr. Bond, with an order in Council disallowing the Elections Act passed here in 1692. I never saw nor heard of this order till it was delivered to me on the 2nd August, though it appears now that in that time it was shewn in triumph to all the enemies of the Government and called the Damnation of the Sacrament Act. After consulting together how they might do further mischief they delivered the order to me, who received it of course with all dutiful respect; though if you had seen my letter to Mr. Blathwayt, or Mr. Bridges had been heard concerning the Act, I feel sure that the reasons for its confirmation would have appeared sufficient. But it seems that Mr. Bridges had no notice of the hearing, and that Mr. Littleton, the other agent for this country, betrayed his trust by keeping silence, though present. For this they intend to discharge him from the service. When I examined Mr. Bond how he durst detain the King's order so long before he presented it to me, he answered that he was directed to do so by Sir P. Colleton, and having done no more than his duty, hoped that I would pardon him, adding that he had communicated it to none but persons interested, for that Sir P. Colleton had joined three others with him in conducting the business. Now if Sir P. Colleton is entrusted with any

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superintendence over this Island I must submit to it; but if not, I conceive he cannot answer for not sending the King's order directly to me, much less for directing it (for private and sinister ends) to be kept from me, as it was, for more than twenty days after its arrival. On the whole it is strongly to be presumed that this order has been surreptitiously obtained, and your Lordships and the King surprised in it. All the honest men in the Island are extremely mortified that an Act should be so abrogated without hearing of their case therein. Again Mr. Blathwayt might have informed you that in Sir Jonathan Atkins's time two laws, which were not approved by the King, were sent back here to be repealed, to preserve the honour and reputation of the Government. I am sorry that on a similar occasion I shall be worse used, for I do not think that I deserve it. If a Governor's reputation be not maintained and the peeple, as a natural consequence, despise him, he cannot perform the King's service as he ought. At the first sitting of the Assembly I perceived why the order had been so long stifled, for they were consulting how to raise fresh obstructions and had debauched many with the notion that as the Act was repealed the Assembly was dissolved. The same doctrine was broached in Council by Messrs. Bond, Farmer and Gibbes, but was exploded both there and in the Assembly. For particulars I refer you to the Minutes of Council herewith enclosed, and shall only add that notwithstanding all their pernicious arts to disturb the Government, these few representatives who had been seduced are now undeceived. The Island is healthy and prosperous. Martinique is very sickly and so short of provisions that salt beef is sold for twenty pence a pound. If we have some frigates here at the end of October to intercept the reliefs from France, the Island will be reduced still lower. *Signed.* J. Kendall. 2½ *pp. Endorsed,* Recd. 21 Nov. Read 27 Dec. '93. *Annexed,*

568. I. Extract from Minutes of Council of Barbados. Speech of the Governor on the question raised by certain members of Council, that the disallowance of the Elections Act of 1692 dissolved the Assembly. Declarations laid before the Council by the Governor and signed by them, disavowing any such construction of the royal action. *Copy.* 2 *pp. Endorsed,* Recd. 21 Nov. Presented with the letter of 18 Sept.

568. II. A second copy of foregoing enclosure. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *Nos.* 27, 27 I., II.; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 379-383.]

Sept. 18.
Barbados.

569. Governor Kendall to Earl of Nottingham. *This letter opens with a transcript of the letter to Lords of Trade and Plantations of same date, and continues as follows.* Since writing the above a box of letters has arrived, which the packet-master said were all for me, so I was not a little surprised to find one addressed by you to Sir W. Beeston; but on my honour I did not read it, and resealed it at once. I beg your forgiveness for my mistake. I am glad to learn by your letters of 22 April and 18 May that my conduct has been approved; but I am barbarously used by the Commissioners for Victualling and for the Sick and Wounded, who have long owed

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me over £1,600. I again beg for your protection herein. *Signed.* J. Kendall. 3½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 456. *No.* 53.]

Sept. 18.
Boston.

570. Governor Sir William Phips to Governor Fletcher. A ship from Cadiz confirms the unhappy news of the loss of the Straits fleet of English and Dutch. As to your proposal for a meeting of commissioners from the various provinces to agree on a quota of men and money for defence of the frontiers, the fatal epidemic sicknesses and other calamities among us make it difficult for anyone at present to attend such a Congress. Moreover the transfer of the militia of Connecticut and Pennsylvania seems to make it less reasonable to require assistance for the defence of Albany from this province, which has borne the loss of a long war almost without assistance, and is saddled with the guarding of the frontiers and the maintenance of a garrison at Pemaquid. For though we are at peace with the Eastern Indians, we are still liable to attack by the French. I shall not be backward to contribute what assistance I can, and had the militia of Connecticut remained under my command I should have sent some of them to reinforce your posts. *Copy.* 1¼ *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 20 Dec. '93. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 81.]

Sept. 19.

571. Minutes of Council of New York. Letter from Godfrey Dellius read, reporting that the French have prepared 100 batteaux for transport. The Governor said that he understood their designs to be against our frontiers, and asked the Council's opinion as to the expediency of his going to live at Albany this winter. Order for an agreement to be made with the weigh-master for a salary not exceeding 50*l.* per annum.

Sept. 20.

The special messenger returned from Connecticut with a letter signifying that Colony's readiness to send a Commissioner, but refusing to send men and supplies to Albany.

Sept. 21.

John van Comp's petition as to land referred to a Committee. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 459-461.]

Sept. 20.

572. Journal of the House of Assembly of Maryland. List of Members present. The House sent a message to the Council, who desired their attendance to-morrow.

Sept. 21.

Message to the Council desiring to be informed as to the condition of the Government on the death of Governor Copley.

Sept. 22.

Orders for a Committee of Grievances and for summoning of absent members. Agreed to hold a full conference with the Council to-morrow. The complaints of Sir Thomas Laurence examined by the Committee of Grievances.

Sept. 23.

Message from the Council that Sir E. Andros had announced that he was on his way to assume the Government. The complaints of Colonel Jowles examined by the Committee of Grievances. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *pp.* 237-250.]

Sept. 21.

573. Minutes of Council of Virginia. On a letter from Maryland reporting the death of Governor Copley and the disorder consequent thereupon, it was resolved after examination of the Governor's Commission that he set out for Maryland forthwith. Mr. Randolph's letter as to the escape of a ship which he was about to seize for illicit trading read and referred to Colonel Christopher Wormeley.

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Proclamation ordered, declaring Secretary Wormeley President of the Council, which will take over the administration during the Governor's absence. Petition of John Edmeston for restoration of his vessel, seized by Mr. Randolph, referred to Mr. Randolph. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 826-829.]

Sept. 23. **574**. Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for detention of the merchant ships till a convoy be ready for them. Order that the French officer who has arrived with a flag of truce to buy provisions have permission to buy the same, and also a ship and cargo for which he is in treaty. Order for payments. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 257, 258.]

Sept. 25. **575**. Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Agreed to postpone the consideration of the time for departure of London ships for Virginia and Maryland for a fortnight.

Report of the Attorney General on the heads of Sir Matthew Dudley and Company's Charter, with his counter-proposals, read, and decision thereon taken.

Mr. Lodowyck attended from New York and gave in a report of matters there. Order for the Attorney General to hasten his report on the Charters of Rhode Island and Connecticut and the grants of New Jersey.

Agreed to recommend that the appeal of Sir Richard White against a judicial decision in Jamaica be admitted. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 218-220.]

Sept. 25. **576**. Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Recommending that Sir Richard White be admitted to make his appeal on giving the usual security, and that authentic documents as to the case be ordered to be sent from Jamaica (*see No.* 490). [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 166.]

Sept. 25. Whitehall. **577**. Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Agreed to recommend that the heads of a charter proposed by Sir Matthew Dudley and Company, together with the Attorney General's report thereon, be referred to the Lords of the Treasury for report. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 35. *pp.* 37, 38.]

Sept. 25. Boston. **578**. Governor Sir William Phips to Lords of Trade and Plantations. As the principal reason for sending the squadron and forces under Sir F. Wheler was that an attack should be made on Canada, I regret greatly that the affair should have been disappointed. But I knew nothing of the royal intentions till the fleet arrived, when Sir Francis Wheler told me that he wondered that no express had been sent to me; and I had no intimation till the end of July, when I received a copy of Mr. Blathwayt's letter saying that the King's letter was sent to me by way of Virginia. As I had no news of its arrival there and as it was too late to think of the expedition, I did what I could for the speedy despatch of the squadron from hence, to save the expense of so large a force. Had the King's commands reached me in time there is no object for which I would have worked more gladly, but his letter never came to my hand until the 24th inst. I humbly acquiesce in the King's pleasure to place the militia of Connecticut under command of the Governor of

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New York. *Here follow details of a descent by a French privateer, the treaty with the Eastern Indians and the building of Fort Pemaquid as in letter of September* 11*th* (*see No.* 545). The 18th October next is fixed for the meeting of the Commissioners to settle the contributions of the Colonies towards the defence of New York. Mr. Benjamin Jackson, my agent, can inform you as to all the other matters. *Signed.* William Phips. 2 *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 5 Jan., 1693-4. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 82; *and* 35. *pp.* 85-88.]

[Sept. 25.] **579.** Abstract of the foregoing. 1¼ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 83.]

Sept. 25. **580.** Lords of the Treasury to the Queen. On the petition of Sir John Fleet (*see No.* 230) we have received a report from the Commissioners of the Navy, and we recommend that it be first ascertained whether the petitioners' demands have been paid in Jamaica, before your decision is given (*see No.* 286). *Signed.* Godolphin; R. Hampden; Phil. Montague. 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Read in Council, Oct. 5. 1693. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 24.]

Sept. 25. **581.** Proclamation of the Governor of Virginia. Appointing the Council to administer the Government with Ralph Wormeley as president, during his absence. *Copy.* 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 33; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., p.* 379.]

Sept. 25. **582.** Minutes of Council of New York. The Governor reported that he had fixed the day for the Commissioners to meet and agree as to the quotas for defence of the frontier, and caused a letter from Sir William Phips, refusing to send any assistance, to be read. Ordered that the letter be sent home. The Governor again submitted to the Council the question of his going to Albany for the winter. Resolved to settle £50 a year on the post-office for its encouragement. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 461, 462.]

Sept. 25. **583.** Journal of House of Burgesses of Virginia. The examination of grievances was continued.

Sept. 26. After some minor business the House attended Sir E. Andros, who after a short speech dissolved the Assembly. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *pp.* 250-252.]

Sept. 25. **584.** Minutes of Council of Maryland. Sir Edmund Andros produced his commission and was sworn, after which he swore in the eight Councillors present.

Sept. 26. The Order in Council of 2 March relating to Sir Thomas Laurence was read, recorded and ordered to be complied with. The fees fixed in the book of laws for the Keepers and Naval officers were then compared with the Order in Council aforesaid.

Sept. 27. Resolved that the publication of the disallowance of the Act for ordinary-keepers, enjoined by the said Order in Council, be deferred until the King's pleasure be known, but that meanwhile the fees go to Sir Thomas Laurence. The Order of the Council of 17 August, 1692, as to fees in Chancery was cancelled. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *pp.* 1-3.]

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Sept. 25. **585.** Minutes of Council of Maryland in Assembly. Sir Edmund Andros's commission was read and himself sworn.

Sept. 26. Proclamation for continuing all officers in their posts. The Speaker and burgesses then attended according to summons, when Sir Edmund explained the present circumstances and dissolved the General Assembly. Proclamation announcing the dissolution. Sir Thomas Laurence's business considered.

Sept. 27. Sir Thomas Laurence's business again considered and the Order in Council concerning him read.

Sept. 28. Order for John Llewellin to proceed forthwith to complete the records of the Council and then deliver them to the present clerk. The King's letter as to furnishing a quota of men to New York, and Governor Fletcher's letter as to a congress were read, when it appeared that owing to Governor Copley's long illness and death, no steps had been taken for sending a Commissioner. Order for the Collectors to bring in their accounts. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *pp.* 11-25.]

Sept. 27. **586.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Few Representatives of the Assembly being present owing to the stormy weather, the Court was not held; and it was ordered that it be convened for the 8th of November. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., p.* 251.]

Sept. 28. **587.** Minutes of Council of New York. Orders for sundry payments. The Governor again pressed the question of his residing at Albany for the winter. The Council decided to meet by themselves and give their opinion thereon in writing. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 462, 463.]

Sept. 28.
Whitehall. **588.** Order of the Queen in Council. Approving the report of Lords of Trade and Plantations as to Sir Thomas Laurence (*see No.* 556) and ordering accordingly. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* *Subscribed.* 21 May, 1694, a true copy by me, Thomas Laurence. *Endorsed,* 8 June, Read 13 June, 1695. [*America and West Indies.* 556. *No.* 17; *and Board of Trade.* Maryland, 8. *pp.* 121-123.]

Sept. 29. **589.** Minutes of Council of Maryland. Order for inspection of the Provincial Court Office and Chancery Office, and for report thereon.

Sept. 30. The report as to the state of the records in the above offices was read. The former officers undertook to complete the records up to the time of their leaving office. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *pp.* 3-5; *and pp.* 25-29.]

Oct. 2. **590.** Minutes of Council of New York. The Governor's Commission to command the militia of Connecticut read. The Governor put it to the Council whether it would be needful for him to go to Connecticut. Order for examination of the assessment rolls of the penny *per* pound duty, the receipts from the same being of late much diminished. A Committee appointed to call on Mrs. Sloughter for her husband's accounts of certain sums received from the revenue. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 463-464.]

Oct. 2. **591.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Orders for sundry payments. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 432-433.]

1693.
Oct. 2.

592. Minutes of Council of Maryland. A former suspension and commitment of Sir Thomas Laurence being brought to notice, it was resolved that being now restored to Council, he be not excluded therefrom, but that as he is unable to attend through sickness, Colonel Blakiston shall preside. The Order in Council of 23 February, 1693, and the Attorney General's report of 2 November, 1692, as to Lord Baltimore were read, and orders thereon given. Orders for sundry payments. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *p.* 5.]

Oct. 3.

Sir Edmund Andros and six members present. New Commission for the Provincial Court signed, and Colonel Blakiston suspended. Mr. Cheseldyne received his commission as Commissary General. Proclamation of Sir Edmund Andros's assumption of Government. The members present signed the test. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 13. *pp.* 1-3; *and* 12. *pp.* 29-39.]

Oct. 3.

593. Journal of Assembly of Barbados. Bill to appoint a controller of the liquor-duties passed. The Committee brought in heads, which were drawn into a Bill for rewarding freemen and slaves who behave well against the enemy, which was read a first time. Bill to appoint a committee of public accounts also read a first time. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 355-356.]

Oct. 3.

594. Acts of Barbados passed in 1693.
Act to present the Governor with £500.
Act to provide labourers for repair of fortifications.
Act to appoint a Controller of the liquor duties.
Act to appoint Commissioners to settle the accounts of the late expedition.
Act to supplement the Militia Act.
The whole of the foregoing dated 30 October, 1693.
[*Col Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 403-408.]

Oct. 4.
Treasury Chambers.

595. The Secretary of the Treasury to John Povey. Forwarding Governor Fletcher's letter to the Treasury of 15 August (*see No.* 502). *Signed.* Hen. Guy. ½ *p. Endorsed,* Recd. 8 Jan. 1693-4. [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. No. 62; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 324.]

Oct. 5.
Whitehall.

596. Order of the Privy Council. That the Admiralty order one of the frigates on the New England coast to take station at Piscataqua unless they see objections thereto. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXVII., p.* 227.]

Oct. 5.
Whitehall.

597. Order of the Privy Council. Referring the Attorney-General's report of 14th September, as to Sir Matthew Dudley's Company, to Lords of the Treasury for consideration. *Signed.* John Nicholas. ½ *p. Enclosed,*

597. I. Copy of the Attorney-General's report of 14th September (*see No.* 551). 5 *pp. The whole endorsed with* Minute to the effect that the Lords think it reasonable for the charter to be referred to the Government of New England. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *Nos.* 84, 84 I.; *and* 35, *pp.* 38, 39.]

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Oct. 5.
Whitehall.

598. Order of the Privy Council. That extract of Governor Codrington's letter relating to the pay of Colonel Lloyd's regiment be sent to the Lords of the Treasury for their orders thereon (*see No.* 347). [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *pp.* 128, 129.]

Oct. 5.
Whitehall.

599. Order of the Privy Council. That extracts of Sir William Beeston's letter of 24 May respecting H.M. ships Guernsey and Mordaunt be sent to the Admiralty, who shall report what they do as regards the complaint against Captain Oakley. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 163, 164.]

Oct. 5.
Whitehall.

600. Order of the Privy Council. That the appeal of Sir Richard White be admitted, on his giving the usual security, and that the necessary documents bearing on the case be ordered to be sent from Jamaica (*see No.* 490). [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 167.]

Oct. 5.
Whitehall.

601. Order of the Privy Council. Referring the report of the Treasury on Sir John Fleet's petition (*see No.* 580) together with all other papers on the subject to Lords of Trade and Plantations, for them to enquire therein and report. *Signed.* John Nicholas. ½ *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 21 Oct. 1693. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 25.]

Oct. 5.

602. Order of the Privy Council. For enforcing the recommendation of Lords of Trade and Plantations in the case of John Hallett (*see No.* 555). *Signed.* John Nicholas. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 361, 362.]

Oct. 5.
New York.

603. Governor Fletcher to Earl of Nottingham. Sir William Phips is positive that he will give me neither men nor money. Connecticut answers with misty saying which I cannot understand, pretending an old charter, which they surrendered to the late King but have now reassumed. They are sending over Agents to obtain a renewal of it, after exercising arbitrary power these five years. The Government is a republic; they are enemies of the Church of England and no friends to monarchs. Jersey, thanks to Governor Hamilton, has done more for us than any of the Colonies. That gentleman deserves Their Majesties' trust. I have already reported what Virginia and Maryland have done for us. Mr. Penn's last letters to Pennsylvania have put some of them into a ferment, but nothing can be hoped for from thence for Albany, while their Assembly is composed of themselves [Quakers]. If Canada be not taken next spring I doubt lest our Indians will desert to the French, who bribe high. Sir F. Wheler's departure shook our Indians, though he was in no manner of condition to attempt Canada. If the Indians leave us, 1,000 foot will hardly secure our frontier. *Signed.* Ben. Fletcher. *Holograph.* 2½ *pp.* *Endorsed,* R. Dec. 21, 1693.

Duplicate of the above. [*America and West Indies.* 579. *Nos.* 36, 37.]

Oct. 5.

604. Abstract of a letter from Governor Fletcher to William Blathwayt. Governor Fletcher construed the royal order as to discharging all proceedings against Leisler as a warrant for opening the prisons, which he did, studiously endeavouring to allay all heats

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between the opposing parties. Several prisoners under sentence of death he advised to ask for a pardon, but they continue positive in not owning their release as a favour nor ceasing to justify their crimes. On the contrary some of them stood and were elected for the Assembly, which he could not suffer. They say this is arbitrary power; the other party say no less of this release. He hopes that he was warranted in what he did, and that the prisoners will either be pardoned or executed, for they will own no crime, but persist that all was done for King William and Queen Mary. The prisoners are six in number, including Abraham Gouverneur. 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 12 March, 93-4. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 29; *and* 48. *pp.* 90, 91.]

Oct. 5. **605.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Proclamation for a general embargo. Order for the complement of the hired sloops to be made up to seventy men each. Order for writing off bad debts to the revenue. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 258-260.]

Oct. 5. **606.** Minutes of Council of New York. Chidley Brooke's accounts of the revenue for the first quarter of this year passed. Patent for land granted to Colonel William Smith. A committee appointed to enquire into John Van Comp's case. Orders for certain payments.

Oct. 6. The Governor reported the receipt of an account from Major Peter Schuyler of the probable designs of the French, and put it to the Council whether he should go to Albany direct, or take Connecticut on his way. Advised that he go by way of Connecticut. A letter from Governor Hamilton read, reporting opposition met with in Elizabeth Town to the furnishing of a relief to the detachment on the frontier, owing to the work of an independent minister, and complaining also of the stubbornness of the Quakers.

Oct. 7. Order for £100 salary to be paid to James Graham, and for other payments. Chidley Brooke's accounts passed. [*Col. Entry Bk.*, *Vol. LXXV.*, *pp.* 464-468.]

Oct. 7. **607.** Minutes of Council of Nevis. On the motion of the Council the Assembly ageed to hire cattle for hauling of great guns, and to renew the Act for an impost on strong liquors. The renewing Act was passed. [*Col. Entry Bk.*, *Vol. XLVIII.*, *p.* 281.]

Oct. 9. **608.** Minutes of Council of Montserrat. The Assembly having been dissolved on the 7th inst., the following members were now returned, Joseph Littell, John Davis, Richard Bass, William Finch, William Frye (Speaker), Nathaniel Bass, Nathaniel Harris, William White. [*Col. Entry Bk.*, *Vol. XLVIII.*, *p.* 322.]

Oct. 9. **609.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order to permit the French flag of truce to return to St. Domingo. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *p.* 260.]

Oct. 9. **New York.** **610.** Governor Fletcher to the Earl of Nottingham. I have received arms for two troops of dragoons, also your letter to Sir F. Wheler and my commission to command the militia of Connecticut. I am just informed that the French are making an attempt on our frontier, so am hastening to Connecticut to publish

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my commission and thence to Albany. Allow me to say that I have the greatest work and least wages of any Governor in these parts, but I am cheerful in my duty. *Signed.* Ben. Fletcher. *Written at the close of a duplicate of his letter of 5 October.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* R. Dec. 21, 1693. [*America and West Indies.* 579. *No.* 37.]

Oct. 9.
Fort William Henry, New York.

611. Governor Fletcher to Lords of Trade and Plantations. H.M.S. Richmond, Captain John Evans, arrived at Sandy Hook on the 1st inst., bringing me my commission to command the militia of Connecticut, and 120 arms for dragoons. I am advised that Count Frontenac has got 500 men and recruits of stores, artillery, etc., from France this summer, so I expect he will trouble us this winter with a greater force than in February last. Their design is at least to compel our Indians to a peace, who are lately become very weary of the war and indifferent to us. It is plain that they cannot continue long neutral. Sir Francis Wheler's coming to Boston and doing nothing has almost completely discouraged them. The French outbid us in presents, but have not yet prevailed. Our Indians upbraid our neighbouring Colonies with sloth and cowardice. The Mohawks are mostly destroyed by the war, and some of them have run over to Canada. A French Jesuit, Millet, who has long been a prisoner with the Oneidas has gotten such interest with them and with the three other natives that they cannot be persuaded to surrender him, though I have offered a sum of money and an Indian boy for him and promised not to hurt his person. That Jesuit has done much harm to our Indians, and I am resolved to move him if possible. This province is now hardly circumstanced. Our militia is small here—5,000 to 3,000 men—and more families are daily moving to Pennsylvania and Connecticut to be safe from taxes and detachments. The Assembly have provided 300 men for the frontier (too few by one half for safety) and £6,000 to pay the charge for one year up to 1 May next. The Revenue does not pay the expense of government. The war augments incidental charges, and Albany is supported by other funds, chiefly taxes. Since the arrival of Governor Sloughter the frontiers have cost this poor province £20,000, which lies heavy on the inhabitants. I have fixed the 4th of October for the meeting of Commissioners to settle the quotas of the several Colonies for defence of the frontiers. Sir William Phips has sent a refusal, as the enclosed correspondence shows. Sir Edmund Andros has sent one. None come from Maryland. Pennsylvania denies the carnal sword, nor will they dip their money in blood. They add nothing but trouble to us. Nothing will be done. Those who are here pretend that they cannot proceed to adjust a quota without the rest of the Commissioners. When it will be done I cannot divine, since some had the boldness to give denial to the Royal commands. A copy of the suggested scheme of quotas is enclosed. Virginia did send us 600*l.* (New York money) and Maryland 300*l.* before they knew of the royal order for 500*l.* and 250*l.* Sir E. Andros writes that he will make up Virginia's contribution to 500*l.* sterling. Colonel Copley wrote that he had exceeded the Royal orders, but the gift was by the free will of the people in assembly, and we have thanked them for it. New Jersey has sent us 100*l.* and 65 men, which I attribute to the good offices of Governor Hamilton. Connecticut, as Mr. Bulkeley's letter will show you, is preparing to resist the Royal commission for my command of the militia, which shall not move me from my duty. They have desired a tax of a penny a pound on the people for Major Winthrop, who is to go home, it is said, as their agent. I am told that the east end of Nassau Island goes with them herein and asks to be lopped off from New York and joined to Connecticut.

We cannot build a stone fort at Albany, though such a one, with good artillery and fewer men, would make a better defence than the present rotten and unrepaired one. The renewing of it will take much time. The wood in this country will not last like that in the Northern parts. This Province cannot hold out thus much longer. The different provinces are too much divided in government and circumstance from one another, and they drive their private interests. Though a numerous people we are weak and fit for no design; and it falls to New York's share to be in the first line of battle. I heartily wish that another expedition would come next summer and put an end to the matter. We are far more healthy here than the Leeward Islands. I beg you to procure for me the military stores for which I have asked, and twenty great guns more, and longer guns than those I brought with me. It seems that those last were never proved, for the first I tried split. I have selected a site for a new battery. It is so designed that, owing to the swiftness of the tide, no ship can ride before the town but must have her stem or stern towards it. Our powder wastes apace, as we are obliged to supply the troops and forts on the frontier from the King's stores. If Canada be not taken next summer I suggest the building of a stone fort at Albany and the sending out of four companies of Grenadiers, with pay, to ease our people; else they will all move into the neighbouring provinces, and if Albany be lost the whole of the Colonies are ruined. I beg that at least our two independent companies may be made up to 200 men. Our detachments come in slowly, and for the most part unarmed. May I beg you to send me 200 light fusils for the Indians, for they will not carry the heavy firelocks. I have lately called an Assembly, and though I failed to obtain the revenue for Their Majesties' lives I have secured it for five years longer. The people object that the Colonies on each side of them are free of Customs-duties while they are clogged; and that it will be a bad precedent and inconvenient for them if their neighbours are not made subject to the same duties. I have also got them to settle a ministry for New York and three other counties. I have within two days advice of the advance of the French to Albany. Mayor Schuyler's letters will show you what force I am despatching. I am bound first to Connecticut to publish my Commission and obtain assistance, and shall then march straight to Albany, if required. Mine is a difficult and troublesome post, yet I have a far less salary than the Governors of Virginia and Maryland. *Signed.* Ben. Fletcher. 4 *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 20 Dec. 1593. Read 27 Dec. *Annexed,*

611. I. Governor Fletcher to Sir William Phips. 31 August, 1693.

I am glad to learn of your peace with the Eastern Indians. Let me remind you of my letter of 31 March, for I have not heard a syllable of the two hundred men you promised me. In yours of 20 April you told me that you had left directions for the men that I desired to march with all speed from Rhode Island and Connecticut, and that as soon as the quotas were fixed you would endeavour to be first to serve Their Majesties herein. I have written you several letters since, which Mr. Stoughton tells me were expedited to you, yet not a man is yet come to Albany from your Government, nor does it appear that any care has been taken for the same. A party of Indians have brought in two French prisoners from Canada. Major Schuyler redeemed one of them from being burnt, who reports the arrival of nine French ships, two of them of forty guns, with 500 recruits. Three more ships put back for repairs, the Chevalier D'Eaux being in one of them; and the French are very busy over the fortification of Quebec. I expect another French attack this winter and have every reason to do so. Our frontier is weakly manned, and without your help we cannot remedy this. Since you have made peace with your Indians I doubt not that you will exceed rather than fall short of the number of 200 men for our help, and that you will send a Commissioner to assist the others in fixing quotas for defence. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.*

611. II. Sir William Phips to Governor Fletcher. Boston, 18 September, 1693. *Already abstracted under date. See No.* 570.

611. III. Estimate of the annual charge for the defence of Albany, and of the quotas to be furnished by the various Colonies. 600 men and officers. £16,800. Presents to Indians and contingencies £200. Incidental charges £2,000. Total, £20,800.

Virginia	has	6,000	men.	*quota,*	120	men.	£4,200
Maryland	,,	4,000	,,	,,	80	,,	£2,800
Pennsylvania	,,	2,000	,,	,,	43	,,	£1,400
Connecticut	,,	3,000	,,	,,	60	,,	£2,100
New England	,,	9,500	,,	,,	176	,,	£6,160
Rhode Island	,,	1,200	,,	,,	24	,,	£840
New York	,,	3,000	,,	,,	100	,,	£3,300
	Total	28,700			600	men.	£20,800

New York by this scheme advances 40 men and £1,200 more than her quota proportionable to the other Colonies. 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 20 December, 1693.

611. IV. Another copy of the preceding. *Endorsed,* Recd. 20 Dec. 1693.

611. V. Gershom Bulkeley to Governor Fletcher. Weathersfield, 15 Sept. 1693. I have received yours of the 11th, and have seen a copy of the Queen's letter, which I confess sets a *non plus* upon my wit to know what to make of it. It is not directed to any person or persons particularised by name or office but to such as for the time being take care

for the preservation of the peace and the administration of the law, etc. Now the question is who they are, for the gentlemen to whom it was delivered do nothing less than exercise the government without the royal authority, which is a high breach of the peace and violation of the laws. In what capacity they can or will think themselves enabled by this letter to act I cannot tell, but believe they are somewhat sick of this superscription, for I hear they are consulting about calling another General Court to advise what is to be done. The result of their present deliberation you will have heard from another source, and I shall not enter into it. For my own part I hope that the letter is but an introduction to something else, though I doubt not that they will take advantage of it by misconstruction to abuse the people and make them believe that the King looks upon their charter and government as good as ever—such notions begin to walk already. We had a fast-day kept last Wednesday, and this letter following so swiftly upon it may be looked upon as an answer to their prayers. If the letter were intended for them as in their present state, it is, as you say, a permission to connive at their present government, but all the world knows that a permission is no commission, and where then is our obligation to obey them? If a confirmation of this government should follow upon it, the best subjects here cannot do better than look for some other quarters for themselves, for three things have been given out plainly enough: (1) that the present rulers are resolved to crush those who comply not with their usurpation, right or wrong, they care not how; (2) that they would have the people kept in the dark that they may not know the law nor their lawful rights; (3) that if we must have English liberties they would as lief have no charter, and if that must be they will throw up their charter quickly. This was plainly declared by their great oracle and dictator but three weeks ago, when some of them were met in a special Court; and it is only yesterday that a dwelling-house at Hartford and a corn-house in this town were broken open *vi et armis*, and the owners carried before some of these worthies and bound over in £50 to appear before next Court for trial, or else they would have gone to prison. And all the cause is a surmise that they have taken away growing corn, whereas, if it be true, it was but taking corn that was growing on one of the men's own lands, of which he has never been dispossessed by law. But they would fain thrust him out by will and doom to his utter ruin. It is high time for Their Majesties to settle a Government, or it will be impossible for loyal subjects to serve them. So we long for the frigates that we may see what they will do for us. *Copy.* 2 *pp.*

611. VI. Peter Schuyler to Governor Fletcher. Albany, 3 October, 10 o'clock at night. Last Saturday night news came that an Indian was come from Canada to Oneida, and

that the Sachems of the Upper Nations were to meet and consult there; that the messenger was arrived at Canada with the Jesuit's letter and that our prisoners in Canada were secured lest they should run away, for that a party was designed to make an attack somewhere this fall, though the Indian would not say where. I caused the guards to be doubled, viewed the men's arms, supplied every man with ammunition, and sent word to the farmers to be upon their guard this evening. This evening two Indian women came in, who reported that about three days ago a party of ten French and twenty Onnagongue Indians took a squaw prisoner near Tionondoge, the third Maqua Castle, and after keeping her half a day sent her under charge of two Indians to the Castle, bidding her tell the Indians there not to stir out, and that they would do them no harm but come and fetch them away. The two Indians, hearing shots fired in the Castle, were afraid to go in, but gave the woman a fathom of wampum to deliver the message, and withal cut off her hair as a sign (so they said) that they had been there themselves. The news quickly spread from the third Castle to the first and thence to us. While we were examining the woman news came from the flats that the waggon going thither with provisions had been set upon by the enemy, two horses killed and two soldiers taken prisoners, while the rest had escaped. The fort immediately fired two guns to alarm the farmers, and the express which bears this had orders to command all the farmers in and ask Colonel Beeckman to send us 100 men, we not knowing how considerable the enemy's force may be, since they have taken such pains to keep our Indians quiet. I have sent an express to the Maquas to order them to come in with their wives and children, and warned Oneida and Onandaga to be on their guard and to send us down some men. We luckily received 80 good men from you within these four days. We are all well and on our guard and do not fear a brush since we have so good warning. *Copy.* 2 *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 20 Dec. '93.

611. VII. Peter Schuyler to Governor Fletcher. Albany, 5 October. 5 o'clock in the afternoon. On the night of the 3rd another party of the enemy on the Eastern side of the Hudson River fired six shot at a canoe coming down, but hurt no one. This makes me believe the party is divided into small troops to annoy the farmers. We sent two parties out yesterday to range the woods, but they saw nothing, and to-day another party is gone as far as Canastagione to range the woods on this side the Maquas River, and they of Senectady are to meet them there. The farmers whom I sent out to range on the east side of our river fear lest some skulking parties may go as far down as Kinderhook; but in my opinion the only way to find out if it is a great party or not, and whether they will settle themselves at Lake St. Sacrament or on this side the Great

Lake, is to send scouts as far as Crown Point. I am about to procure such, but know not how to pay them, having neither money nor goods, public nor private, in my hands, and being unable to find anyone who will advance any more to the public. I long for an answer from our Indians. I declare that I never so much suspected their fidelity as now. The Maquas seem but little concerned at all this news. It is as if they were disposed to join the enemy as soon as they come. They are weary of the war, and we can have no service of them without ready pay, which I cannot give them. They say they will stay in their castle and hold it when the French come, and keep good watch; but it is no sign of watchfulness when the enemy have now twice reached the gates of their castle undiscovered and tied bundles of reeds at the very doors. I have dissuaded them from staying in their castles if an army comes, but have bid them keep out good scouts towards the lake and, as soon as they spy the enemy coming with a great force, to warn us and retreat hither with their wives and children for protection. I expect the 100 men from Esopus to-morrow and shall keep them till I am satisfied there is no army on this side the lake. It will be no great inconvenience to them, for their land is sowed. I can hardly believe the French will venture so late in the year with any great force; they send but parties to keep us in alarm and meantime endeavour to gain our Indians. As soon as I have the least certainty of an army I shall send you an express. Our Indians all think these parties the forerunners of a great body. I shall keep good watch and if they come shall give them as good a reception as I can. Our men are all brisk and well. I have ordered them to be furnished with ammunition on account of their pay, so they are now all fitted, for they had none of their own, nor is there any of the public's to give them. I am sorry that the New Jersey men will be relieved this year, for they are disciplined and brisk men. If they are, please send up money and pay them here, for several have bought arms from the inhabitants with which they cannot fit themselves so well at home. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 20 Dec. '93. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 5. *Nos.* 30, 30 I.-VII.; *and* (*without enclosures*) 48. *pp.* 59-66.]

Oct. 10.
New York.

612. Governor Fletcher to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I have been stayed from proceeding to Albany and Connecticut to-day by the capture of the captain of a French privateer on the north side of Nassau Island, whom I have examined this morning. I find him to be a French Protestant, naturalised an inhabitant of this province eighteen months ago. His name is John Reaux. In a voyage to Boston, being master of a sloop, he sunk his vessel and ran away with £600 or £700 in money and was imprisoned. He broke gaol in Boston, and with some of the prisoners of war got to Canada, and from thence to France. He came from Rochelle three

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months ago with a bark of 4 guns and 35 men, and he says that he has a commission from the French King. On his way he took a ketch belonging to Boston, and on the 6th took a sloop from Rhode Island. He says that he might have taken more, but wishing to take his wife and children on board, took his ship into the sound, went ashore and was discovered. I have sent after the vessel and hope that by this time she is taken. Several whom he has defrauded have urged me to have him tried and executed at once, but with the Council's advice I have resolved to keep him close prisoner till the King's pleasure is known. He denies any knowledge of designs from France against this province. I shall start for Connecticut and Albany to-day and stay at Albany for the whole winter if necessary. *Signed.* Ben Fletcher. *P.S.*—The prisoner avers that 700 recruits were sent to Canada this summer. *Second P.S.*—I observe that I am not allowed to leave this province without permission. I had a special warrant to go to Pennsylvania, but none for going to Connecticut. However as I have the great seal for the command of the militia and as I cannot well command the militia without seeing them, I beg for a favourable construction of my action. *Signed.* Ben. Fletcher. 2½ *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 19 Dec. 1693. *Enclosed,*

612. I. Confession of John le Roux, made to a French Protestant minister, when under the expectation of death. When I was in France in February last Monsieur Gabaret, the Lieutenant-General of the French forces by sea, asked me if there were any easy method of attacking New York with the squadron of ten men-of-war and six fireships commanded by Mons. de Pales. Having received the offer of conducting the squadron thither I pointed out the difficulties of the enterprise, the strength of the fort, the number of inhabitants in the adjacent country, and the dangers of the navigation at the entrance to New York; which having heard they laid aside the enterprise. As to Canada, the Governor and all the forces are gone to Montreal; from what I could gather they design to stand on the defensive. About 700 soldiers have left France for Canada this year, mostly boys and all newly raised. The French fleet has taken or burnt a great part of the Smyrna fleet. They came before Cadiz and levied a contribution on the town. There is no news from Flanders. I beg the Governor and Council to take compassion on my desolate family of five children. *French.* *So much faded as to be hardly legible.* 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 19 Dec. '93.

612. II. Translation of the preceding. 2 *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 20 Dec. '93.

612. III. Major Ingoldsby to Governor Fletcher. Albany, 23 August, 1693. A party of our Indians has brought in two French prisoners from Canada, a Monsieur Crévier and his servant, the former a man well known and of considerable fortune. He is at present very ill from hard marching and barbarous usage. Major Schuyler and myself only with difficulty saved him from being burnt.

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I have examined him but found him disinclined to say much. I desire your orders what to do with him on his recovery. *Copy.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 20 Dec. 1693.

612. iv. Peter Schuyler to Governor Fletcher. We saved Mons. Crévier with much difficulty, paying forty or fifty pounds for his redemption, which he promises to repay us. His nails are bitten off, and he has been sick in bed ever since he arrived. Pray send for him as soon as he recovers, for it is not convenient that he should stay here, for several French prisoners desire to speak with him, but I allow no one to come at him. His examination has been sent to you. *Copy.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 20 Dec. 1693.

612. v. Godefridus Dellius to Governor Fletcher, 1693. Mons. Crévier died last Sunday. He wrote to his wife that we had redeemed him from the Indians. I have examined his servant, who gives me the following intelligence. *Here follows an account identical with that given in No. VI. below.* *Copy.* 2 *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 20. Dec. 1693.

612. vi. Examination of a French prisoner taken 12th September, 1693. There is a detachment of 55 men at Chambly, and eight companies of 30 men each at Montreal. There are twenty small forts in Canada with garrisons of 10 or 12 men. The party that came to the Maquas' Castles last winter consisted of 650 Christians and Indians, of which 5 men were detached from each company and the rest were inhabitants. Four died of starvation on the journey home. The soldiers are so hardly treated in Canada that they would desert but for their fear of Indians. Over 100 bateaux were made last summer, for what purpose is unknown. The forces in Canada, soldiers and inhabitants, number 3,000 men. The French keep their designs so secret that the officers themselves do not know them until the orders are opened after the first three or four leagues' march. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

612. vii. Journal of Dirick Wessels, sent envoy to the Five Nations to prevent them from concluding a peace with France. *Aug.* 5. Left Albany and arrived at Senectady. *Aug.* 6. Reached the first castle of the Maquas, where I was told of one Maqua and four Indian women who had deserted to the French. *Aug.* 7. Passed the second castle and came to the third, where I delivered the Governor's letter to the Sachems. They answered as follows. We think that the Upper Nations should have rejected the proposals of Canada without answer, and that there should be no general meeting at Onandaga; for our parts we will go to no such meeting. As to Milet we think it well for two of our Sachems to go with you with a belt of wampum, and ask for him to be delivered up according to promise. Having no belt of wampum ready they asked me to wait whilst they sent for me, and while tarrying one day I understood by their discourse that they had inclinations towards the meeting at Onandaga, which I opposed, reminding them that I had their answer

already and waited only for the belt to show in the meeting that by their advice Milet ought to be delivered to Governor Fletcher. *Aug.* 9. Left Oneida, and on my way met two messengers coming to summon the Maquas to the general meeting. They told me that the Senecas and Cayonges were already there. I turned them back and took them with me. *Aug.* 10. Reached the first castle of the Oneidas. *Aug.* 11. Reached the second castle of the Oneidas, summoned the Sachems, and made them a speech, telling them that the Maquas would not attend the meeting, and advised the surrender of Milet. They bade me, in reply, tell the Governor that the Senecas had sent for them or they would not be going, and that the priest was going up with them. This, however, I forbade, and the priest's master among the Indians forbade him to go up. The priest answered, "What would they have of me? I have no papers except private letters from my relatives." *Aug.* 12-13. Journey from Oneida to Onandaga, where the Sachems welcomed us with 14 bands of wampum. I then began to speak, when they would have put me off till the general meeting next day, but I said that I must speak with every nation severally. An Oneida Indian who had been in Canada said that he had seen Count Frontenac, who gave him an account of great armaments coming from France, and offered peace to the Five Nations, which if they refused, he would destroy them, adding that the French King had forced both English and Dutch to peace over the sea. I told them that our Maquas from Canada knew nothing of this, that our King had 800 ships ready to transport 80,000 men to France, which did not look like peace. I added that the Indians in custody in New England had been released, and that we had taken a large French privateer. *Aug.* 14. I communicated the Governor's letter to the Onandagas, Senecas and Cayonges, who all professed themselves glad to hear his wisdom. In the afternoon the Oneidas complained to the other three nations that I had hindered Milet from coming to the meeting. I defended my conduct, and after some consultation the Oneidas were answered in the negative. There was an alarm of the enemy this day, and some French prisoners taken at a little distance were killed. *Aug.* 15. All this day there were consultations as to Governor Fletcher's orders and Count Frontenac's proposals. *Aug.* 16. The Sachems were all assembled, and a chief of the Oneidas rose and shewing the belt sent by Count Frontenac asked them to accept or reject it. I then went to the Chief Sachem of the Onandagas, and asked him how he thought the Nations were inclined. He answered that all that were not weak were wavering. The capture of Canada had been promised five years ago, and though the present Governor had behaved himself like a soldier, New England, Virginia and Maryland did nothing to help him. *Aug.* 17. I advised with the same chief as

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to delivering the Governor's orders to the general meeting. He was inclined to have it done, but answered that the Governor should object to a general meeting. In the afternoon the meeting was held, and this chief gave his advice against trusting the French. I then repeated the Governor's orders and exhorted them not to break the Covenant. *Aug.* 18. The Sachems met to consult, but gave me no answer. *Aug.* 19. A chief in the presence of eighty Sachems made answer as follows. Tell Governor Fletcher we will keep our covenant and reject the overtures of the Governor of Canada. We will tell him that if he desires peace he must go to His Excellency who is our master. Do you tell His Excellency that we think the business of an attack on Quebec should have been better managed; that our people ought not to be imprisoned, as lately happened in New England, on light suspicion; and that we hold him still for our master. I replied that he seemed to be no longer their master since they disobeyed his orders in sending a messenger to Canada, and would not give up the Jesuit and his papers, as he had expected. An old Sachem then said that they would say no more to the Governor of Canada than to tell him to address himself to Governor Fletcher, adding that the owners of the Jesuit, in spite of much pressure put on them, refused to give him up. *Copy.* 7 *pp. Endorsed,* Recd. 20 Dec. '93. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *Nos.* 31, 31 I.-VII.; *and* (*without enclosures*) 48. *pp.* 67-69.]

Oct. 10. **613.** Minutes of Council of New York. The Governor reported that a French privateer was at anchor off Nassau Island, and that her captain going ashore had been arrested and had been found to be a naturalised subject of New York, who had deserted to Canada. He reported also that he had sent a vessel to seize this ship and was waiting to hear further of her before he went to Connecticut. He then announced that in view of the danger from the French he would winter at Albany, moving thither with what men he could collect in Connecticut, and particularly recommended to the Council all preparations for building the new battery, so that it should be begun in the spring. The prisoners belonging to the French privateer were then examined and remanded to custody. It was resolved that the captain be kept close prisoner till the King's pleasure be known. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 468-470.]

Oct. 10. Whitehall. **614.** The Queen to Governor Kendall. Directing the execution of Order in Council of 5 October (*No.* 602) relative to John Hallett. *Countersigned.* Nottingham. *Note.* The like letter was signed by the King and countersigned by Mr. Secretary Trenchard, 19 November, 1693. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 363, 364.]

Oct. 10. **615.** Journal of House of Burgesses of Virginia. List of the Burgesses. Such burgesses as were present were sworn, but the Governor sent a message that he would not meet them until there was a fuller attendance.

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Oct. 12. Thomas Milner elected Speaker, who was approved; and a copy of the Governor's speech was asked for and received. A Committee of Elections and Privileges was appointed.

Oct. 13. A new writ requested for York County, Daniel Parke having elected to sit for James City. William Sherwood's petition against Mr. Parke's election dismissed. Committees of grievances and of public claims appointed, and the usual orders as to the same made. The Governor was asked for a copy of the reports of the Commissioners of Customs on the Ports Act.

Oct. 14. Address to the Governor asking for the appointment of William Drummond to be messenger; which was granted. Petition of London merchants against exportation of bulk-tobacco read and referred to the Committee of grievances. On the report of the Committee of propositions, there were ordered bills to continue the Rangers Act and to encourage manufacture of linen cloth. Order for an address to the Governor praying for withdrawal of the restraints on settlement south of the Blackwater. The question of amending the Tanners Act referred to a Committee. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 1064-1077.]

Oct. 10. **616.** Minutes of General Assembly of Virginia. Councillors appointed to swear in the Burgesses.

Oct. 12. James Sherlock sworn Clerk of the General Assembly. The Burgesses attending, the Governor made them a speech, of which he afterwards sent them a copy, and approved their Speaker.

Oct. 13. New writ issued for York County; and a copy of the report of the Commissioners of Customs sent down to the Burgesses.

Oct. 14. William Drummond appointed messenger to the Burgesses. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 1003-1007.]

Oct. 12. **617.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Order for the King's letter, with the report of the Commissioners of Customs on laws passed in Virginia, to be referred to the Burgesses. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., p.* 829.]

Oct. 11. Admiralty. **618.** Lords of the Admiralty to Lords of Trade and Plantations. As to Governor Kendall's request for five frigates to be sent to Barbados in October, it is impossible to comply without taking ships from other necessary services. *Signed.* Falkland, J. Lowther, H. Priestman, R. Rich. *Countersigned.* J. Sotherne.

Mem. This report being read in Council on 12th October, no order was given thereupon. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 373, 374.]

Oct. 11. Admiralty. **619.** Lords of the Admiralty to Lords of Trade and Plantations. We have examined Captain Oakley as to the complaints of Sir William Beeston against him, and finding after strict enquiry that he did not do his duty as to the conveying of the homeward bound merchant ships, we have dismissed him from his command. *Signed.* Falkland, J. Lowther, H. Preistman, R. Rich. [*Board of Trade. Jamaica,* 53. *pp.* 164, 165.]

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620. Order of the Privy Council. Referring a report of the Admiralty of 11th inst. to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* John Nicholas. ½ *p.* *Annexed,*

620. i. Minute of the Lords of the Admiralty. On the suggestion that the frigate from Boston should be sent to protect the masts at Piscataqua, we are of opinion that it would be better for the frigate to remain at her station and for Piscataqua to be protected by soldiers from Massachusetts, as before. *Signed.* Falkland, J. Lowther, H. Preistman, R [*illegible*], J. Sotherne. 1 *p.* *The whole endorsed,* Read 6 Dec. '93. [*Board of Trade.* New Hampshire, 1. *Nos.* 28, 28i.; *and* (*without enclosure*) *Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXVII., p.* 227.]

Oct. 12.

621. Minutes of Council of New York. The Governor announced that the French privateer had escaped, having outsailed the vessel that he sent to take her. Order for Nathaniel Cole to be suspended from the commission of the peace, for not giving the Governor information of the presence of the privateer in Oyster Bay, where she might easily have been surprised and taken. Agreed that the new battery should be begun without delay, and that the justices of the adjacent counties be required to order the inhabitants to cut stockades for the same. Orders for sundry payments. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 471, 472.]

Oct. 12.

622. Report of the Solicitor General on the Acts of the Leeward Islands. (*See No.* 517.) I conceive all these laws to be agreeable to law and justice except that taking away benefit of clergy for stealing negroes or slaves, wherein a clause orders execution to be done within forty eight hours after receipt of the warrant, any reprieve or pardon notwithstanding. This is an infringement on the prerogative of the crown; so the clause should not be confirmed. I am doubtful also how far the Act for encouraging importation of white servants may tend to encourage the "spiriting" away of white servants to the plantations without their consent, a practice which is very frequent and known by the name of kidnapping. *Signed.* Tho. Trevor. *The whole* (*including list of the Acts*) 3 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 21; *and* 44. *pp.* 138-141.]

Oct. 12.

623. Speech of Governor Sir Edmund Andros to the Assembly of Virginia. I have received the royal orders for the Acts for ports and for encouraging manufactures to be suspended until further considered by you. I am also to recommend to you a law to prohibit the exportation of bulk-tobacco; and I need not remind you of the necessity of providing for the defence of the Colony. 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 28 Mar. '94 from Mr. Randolph. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 34.]

Oct. 14.

624. Minutes of Council of Virginia. Order for remission to Thomas Cock of the King's share in his ketch, condemned in the Court of Virginia. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., p.* 830.]

Oct. 14.

625. Minutes of Council of Maryland. Order for the fees of the Clerk to remain unaltered, and that the Secretary make the usual allowance for transcription of Acts, public ordinances, etc. In consequence of the appointment of Catholic surveyors in several counties by persons acting under pretence of Lord Baltimore's authority, ordered that the surveyors appointed by the Government continue in their places, pursuant to proclamation. Report as to the condition of the State-house read, and repairs ordered. On the application of Sir T. Laurence Mr. Llewellin was summoned, and promised not to leave the Colony until he had perfected the records of Talbot County. As to his acting as Notary Public, of which Sir T. Laurence complained, his commission from Governor Copley was held to be sufficient. On a letter from Colonel Darnall showing authority from Lord Baltimore to open a Land Office and asking for facilities for the same, Sir Thomas Laurence complained that this would be an infringement of his rights, as all these matters ought to pass through his office. Ordered that the Land Office is in the right of the Secretary, Sir Thomas Laurence, and that no one presume to encroach thereon. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *pp.* 5-8; *and pp.* 40-49, *and* 13. *pp.* 3-7.]

Oct. 16. **626.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for payments on account of fortifications.

Oct. 17. Order for a general embargo on the shipping in Port Royal till the two frigates be ready to put to sea. Order for arrest of Redman McCragh for seditious language, and for summoning the witnesses against him. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 260-261.]

Oct. 17. Antigua. **627.** Governor Codrington to Lords of Trade and Plantations. By my last of 3 July I sent duplicates of my letters of 10 and 15 May. About ten days ago a French privateer in the night carried off one Captain Buncombe and forty negroes from Montserrat. We are informed by prisoners returned us from Martinique that a squadron is daily expected there from France, with a land-force for attack on these Islands. Our numbers have been much lessened by the war and sickness, though at present these Islands are healthy. Ever since Sir F. Wheler's departure we have been very busy over our fortifications, but I must repeat that if a force arrive from France these Islands will be in great danger, notwithstanding our firm resolution of defence; for we are assured by letters from New England that Sir F. Wheler's squadron has been forced by the mortality among the sailors to return homeward, and we may reasonably expect a descent by the French when they discover that we have no ships to prevent them. The Secretary is sending you the minutes of Council and Assembly. By your order of 27 Feb. 1691 you empower the Lieutenant-Governors and Councils of the Leeward Islands to hear and examine the complaints of Sir T. Thornhill, Captain Thorn and Major Crispe against me; but the complainants, in despair of making good their allegations, have never since thought fit to make use of the order, though they have had all freedom and encouragement to proceed therein. Sir T. Thornhill and Captain Thorn are since dead, and Major Crispe being at Barbados I sent word to him to attend the General Councils and make use of the order, assuring him that he might proceed with freedom and safety and without fear of injury. He answered that no such order

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had been obtained by any procurement of his but without his privity, that he would not meddle in the prosecution, and was ready in the most signal manner to acknowledge his errors. A certificate to this effect will be laid before you, which I hope will satisfy you that my accusers could not prove any part of their statements. In future I beg your favour and justice to allow me time to defend myself and prove my innocence before giving belief to the calumnies of my enemies. *Signed.* Chr. Codrington. 2 *pp.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 12 Dec. 1693. Read 8 Jan. 1693-4. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 22; *and* 44. *pp.* 130-132.]

Oct. 17. **628.** Journal of House of Burgesses of Virginia. Report of Committee of propositions further considered. Committee of the whole House on the Ports Act. Resolved that the appointment of certain ports at which alone goods may be imported or exported will in the present circumstances of the country be very injurious. Leave given to bring in a bill to make the whole parish of Lynhaven contribute to maintenance of the bridge over the river that divides the said parish. Question put whether the exportation of bulk-tobacco shall be prohibited, and carried in the negative. A bill to repeal the Act for encouragement of manufactures ordered. Resolved that the revision of the laws is absolutely necessary.

Oct. 18. Resolved that the revision of the laws be proceeded with this session. Address to the Governor, asking what assistance the Council will give therein. Resolved to address the Governor to build a Governor's residence as soon as the revenue for contingent charges can bear the expense. Bills to continue the Rangers, and to encourage manufacture of linen read a first time.

Oct. 19. Adjourned till the morrow.

Oct. 20. Messages from the Governor, sending a memorial as to the College, and proposing that the revision of the laws shall pass the Burgesses first and then come before the Council. A Committee appointed for the work of revision. The papers concerning the College were read and Mr. James Blair heard thereon.

Oct. 21. The Committee for revision of the laws brought up sixteen bills which were read twice, three of them being slightly amended. The bills to continue the Rangers and to encourage manufacture of linen read a second time. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 1077-1086.]

Oct. 18. **629.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. William Drummond, sworn King's messenger, and his salary fixed at £10 *per annum.* Edward Randolph made answer to John Edmeston's petition, and the matter was left to due course of law.

Oct. 19. The memorial and proposals of the Rector and Governors as to the College were referred to the Burgesses, as also Mr. Blair's charges for his services in England in connection with the College.

Oct. 20. Ralph Wormeley's petition for an allowance for Military Commissions referred to the Burgesses. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 830-833.]

Oct. 19. **630.** Minutes of General Assembly of Virginia. The Burgesses' message as to revision of the laws received.

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The answer to the above message was sent down. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 1007, 1008.]

Oct. 18. **631.** Minutes of Council of New York. Orders for an advance of £50 for incidental expenses of the garrison at Albany, and for beds to be provided for the soldiers, one bed for every two men. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 473.]

Oct. 18. **Barbados.** **632.** Governor Kendall to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Having received a copy of Colonel Hallett's petition to the Queen I shall offer the following remarks thereon, though the papers already sent are sufficient to shew that his statements are false and scandalous. (1) It may be true that he was zealous in furthering Their Majesties' accession. I was not here, and though Lieutenant-Governor Stede may speak to it, I never heard of it before. (2) I admit that I found nothing amiss with his behaviour on my arrival, but I know nothing of his helping me more than others. (3) It is true that there were apprehensions of an invasion, but not the whole truth. I had most certain intelligence that an invasion would be attempted, so his resistance to me in providing for defence was the more culpable. (4) It is true that he owned a wood on certain land required for fortifications, but of little value. It was appraised by duly appointed persons at £27 only when cut down; and it was cut down not by my agents, as he invidiously puts it, but by workmen hired and an engineer paid out of the public funds. The Commissioners appointed to superintend the fortifications told me that the entrenchments were carried near Colonel Hallett's land and that he was unwilling to have the wood cut down, saying that it was unnecessary. They asked me therefore to view the place, which I did, and found it to be the likeliest spot in the whole Island for an enemy to land in. I told him that for the safety of the Island it must be fortified, whereupon he used insolent language and encouraged his servants to resist the workmen, who would not desist, even when I came there myself, until I fired a pistol, which frightened them away. I positively aver that he never asked me to defer cutting down the wood till it had been surveyed, and can bring evidence to prove it. (5) It is true that he was suspended the Council, but it is also true that he had intimation through his nearest relations, that if he made a handsome submission, no further notice would be taken. (6) It is true that, when he first came to tell me that he was going to England, I bade him go, not intending then to proceed further against him; but finding afterwards that he was not gone but was using everywhere disrespectful language and combining with disaffected persons, I required security of him to take his trial for such misdemeanours and to keep the peace. He asked that he might go to England and be tried there, but this I refused. (7) On the day he mentions as to the assault, my overseer came to me all bloody, and complained that Colonel Hallett had beaten him without provocation. He had knocked down a negro who refused to give way to him in the street (the slaves were very insolent just then) and pursued him till he took shelter in Colonel Hallett's house. There the women called him many scurrilous names and Colonel Hallett coming up broke

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his head with his cane. Thereupon he was prosecuted. But he cannot say that he had not a fair trial. As to the other proceedings I am advised that all has been regularly conducted. It is true that the jury found a special verdict, but their doubt was on a very insignificant matter. (8) The jury might scruple at the form of the indictment, but they found him guilty. This is a true account of the matter, to which I am prepared to swear. If it be considered that Colonel Hallett told me he would resist the workmen, that he sent his servants with weapons to the place where they did resist, and that he refused to make submission but joined all the factious enemies of Government, I doubt not that my action will be approved. *Signed.* J. Kendall. 4½ *closely written pages. Endorsed,* Recd. 23 Jan. Read 27 Feb. '93-4. Read 2 Dec. 1695. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 28; *and* 44. *pp.* 74-81.]

Oct. 19. **633.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for entry of certain accounts in the Minutes. The laws made under Sir Francis Watson's presidency were cancelled in pursuance of the Royal order of 20 February, 1689. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 261, 262.]

Oct. 19. **Jamaica.** **634.** Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Beeston to the Earl of Nottingham. The Mordaunt and our two hired sloops have returned, after little success beyond the taking of two or three sloops and plundering some small places ashore. The French there have little trade, but live chiefly on privateering, and plant only indigo, tobacco and provisions. But they grow too numerous, and in time will overpower us if not prevented before too late. Their man-of-war has lately taken two good ships and cargoes of ours, and carried them into Petit Guavos. The French have sent a flag of truce here under colour of exchange of prisoners, but in reality to sell one of their ships, and I have consented that the owners, who are many of them here, shall buy her. The French pickeroons land on our coasts and steal negroes and other goods almost every week. They have good intelligence from some of our villainous deserters, who, if I can catch them, shall meet with the punishment of traitors. The Assembly for a time after their last meeting would do nothing for the country, and indeed things came to a crisis. But now I think they will go on cheerfully, and raise provisions and pay for men. I have promised not only the King's ships and the Island's sloops, but also to furnish arms and ammunition, and two or three hired ships in Their Majesties' pay to attack the French before they get too strong for us. If the Spaniards would help us by land we should do well, but I have heard nothing about it from the Governor of St. Domingo. We are so thin of people that any great loss in the enterprise would weaken us greatly. *Signed.* Wm. Beeston. 1½ *pp. Endorsed,* R. Feb. 25, '93. [*America and West Indies.* 540. *No.* 36.]

Oct. 19. **Jamaica.** **635.** Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Beeston to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Since mine of 27 July the Mordaunt and the two sloops have returned from Hispaniola without success. The French there are not traders, but live wholly on the spoil of their neighbours; and they kept their ships at home while ours were on their coasts. I have with much ado got the Falcon manned and sent her to the coast of Porto Bello as well to seek the French as well as to convoy over the money, most of which belongs to British subjects. At the meeting of the Assembly on the 7th inst. I moved them to consider the state of the country, the necessity of preventing the daily depredations of French privateers on our coasts, and the means for better collection of the quit-rents. Against this they pleaded the expense of the fitting out of the sloops, their ill-success at Hispaniola and recent calamities and discouragements, and declared themselves unable and unwilling to lay any more on the country. Things went so far that I feared they must have ended in a dissolution, with the country left in its present defenceless state, but I have got over it, and the Assembly is now again very unanimous and I hope will raise money and men. For if some means be not found to root the French out of Hispaniola before they grow too numerous they will be too hard for this Island and will bring it into great danger, unless we have more people. I send copies of the Acts passed since those last transmitted by me. I should not have assented to the twenty shillings *per* head on exported negroes, but that the Treasury is empty, the revenue much in debt, and the income insufficient to pay the common contingent expenses of government in time of war. We find also by experience that it does no harm to the Assiento and pleases the people; for few wines are now imported, which was the great income, and the quit-rents are ill-collected, so that the two great branches of revenue are mightily anticipated. Nor do I see how the damage done by the earthquake can be repaired until there is a better trade to fill the Treasury. In addition to previous vacancies in the Council Mr. John Peeke is now dead. I recommend Mr. Edward Stanton to succeed him. Age and sickness have carried off so many Councillors in the last seven years that if a few more fall I cannot think how I shall find qualified persons in the whole Island. I send various accounts and returns as to the Island, but am unwilling to send the muster-rolls lest they fall into the enemy's hands. I shall send the Mordaunt to see the fleet that bears this safe out of the Indies. The ships are very rich and the French have one man-of-war besides smaller craft which are only kept in awe by the Mordaunt. Owing to the desertion of so many of our people to the French the enemy know every part of the Island and all that we do. I think it a great unhappiness to me to have come here in Their Majesties' service at such a time of difficulties and calamities. The earthquakes are still severe, the mortality has been very great, an enemy daily infests our coasts, our fortifications and public buildings are all down and there is no money to rebuild them, the private buildings are but huts, the people are discouraged, but no misfortune is to me so great as that I should be removed soon after my arrival. If I am thought worthy to serve Their Majesties no difficulty should be too great for me; but if I am not, I beg that I may be removed. *Signed.* Wm. Beeston. 2½ *pp.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 27 Feb. '93-4. Read 5 March. *Enclosed*,

635. I. Speech of Sir William Beeston to the Assembly on its meeting after prorogation. 9 October, 1693. I was unwilling to keep you adjourned longer than this month, for

the depredations on our coasts are ruining both our country and our reputation. The two sloops fitted out for defence have proved insufficient in number or strength of men to defend this long Island, wherein there are so many landing-places. I think that twenty men added to each of these sloops, and the raising of two more of the same strength could answer the purpose. When this is settled I beg you to consider an Act for the more certain collection of quit-rents, and also the condition of the Revenue Bill, for there are now two on foot, and we know not which to act by. I beg you to set heartily about these things and any others that may be necessary, for at such times of danger the members of Council and Assembly, who are also the chief officers, of the Island, should rather be at their homes, looking to the security of the Island, than wasting time in town at amending laws which, if our enemies get the better of us, we may never make use of. 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 5 Mar. '93-94.

635. II. Address of the Assembly of Jamaica to Sir William Beeston. Though we have met with some disappointment in an expectation of immediate assistance from the King's ships and from the unwillingness of our sloops to work with them owing to disproportion of sharing, we have yet unanimously voted forty additional men for the two sloops. We beg to suggest that the Spanish trade is quite capable of maintaining its own charge without frigates for security and convoy, and that the persons concerned therein might hire vessels to guard them, leaving the King's ships and our hired sloops for defence of the Island. As the defence of the Island seems to be our first concern, we shall enter upon no business till that be despatched.

635. III. Sir William Beeston's second speech to the Assembly at Jamaica. I did not expect that when I asked you to provide for defence on the coasts you would have reflected upon me, as you have, as though our misfortunes were due to my fault. The ships made their agreement about shares without reference to me ; and if they have been unsuccessful, it was through no fault of mine. As to the employment of the frigates in convoys for the Assiento, the ships are under my orders, and I hold myself accountable for their employment not to you but to the King. Whatever your opinion of the Assiento, the King and all the Lords at home think it of the greatest importance to the nation of England in general and to this Island in particular. And the majority of people in this Island think so likewise. I do not understand the purport of your concluding paragraphs, but if you mean that you will do nothing for defence or revenue unless the King's ships are kept cruising in sight of the Island, then I will be bound by no such obligation ; and if you will not look to such matters as defence and revenue without first making bargains you had better go home and look after your

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business and the commands you hold, than waste time here. 3 *pp.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 5 Mar. 1693-4.

635. IV. Second address of the Assembly of Jamaica to Sir William Beeston. We had no intention of reflecting upon you in our former address. Our request for assistance of the frigates was not grounded on inadvertent interference with your authority. Our concluding paragraphs meant only that we were going to make defence our first business. *Large sheet.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 5 Mar. 1693-4.

635. V. List of the Council, Assembly, judges, justices, and civil and military officers of Jamaica. September, 1693. The troops are divided into 1 regiment of horse and 7 of foot. 7¼ *pp.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 5 Mar. 1693-4.

635. VI. Account of the fortifications, arms and ammunition in Jamaica. 27 September, 1693. Fort Charles: 38 guns, well mounted. Fort Morgan: 15 guns, of which but 8 can be fired, the battlements being shaken into the sea. Fort Walker: 6 guns, mounted, that may be fixed, but the platforms badly shaken by the earthquake. 2 *pp.* *Endorsed as the preceding.*

635. VII. Account of powder received from ships from December, 1692, and of powder expended from January, 1693. 14 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *Nos.* 26, 26 I.-VIII.; *and* (*without enclosure*) 53. *pp.* 175-179.]

Oct. 23.

636. Minutes of Council of New York. Order for carpenters to be sent on board the barquentine hired for the King's service, to complete their work thereon. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 474.]

Oct. 23.
Virginia.

637. Governor Sir Edmund Andros to Lords of Trade and Plantations. On the 18th past I received an account of the death of Governor Copley of Maryland on the 9th past, and of great contest who should be president. I summoned the Council and showed my commission to be Commander-in-Chief of Maryland in case of the death of Lieutenant-Governor Nicholson and the absence of Governor Copley. It was unanimously agreed that this Commission did now apply, and accordingly I appointed Mr. Ralph Wormeley to be President in my absence, and set out for Maryland. I arrived at St. Maries on the 25th, and found the Council and Burgesses sitting, and the Presidency of the Council still contested. On my producing my Commission, however, it was at once accepted; so I issued a proclamation to confirm all officers in their posts, and next day dissolved the Assembly. I have since put everything in order as well as I could in so short a time, but it is very necessary that a Governor or Lieutenant-Governor be despatched to Maryland. On my arrival I found Sir Thomas Laurence at liberty and not "faulted" in the Council until I spoke of my return to Virginia. I was then told that the charges against him had been sent home by Governor Copley and the Council, but on calling for the Minutes of Council, found no book, but only loose sheets, very imperfect, with no certain copy either of the charge or of Sir Thomas Laurence's

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commitment. Sir Thomas, however, asked that, owing to indisposition, he might not be thought of as President, and might also be dispensed from attending Council. Having, in consequence of complaints displaced Mr. Blakiston as Commissary of Probate, and he also desiring to be excused attendance in Council owing to sickness, I declared Colonel Nicholas Greenberry to be president in my absence and till further order; and then on advice of the Council, I suspended Mr. Nehemiah Blakiston from sitting and voting therein. This done, I left St. Maries, and on the 3rd inst. embarked at Patuxen for Virginia. I found all quiet on my return. The Burgesses have passed votes as to ports, to prohibit bulk-tobacco, to revise the laws, and to continue the Rangers. *Signed.* E. Andros. 2½ *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 20 Feb. Read 16 Mar. '93-4. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 35; *and* 36. *pp.* 244-247.]

Oct. 23. Virginia. **638.** Governor Sir Edmund Andros to William Blathwayt. Desiring him to add the name of Daniel Parke to the list of persons to fill vacancies in Council. *Signed.* E. Andros. *Holograph.* ½ *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 20 Feb. '93-4. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 36.]

Oct. 23. Virginia. **639.** Governor Sir Edmund Andros to Earl of Nottingham. This letter is practically the same as that to Lords of Trade and Plantations of same date, *No.* 637. 2½ *pp.* *Endorsed,* R. Feb. 22, 1693-4. [*America and West Indies.* 638. *No.* 14.]

Oct. 23. **640.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Miles Sherman's petition for an allowance for himself and two officers at the late and present Assemblies, referred to the Burgesses. Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzhugh presented two orders in Council from Whitehall, which were recorded. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 833, 834.]

Oct. 23. **641.** Journal of House of Burgesses of Virginia. Fifteen of the bills sent up by the Laws-revision Committee passed, chiefly dealing with religious matters. Bill to punish persons refusing to have their children baptised, rejected. The remainder were sent up to Council. The Revision Committee then brought up twenty-three more bills which were read a first time.

Oct. 24. The bills to continue the Rangers, and to encourage manufacture of linen were passed and sent to Council. The twenty-three bills of yesterday were read a second time and some of them amended. Eleven more bills were received from the Revision Committee, and four of them read a second time and amended.

Oct. 25. Further consideration of the last batch of bills sent up by the Revision Committee. The said Committee then brought up eleven further bills. The Charter of the College was then considered, and the Rector and Governors were warned to attend to-morrow to discuss the question of the site.

Oct. 26. The Revision Committee presented a further batch of twelve bills. Four alternative sites being then suggested for the College, it was resolved that that at Middle Plantation should be chosen, and a bill for the erection of the College in that place was ordered to be prepared. Thirty-seven of the bills submitted by the Revision Committee read a third time and passed.

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Oct. 27. Twenty-two of the bills prepared by the Revision Committee were read a first time, and some of them amended. The Revision Committee submitted thirteen more new bills. Eleven bills read a first time, and two of them amended.

Oct. 28. Thirty-six bills read a second time and some of them amended. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 1086-1101.]

Oct. 23. **642.** Minutes of General Assembly of Virginia. Fifteen bills received from the Burgesses.

Oct. 24. The bills to continue the Rangers and to encourage manufacture of linen were received from the Burgesses and read a first time.

Oct. 25. Fifteen of the revised bills read a second time.

Oct. 26. Thirty-seven revised bills read a first time. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 1009-1013.]

Oct. 25. **643.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. William Fitzhugh and William Digges appeared to answer for words spoken as to a plot to restore King James, and were discharged for want of sufficient evidence against them. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 834-835.]

Oct. 25.
Warwick. **644.** Address of the General Assembly of Rhode Island to the King. We thank you for your letter of 3 March, 1693. We have also received one from the Governor of New York, asking us to send Commissioners to decide as to the quota of men to be furnished by the several provinces for the defence of Albany. The letter not arriving till the day appointed for the meeting we were unable to send Commissioners, which otherwise we had gladly done. Our own frontier is towards the sea, and Block Island has been thrice attached by the French. Once the Governor sent Captain Thomas Paine to drive them away, which he did with small loss to us and much loss to the enemy. H.M.S. Nonsuch took a French privateer which had landed parties on Block Island this summer, but since her departure another French privateer has seized several of our vessels. We sent a vessel after her, but without success. So that we are at great charge in watching and warding for our own defence. Still we shall be ready to obey your commands to the best of our ability. We beg your favour to Mr. Almy, who went to England some time since on the business of our militia, and to ask for confirmation of our patent. *Signed.* Weston Clark, clerk of Assembly. 2 *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 10 June, 1694. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 85 ; *and* 35, *pp.* 134-137.]

Oct. 26. **645.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Commissioners of Customs attended on the business of convoys. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *p.* 221.]

Oct. 27. **646.** Abstract of a letter from Governor Fletcher, referring to his visit to Connecticut. The substance is identical with that of the letter of 30 October with its enclosures (*see Nos.* 649, 650). 5 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 32.]

Oct. 30.
Newcastle. **647.** Governor John Usher to [the Earl of Nottingham]. Since my last Sir William Phips has sent us an account of a peace concluded between Massachusetts and the Eastern Indians and advises

us to take measures accordingly. He gave this Government no notice of his intention to make peace nor writ us to join with him in the same. He has only engaged a cessation of arms between his Government and the Indians belonging to this place, who, having murdered the King's subjects, are sheltering themselves there. We are in the dark as to the measures he would have us take. We are this day informed that according to the treaty no captives are returned [*this is inaccurate, for the treaty does provide for return of captives unransomed*], and the Indians' carriage is so high that another breach is feared. I shall give orders for watch and ward to be continued in the frontier-towns.

The Secretary goes to England by this conveyance, bearing the usual returns as to the transactions of Government. He will give you all particulars better than I can relate them by pen. I have proposed to the Lords of Trade a way to support the honour of the Government and the security of the Province, which I hope will be approved, for I can think of no other until the King maintains it out of the revenue in England. Though the people have not killed me outright, they have done their best to starve me, for I have not received a penny from them yet. I beg you to consider this and to obtain for me relief. *Signed.* John Usher. 1 *p.*

Duplicate of the foregoing. 1 *p.*

[*America and West Indies.* 561. *Nos.* 38, 39.]

Oct. 30.
Newcastle.

648. Lieutenant-Governor Usher to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Sir William Phips has made a peace with the Indians, without consulting this Government and without including this Province in the same, which I conceive may prove very prejudicial. On the 16th I laid before the Assembly the necessity for providing for the honour of the Government and the security of the place. I received no answer except as to their poverty. I have spent a year and a quarter in the Province, laid out over £200 of my own, and shewn them how by my care I have saved £750 for them, yet they have not voted a penny for the Government nor given me so much as thanks. As I conceive the reason to be sullenness and aversion to the King's Government rather than want of ability, I send the Secretary to give you all particulars and to lay before you my proposals for duties on timber, which will support the Government without hardship to the inhabitants. At present there is vast havoc and waste of the timber for the support of a few idle and lazy people. I hope soon to receive your directions as to the right of the river. Sir William Phips has appointed a naval officer who permits vessels to unload at the Isle of Sholes and bring in goods from Europe without clearing in England. As they unload on the Maine side we have no control over them. Vessels to the eastward should be ordered to enter with the King's Collector at Newcastle. If the King send not fifty or sixty soldiers for defence of this place, I fear that it may be lost to the French and Indians. *Signed.* John Usher. 1½ *pp.* Recd. 21 Dec. '93. [*Board of Trade.* New Hampshire, 1. *No.* 29; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXVII., pp.* 231-233.]

Oct. 30.
Connecticut.

649. Governor Fletcher to [William Blathwayt]. I have been in this Colony twenty days labouring to persuade the people to

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their duty. I published my commission in the General Court at Hartford and assured them that I had no pretension to civil administration, but was come to take charge of the militia, the control of which was lodged in the Crown and not to be separated from it. They refuse obedience to my commission. They have separated not only from the Church but from the Crown of England; they allow no appeal from their Courts and no force to the laws of England. Some of the "wissest" have said that not being permitted to vote for Members of Parliament they are not liable to their laws. I had designed to march hence with what force I could get and put myself into Albany this winter, but am now disappointed. I must return to New York and take other measures of defence of that place. I never saw the like people. They have raised a considerable tax to send one Mr. Winthrop, their Agent, to England, yet they pay no obedience to the Crown. Neither their Agent nor any in office have taken the oaths or subscribed the test. Having no company with me except two friends and a few soldiers I could not enforce obedience, nor did I think it for the King's service to carry on the contest to blood, though they threaten to draw mine for urging my master's right. They desire a suit at law with the King and say that if their charter be vacated by *quo warranto* they will submit. This I know, that if speedy course be not taken to make these people useful to the defence of Albany, that place will be lost. I have sent over the papers that passed between the people and myself. If I have made any false steps I beg that it may be imputed to the weakness of my judgment, for I have studiously endeavoured to serve the King, and in all places of my little trust used the utmost of my skill to make the people in love with the mildness of Their Majesties' government. I have just now a letter from a sure friend telling me that the mob have a design upon my life. I must not go out of the way, though I am very thinly attended. *Signed.* Ben. Fletcher. 2½ *pp.* *Endorsed,* R. 28 Dec. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 33.]

[Oct. 30]. **650.** Enclosures sent with the foregoing letter:—

650. I. Order of the General Court at Hartford, Connecticut, for raising a rate of a penny in the pound, to defray the expense of sending an Agent to England. *Certified copy.* 1 *p.*

650. II. Order of the same for a day of fasting and humiliation to implore the divine blessing on the Agent's mission. *Certified copy.* 1 *p.*

650. III. Governor Fletcher to Governor Treat. Milford Bay, 14 October, 1693. I am come to publish the King's commission to me to take command of the Militia of Connecticut, but have thought it right first to communicate the Royal pleasure to you. I send this gentleman, the Secretary for New York Province, to acquaint you with what may further be said on this occasion, and to ask your directions for so publishing the King's commands as to make them most effectual. *Certified copy.* ½ *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 26 Dec., 1693.

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650. IV. Governor Fletcher to Governor Treat. Newhaven, 17 October, 1693. I landed at this place somewhat late on Sabbath-day at night. My horses and other conveniences are in another sloop which is not yet come up. This has detained me here longer than I designed or desired, being informed that your General Court is now sitting. I am willing to communicate the Royal orders to you while you are together, conceiving that this will be best for the Royal service, so I desire that you will not adjourn till I come to Hartford, which will be as soon as my horses arrive. *Certified copy.* ½ *p.* *Endorsed as No.* III.

650. V. The General Court of Connecticut to Governor Fletcher. Hartford, 18 October, 1693. Your letter of 17th reached the Governor's hands this morning, who has acquainted us with its contents. In reply I am to inform you that the General Court has been together on Their Majesties' service and is about despatching the affairs under hand as it may. But we shall not break up until Friday next and shall be ready to wait on you and hear what you have to tell us that may be for Their Majesties' service and the public good of their subjects. *Signed.* John Allyn, Secretary. *Certified copy.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed as No.* III.

650. VI. Governor Fletcher to the General Court of Connecticut. Newhaven, 19 October, 1693. Yours of yesterday I have received; but the wind continuing northerly I can get no news of my horses, so cannot hope to get to Hartford to-morrow. I beg therefore that you will adjourn to this place, when a very short time will suffice for me to lay my business before you. *Copy.* ½ *p.* *Endorsed as No.* III.

650. VII. The General Court of Connecticut to Governor Fletcher. Hartford, 20 October, 1693. We cannot, under the present circumstances, adjourn to Newhaven, so though we have waited several days for you, we prefer to continue our General Court here by adjournment till Tuesday next. *Signed.* John Allyn, Secretary. *Certified copy.* ½ *p.* *Endorsed as No.* III.

650. VIII. Governor Fletcher to the General Court of Connecticut. 24 October, 1693. I have come with Their Majesties' commission to act as their lieutenant and commander-in-chief of the militia and of all forces by land and sea of Connecticut, which commission I now produce, and expect a ready compliance with, that I may proceed to the execution of that trust. I desire your reply without loss of time, as my duties call for my immediate repair to the frontier. *Certified copy.* ½ *p.* *Endorsed as No.* III.

650. IX. Nicholas Bayard and Matthew Clarkson to the General Court of Connecticut. Hartford, 25 October, 1693. We are come from the Governor to acquaint you that he has just received letters from Albany giving him an account of the weakness of the garrison and the growing strength of the enemy. Your delays are a great hindrance to the King's service here. The Governor has no instructions

to apply to you; he did not publish his commission until he did it in this Court, nor could he suppose, neither will it be believed in England, that an English Colony should deny the right of their Protestant King. The letters from Albany still show apprehension of an attack by the enemy, and if the post be lost by want of your compliance with the King's Commission, you may be sensible that the consequences will be dangerous to yourselves. The Jerseys are in the same circumstances as yourselves in respect of their charter, yet have willingly submitted to the King's pleasure in respect of their militia, which is commanded by Governor Fletcher. Yet the Governor of that Colony acts without the least interruption, calls Assemblies, makes laws, raises money and keeps Courts; only he commands the militia under His Excellency, who has not altered one single officer in that Colony. We are charged in conclusion to tell you that the fatal consequences of your action will be represented to you and to your posterity too late. You are the only people who will venture to dispute with the King as to the inherent right of the Crown, settled by several Acts of Parliament, to the control of the militia. 1 *p.* *Certified copy.* *Endorsed as No.* III.

650. X. The General Court of Connecticut to Governor Fletcher. Hartford, 25 October, 1693. We find in your commission no express superseding of the commission of the militia in our charter nor any order to us to surrender the same, and being sensible of the importance of the matter, and finding in it several main things which require particular explication and settlement (as we hope to manifest to Their Majesties) we conceive it to be our duty, for Their Majesties' service and for our own preservation in this time of war to continue the militia as formerly, until by our Agent now sent to England we receive further orders from Their Majesties; after which we shall be happy to give assistance according to our ability, though we have already spent £5,000 for defence of Albany since the war began, besides the loss of lives. Further we see reason to grant £600 in country pay out of our country rate towards the expense of the garrison of Albany in advance of what shall be our proportion, in obedience to the Royal letters of 3 March, 1693. *Signed.* John Allyn, Secretary. *Certified copy.* 1 *p.*

650. XI. Governor Fletcher to the General Court of Connecticut. 26 October, 1693. Your paper is no answer to my memorial, for I do not demand the militia from you, since you know as well as I do that you have no right to it. I gave in my memorial from tender regard to this colony and in expectation of your compliance with my commission and your assistance to me, who am a stranger in these parts, for the speedier execution of that commission. It is a lawful commission and is granted as well for your security and defence as for assertion of the Royal right. In Their Majesties' name therefore I require your obedience to this

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commission as you will answer the consequences; and I await your speedy reply. *Certified copy.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed as No.* III.

650. XII. Nicholas Bayard to the General Court of Connecticut. 26 October, 1693. I am further to tell you from the Governor that he is resolved to execute his commission and immediately to issue a proclamation shewing the methods that he has taken for the ease and satisfaction of the people in this Colony, leaving the militia in the hands wherein he found it. I am also to tender to Governor Treat a commission from His Excellency to command all the militia in the Colony; and to acquaint you that the Governor has neither power nor intention to invade your civil rights but would have all things run in the same channel with no alterations, only requiring your acknowledgement of the King's inherent right to the militia. The Governor will not set foot out of this Colony till he sees obedience paid to his commission by all loyal subjects, and will distinguish the rest *Certified copy.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed as No.* III.

650. XIII. Memorandum. Colonel Bayard returning from the General Court, reported their desire to have a copy of the Letters Patent, and that they promised a speedy reply. The Governor sent to them the Original Letters Patent, requiring them to be recorded, which the Secretary seemed willing to do after the Court should be broken up. 26 October, 1693. *Certified copy.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed as No.* III.

650. XIV. The General Court of Connecticut to Governor Fletcher. 26 October, 1693. We have only received yours of 26th. We have informed you of our opinions in ours of the 25th, which you may please to take as our answer; but we say further that we agree with you that the inherent right of the militia is in Their Majesties, that it is at their disposal, and that it has been settled on us, and enjoyed during the two last reigns as well as the present. Lately we received from them some directions for the improvement of the same, to which we shall attend, and therefore we beg that you will not interrupt us in our enjoyment thereof till we have Their Majesties' further order, which we trust will be no prejudice to their service and may be a good means to prevent further inconvenience. *Signed.* John Allyn, Secretary. *Certified copy.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed as No.* III.

650. XV. The same to the same. 27 October, 1693. We formerly offered you £600 towards the charge of maintaining the garrison of Albany. If you think men would be better, we shall raise about fifty men, with what speed we may, to continue at Albany till the spring. *Signed.* John Allyn, Secretary. *Certified copy.* ½ *p.* *Endorsed as No.* III.

650. XVI. Governor Fletcher to the General Court of Connecticut. 27 October, 1693. I have yours of to-day before me, and must tell you that I am commander-in-chief of all the

forces in this Colony, and that by my commission published in the General Court all others are superseded. When you think fit to acknowledge this commission, which has nowhere else been disputed, I will consult with you for the settling of the militia and the defence of Albany. Meanwhile I conceive myself obliged to pursue the execution thereof, till I find an open violation of the Royal right by force of arms. *Certified copy.* ½ *p.* *Endorsed as No.* III.

650. XVII. Proclamation of Governor Fletcher, 28 October, 1693, setting forth the tenor of his commission, his efforts to make it acceptable, and his offers to leave matters practically unaltered, declaring all existing commissions in the militia of Connecticut to be void, and calling upon all loyal subjects to yield obedience to his commission. *One large page.* *Certified copy.* *Endorsed as No.* III.

650. XVIII. Gershom Bulkeley to Governor Fletcher. Weathersfield, 30 October, 1693. I have this morning heard from a sure friend that he truly fears not only some outrage to myself but damage to you and others if I appear in Hartford to-day. They have threatened to come and pull my house down, and a little more irritation will certainly more than effect it. They also hear of a severe declaration to be published against them, which, if it be done, the effect of the people's rage upon it is unaccountable. Some mischief will certainly ensue it. They hear also of some Weathersfield friends appearing there in arms to guard you; and it is feared a bloody issue will be of it; and what may be done to prevent it is thought to be service to God and King and this Colony at this juncture. Your speedy advice and commands are desired by your Excellency's, etc. *Signed,* G. Bulkeley. ½ *p.* *Original. Holograph.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed as No.* III.

650. XIX. Abstract of Colonel Nicholas Bayard's journal of his journey to Connecticut with Governor Fletcher. *Oct.* 13. The Governor left New York arriving at New Haven on the 15th, and after some days' waiting for his horses, reached Hartford on the 23rd. He took his lodging at the ordinary, where he was first saluted by Mr. Allyn and Mr. Pipkin, and afterwards by Governor Treat and several others. He told them that he had come to take command of the militia, as he had already written to them, and for that purpose desired to meet the General Court. Governor Treat said that next morning at 10 o'clock they would be ready to hear him. *Oct.* 24. At 10 o'clock the Governor went to the General Court, said that he was come to publish his commission in obedience to the King's commands, and asked Governor Treat that it might be read. Governor Treat avoided the reading and said they were ready to hear what he had to say, whereupon the Governor ordered Mr. Clarkson to read it, and to avoid all misunderstandings, gave in a memorial (*No.* VIII.), which Mr. Treat promised to answer in writing, only

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desiring that the Governor would hear their charter read. His Excellency replied that he had no business to concern himself with their charter or with civil affairs, but only with the militia, and so took leave. Then one of the members cried out, "Let the charter be read that all the people may hear it"; and it was observed that when the Governor's commission was read, the sergeants kept the people out with their halberts, until several made their way by force, saying that they would hear it. *Oct.* 25. Mr. Clarkson and myself went with a message to the General Court, and some time afterwards Governor Treat, Mr. Allyn, Mr. Pipkin and Mr. Stanty had a conference with His Excellency, desiring that he would suspend the execution of his commission until they could hear again from Their Majesties through their Agent, now preparing to go to England. His Excellency declined with such prevailing arguments that they seemed to be convinced, and in particular Mr. Allyn. They asked whether, if they submitted to the commission, they would on invasion or other urgent occasions be obliged to send to New York for orders, to which the Governor answered No; for he would give Mr. Treat a commission granting him full powers in his absence. *Oct.* 26. Several letters (*Nos.* IX.-XIV.) passed between the Governor and the Court. *Oct.* 27. The Governor called on Mr. Yealls, one of the deputies of the General Court, and told him how dangerous the consequence of their obstinate refusal would be, and that they would repent it; to which Captain Yealls said he could not help it, for if they parted with the militia they might just as well part with the civil power, for the one was nothing without the other, which words the Governor told him were factious and seditious. Yealls also refused to accept a commission from the Governor as Captain of Wallingford (his former post) and was thereupon warned not to take upon him that office at his utmost peril. At noon came an offer of the General Court to supply 50 men or £600, country pay, (computed to be about £250 sterling), which the Governor answered. That evening about twenty men came to the Governor offering their obedience to the commission and desiring that the same might be noted. Several others crowded in, but the Governor called upon all who would not acknowledge his commission to leave his room, which they did except one who remained boasting that he held a commission under the charter and so forth. The Governor bade him begone, but as he continued his impertinency, the Governor took him by the arm and led him out; and as he dared the Governor to do the like inside his chamber His Excellency made towards him and threw him down the stairs. *Oct.* 28. This morning came intelligence that the Court was broke up and the members dispersed, also that many men had been in arms round the Governor's lodgings at night, some threatening to insult him, others to shoot him if he

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published his proclamation in the streets. The Governor therefore sent Clarkson and myself with the proclamation to the Chief Magistrate at Hartford, to require him to publish it, also to report the affronts put on him since he landed and to ask if the Court had prepared any answer to the Governor's last memorial. We went therefore to Mr. Allyn, who said that he thought the proclamation would not be published, but that he would deliver it to Mr. Treat, who was expected to return next day. He expressed sorrow for the affronts put on the Governor but said he could not help it, as the people were in a ferment; and he knew nothing of any answer from the General Court. Toward evening about twenty more people came to signify their obedience to the commission. *Oct.* 29 being Sunday, the Governor went and heard sermon in one church in the morning, and in the other in the afternoon. In the evening came a letter from Mr. Bulkeley that the people were in great ferment. *Oct.* 30. Another letter from Mr. Bulkeley to the same effect. The Governor gave orders to prepare to start to-morrow. *Signed.* N. Bayard. 3¼ *pp. Endorsed as No.* III.

650. XX. A list of the foregoing documents with the exception of *Nos.* I. *and* II. 1 *p. Endorsed as No.* III. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *Nos.* 38 I.-XX.]

651. A duplicate set of the enclosures abstracted in the preceding, with the exception of *Nos.* I.-III., XII.-XIV., XVII., XVIII. *and* XX. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *Nos.* 34 I.-XI.]

Oct. 30. **652.** Journal of House of Burgesses of Virginia. Address to the Governor in reply to his speech. We think that an Act fixing ports where alone goods can be imported or exported would be very burdensome, so we have thought best not to proceed with it. We are quite content with the suspension of the Act for the encouragement of manufactures. We think that the prohibition of exports of bulk-tobacco would be prejudicial to all parties. We are diligently engaged in revising the laws. We have taken measures for the defence of the country, and favour the erection of a house for the Governor. Thirty-six of the revised bills were read a third time and passed. The Revision Committee submitted a further batch of eighteen bills, which were read a first time, and some of them amended. Resolved that the Tanners' Act be omitted from the revised laws.

Oct. 31. Eighteen revised bills were read a second time and some of them amended. Six new bills were submitted by the Revision Committee, which were read a first time, and some of them amended. Order for arrest of Thomas Rooke for assaulting a burgess. Address to the Governor, asking him to throw open the land south of the Blackwater to settlement, and also the land on Pamunkey Neck. The affairs of the College were considered. A proposal to exempt all masters and pupils in the College from levies was rejected. A bill imposing a duty of 7½ per cent. on exported furs was ordered, for support of the College. A Committee appointed to examine the case of Thomas Rooke. Eight revised bills ordered for third reading.

Nov. 1. Twenty-six revised bills read a third time and passed.

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Nov. 2. Thomas Rooke having begged the pardon of the House on bended knees, was discharged from custody. The House attended the Governor by summons, and heard a speech from him. Message from the Governor that the land south of the Blackwater could not be thrown open to settlement until so much of it as had been granted to the College should be surveyed. Fifteen bills returned by the Council with amendments.

Nov. 3. The Council's amendments to these bills considered, and a conference with the Council desired. Message from the Governor with a copy of his speech and of letters from the Queen and the Governor of New York.

Nov. 4. Adjourned to 6th. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 1101-1117.]

Oct. 31. **653.** Minutes of General Assembly of Virginia. Thirty-five bills and an address received from the Burgesses.

Nov. 1. Address from the Burgesses as to throwing open land for settlement received. The Acts for Rangers and for encouraging the manufacture of linen, read a second time. Twenty-six revised bills received from the Burgesses; and fifteen others returned to them with amendments.

Nov. 2. The Governor's answer to the address concerning the land south of the Blackwater sent down to the Burgesses. Speech of the Governor to the Burgesses, reporting the Royal orders to assist New York and to agree with the other Colonies as to the proportion of assistance, and reporting further that he had sent a Commissioner to the proposed Congress at New York and £600 to Governor Fletcher.

Nov. 3. Order for a copy of the speech and letters to be delivered to the Burgesses. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 1013-1019.]

Oct. 31. **654.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Order for sundry payments. A letter from Ralph Lane to the Governor read, reproaching him for disobedience of the Royal orders in reference to his case. The Governor pointed out that he had enquired into Lane's case, and had executed the King's orders respecting him; and it was ordered that the Provost Marshal bring Lane before Council at next meeting to answer for the scurrilous language of his letter. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 433-437.]

Oct. 31. **655.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. John Waterman re-elected Speaker. Account of the debt due for the Leeward Islands expenditure brought up, amounting to £7,760. William Bridges and John Gardneir elected agents. Committee appointed to draw up a remonstrance of grievances against the Royal African Company. Adjourned to 14 November. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 356, 357.]

[Oct ?] **656.** Grievances of the inhabitants of Barbados against the government of Governor James Kendall. He assumed a power, never before pretended to, of judging the election of members for the Assembly. He published, without advice and consent of the Council, articles of war whereby he compelled every man (Councillors only excepted) to serve in some troop or company and not to

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leave it without the Captain's permission; imposed an oath of obedience to himself on all officers, militia and divers other matters, all under penalty of death. He directed writs for the election of several members of Assembly to one man, which Assembly voted him large sums. He suspended John Hallett from the Council and fined him heavily for refusing to cut down a wood on ground which he required for fortifications. He in June last issued writs for an Assembly wherein he required certificates from members under an Act which was presently disallowed, and yet got the Council to declare the Assemby so elected a legal Assembly. He enforced strictly an Act of Militia which, owing to mortality and depopulation of the Island, wrought very harshly, in order to terrify members of Assembly, and put in one who had turned papist in King James's time as officer of militia, turning out experienced and faithful officers. 5 *pp.* *Undated.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 29.]

Nov. 1. **657.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. The suit between Henry Stonham and John Adams heard, and the 600 acres of land in dispute divided, Stonham receiving 200 acres and Adams 400 acres.

Nov. 2. Letter from the Governor of New York, asking for assistance, read, and referred to the Burgesses. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV.*, *pp.* 835-836.]

Nov. 2. **658.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for disposal of certain muskets and carbines, according to the directions of Colonel Nicholas Lawes. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *p.* 262.]

Nov. 3. **659.** Extract from Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Message of the Council to the Assembly desiring them to proceed with the Act for raising money for defence of the Island. Answer of the Assembly that they were concerned with other business. Second message of the Council desiring the bill to be sent up presently. The messenger returned with the news that the house had broken up and had not proceeded with the bill. After a short adjournment, the Council again desired the bill to be sent up, and declined to receive any message until this was done; and the house finally sent up the bill with a protest against the uncommon action of the Council.

Nov. 4. Message from the Assembly that no ill was intended by the House; and after a conference the dispute was adjusted and the Governor in presence of the Assembly gave his assent to four bills. The Governor then told the Assembly that as they would not attend to his admonition to settle the bills for revenue and quit-rents and had sent insulting messages to the Council he would dissolve them. 5 *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 27 Feb., 1693-4. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 27.]

Nov. 4. **660.** Minutes of General Assembly of Virginia. The Conferrers reported the result of their Conference with the Burgesses.

Nov. 5. The Burgesses agreed to all the bills amended by the Council except one, on which the Council accepted a compromise.

Nov. 6. Message to the Burgesses as to the Ports Act and bulk-tobacco.

Nov. 7. Twenty five revised bills read a first time.

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Nov. 8. The bills for Rangers and manufacture of linen passed and sent to the Burgesses. Seven revised bills read a third time and sent to the Burgesses with amendments.

Nov. 9. Five acts were returned by the Burgesses as agreed to, and ten more were read a first time. Address of the Burgesses setting forth the inability of Virginia to help New York. Nine acts were read a second time.

Nov. 10. The nine acts were read a third time and returned to the Burgesses with amendments. Message of the Council as to appointment of a commission for the Congress. Two bills assented to.

Nov. 11. Address from the Burgesses as to the Ports Act and bulk-tobacco. Messages from the Governor and Council as to giving help to New York, and as to the Ports Act and bulk-tobacco. Three bills read a third time and returned to the Burgesses with amendments. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 1021-1036.]

Nov. 5. **661.** Minutes of Council and Assembly of Montserrat. Order for the Treasurer to take up all necessaries for the men encamped, for publications to be set up for the inhabitants on the first alarm to drive all their cattle to windward and to bring in what country provisions they have to the Treasurer, who will pay ready money for the same, also for a publication for the inhabitants of the Middle and Windward divisions to send all their horses, with negroes to attend them, to White River Camp, and those of the Northern Division to send their horses and saddles to Carr's Bay Camp. Ordered also that any trespass in driving cattle in case of invasion shall, if the enemy be repulsed, be made good by the country. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., p.* 323.]

Nov. 6.
Antigua. **662.** Governor Codrington to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Our apprehensions of a French attack were true. On the 29th October one of our privateer-sloops took two prizes going from Martinique to Guadeloupe and brought them in hither. By examination of the prisoners and several French letters we have certain intelligence that three ships of war have recently reached Martinique from France, one of fifty-two guns, one of forty-eight, and a third of twenty odd, with 150 recruits from the King's companies there; that immediately on their arrival the French resolved on an attempt on Montserrat, and that accordingly commissions were issued for 600 militia, who, with the assistance of three frigates, the King's Companies and three East Indiamen, should endeavour to surprise Montserrat this week. These prizes had commissions and were going to pick up men at Guadeloupe for this same expedition, the rendezvous being Marie Galante. I at once sent orders to Colonel Blakiston to put Montserrat into the best posture of defence and to guard against surprise, and ordered fifty men of the King's Companies here to embark for that Island at once. I hope that the vigilance of Colonel Blakiston and Major Nott may defeat the French designs, but in case the French should change their plan I have warned the Lieutenant-Governors of all the Islands to be on their guard and shall send to Governor Kendall to spare us the man-of-war there. That ship when joined with our frigate may be able to give the enemy some diversion, though it will be with extreme hazard, and I shall

endeavour to relieve Montserrat in person if it should be brought to any stress, of which they are to give me notice by signals. While the French are masters of the sea they will be continually attempting some of our Islands, which will oblige us to encamp and will harass and destroy our inhabitants; whereas, if the King could spare us a few frigates with active commanders, we should not only be free from apprehension but could continually alarm and harass our enemies. I beg therefore for speedy despatch of ships. *Signed.* Chr. Codrington. 2 *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 2 Jan. 1693-4. Read 8 Jan. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 23; *and* 44. *pp.* 133-135.]

Nov. 6. **663.** Duplicate of the foregoing. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 24; *and* 44. *pp.* 133-135.]

Nov. 6. **664.** Journal of House of Burgesses of Virginia. The book of claims was presented to the House. Report of the Conferrers as to the Conference with the Council received, and further conference ordered.

Nov. 7. Report on the Conference of yesterday. Resolved to agree to the Council's amendments. Message from the Council, with several arguments why the House should reconsider its decision as to the Ports Act and the prohibition of export of bulk-tobacco. After debate thereon, the House resolved that it adhered to its former resolutions on the question. The Governor's speech of the 2nd inst. read, and order given to draw up a reply.

Nov. 8. Address of the Burgesses to the Governor giving their opinion that the affairs of New York are in no such desperate condition as is represented, that Albany is no bulwark to Virginia, and that Virginia is so much burdened by the weight of her own defence that she can spare no help for New York. The bills for Rangers and for encouraging the manufacture of linen were received from the Council with amendments, which were accepted by the Burgesses.

Nov. 9. Bill for an impost on furs for support of the College read a first time. Seven revised bills were received from the Council and the amendments considered. Bill to fix the site of the College read first time.

Nov. 10. Message received from the Governor that he had appointed a commissioner to attend the Congress at New York. Ten bills returned by the Council with amendments, on which the House declined to proceed since the bill as to *subpœnas* was not sent with them, sending a message to that effect. The House attended the Governor, who assented to two bills. Address to the Governor saying that beyond the revision of the laws and two bills concerning the College they had nothing further on hand. The House attended the Governor, who expressed his regret that it would not consider the matters submitted to it by the King.

Nov. 11. Address to the Governor, setting forth that the House adhered to its first resolution as to the Act for Ports and bulk-tobacco. Another address to the Governor setting forth the House's opinion that the expenses of the commission to New York should be paid out of the Royal revenue. Messages from the Council that it was about to join the Subpœna bill to another bill, and that the House's

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reply to the Governor's speech urging the measures ordered by the King as to New York, was still awaited. The bills to fix the site of the College, and for an impost on furs were passed. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 1117-1134.]

Nov. 7. Newcastle. **665.** Lieutenant-Governor Usher to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Mr. Thomas Davis, Secretary of New Hampshire, is going to England to lay before you the condition of the province. *Signed.* John Usher. ½ *p. Endorsed,* Recd. 10 Jan., 1693-4. [*Board of Trade.* New Hampshire, 1. *No.* 30 ; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXVII., p.* 237.]

Nov. 7. Newcastle. **666.** Lieutenant-Governor Usher to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Captain Stileman, a justice of the peace and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas refused to obey my order for billeting twenty soldiers, who were impressed for work at the fort, and deported himself in so contemptuous a manner, that I took away his commission and appointed Captain Nathaniel Fryer to be judge in his stead. Since then the Assembly has sat, when I made them the enclosed speech, and after three days' waiting it was moved (the Representatives being then in Council) that they should despatch the business proposed to them. One Furbur, a Representative, asked me if I threatened them, adding in a contemptuous manner that I had already undone them by putting hardships upon them and making them sit in corners. When the Representatives withdrew every member of the Council pressed me to call him to account, and to make an example of him, or otherwise the Government would be run down. I left Furbur alone for that day, hoping that the Assembly would deal with him. Next day, having passed all the Acts, I acquainted them with Furbur's words, and said that I had thought they would have taken cognisance thereof, and that as they had not I had no further service for them and therefore prorogued them. The Council taking the affront as to the whole board ordered him to be taken into custody, when after some days he sent me a petition acknowledging his fault and asking for clemency. I released him accordingly, but deprived him of his commission as ensign and made him incapable of serving in any public station during our pleasure, for which clemency he gave me many thanks. I hope there is nothing illegal herein, but we want a judge out of England to advise us in such matters. The matter has caused much discourse and even an expectation of the people's rising, and I think it likely that it may be represented to you as a complaint against me. As nothing has been done for support of the Government and as a justice tells me he cannot execute his warrants from fear of the people, I am about to retire to Boston, where I shall remain for my own safety until the King will afford us 100 soldiers for our assistance or give us fresh orders. *Signed.* John Usher. 1½ *pp. Endorsed,* Recd. 21 Dec., 1693. *Annexed,*

666. I. Speech of Lieutenant-Governor Usher to the Assembly of New Hampshire. 16 October, 1693. Pointing out his work for the province, his economical administration of funds and his expenditure out of his own pocket, and asking for funds for the support of the Government. 1 *p.*

Endorsed, Recd. 21 Dec., 1693. [*Board of Trade.* New Hampshire, 1. *No.* 31, 31 I.; *and* (*without enclosure*) *Col Entry Bk.*, *Vol. LXVII.*, *pp.* 234-236.]

Nov. 7. **667**. Minutes of Council of New York. The Governor reported his visit to Connecticut and how he had tried to persuade the Government to obey the Royal orders, but that he had met with nothing but opposition and disrespect. Agreed that an order be sent to Governor Treat to furnish 100 men for Albany, provided that the proceedings in the said order be good and lawful. The Governor asking whether he should reside at Albany this winter, and it being represented that money would be wanting to pay the cost of the expedition, he offered to go without considering the expense if his presence were thought necessary. The Council thought that Albany was in no such imminent danger as to require the Governor's presence. Warrant for grant of land to Anthony Crepell. [*Col. Entry Bk.*, *Vol. LXXV.*, *pp.* 476, 477.]

[Nov. 9.] **668**. Memorial of the Commissioners for the Leeward Islands to the King. Praying that a squadron may be despatched to the Leeward Islands, as the inhabitants are much diminished by war and sickness, and the French have ships at Martinique, which may lead to the ruin of the Islands. *Signed.* Bastian Bayer, Jeff. Jeffreys, Joseph Martyn, Rd. Cary. ½ *p.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 9 Nov., 1693. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 25; *and* 44. *p.* 153.]

[Nov. 9.] **669**. Declaration of Jacob Woolster, master of the Teneriffe, merchantman. That he threw overboard some packets for the Admiralty and the Lords of Trade from America, on meeting some ships which he took to be French, but which turned out to be an English vessel with her prizes. ½ *p.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 9 November, 1693. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 35.]

Nov. 9. **670**. Minutes of Council of New York. Order, owing to alleged scarcity of provisions, that a Committee board a Dutch ship in the harbour, and see if she have more provisions on board than are permitted by her licence. [*Col. Entry Bk.*, *Vol. LXXV.*, *pp.* 477, 478.]

Nov. 10. **671**. Minutes of Council of Virginia. Colonel Hamilton's letter and Peter Heyman's petition for a subvention to the Post Office, referred to the Burgesses. The Council decided that the letter from the Governor of New York had been sufficiently recommended to the Burgesses. Order for all creditors on the estate of Edward Davies and his fellow-pirates to bring in their claims. The Council decided that the easiest method of providing for the Clergy would be found on revision of the laws. The embargo on shipping for Europe raised. [*Col. Entry Bk.*, *Vol. LXXXIV.*, *pp.* 835-838.]

Nov. 10. New York. **672**. Governor Fletcher to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I am returned from Connecticut. The documents that I have sent home will shew you what contempt is thrown on the Royal authority. It would be tedious and troublesome to repeat the personal slights

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I met with; but I confess that I found them upon their penitentials on my return, wishing to have their money restored by Winthrop, their Agent, and that the General Court had made a dutiful submission. Major Palmer, Mr. Gershom Bulkeley, the two Rosewells, and Mr. Trowbridge are gentlemen of the best education, sense and estates among them. They with many other well-affected people have suffered very much from the arbitrary illegal proceedings there. If Connecticut be annexed to New York, these are the fittest men for Councillors. I find from their charter that they have no other military power than to array their people upon urgent occasions, which does not extend to a fixed, standing militia. I am persuaded that their irregularities have been so great that they would not defend their charter against a *quo warranto*. I am told that the east end of Nassau Island have joined them to use the same person, Major Winthrop, to procure that they may be cut off from this province. They also are an independent people, and think anything may be done at Whitehall for money. While everyone pursues their sluggish ease, Albany is in imminent danger of being lost. I tried to get assistance from the neighbouring Colonies and to have quotas of men and money ascertained for each for the defence of the frontier. Commissioners met on this business at my summons in October; but Sir William Phips declined to send a Commissioner, and the rest would not proceed unless there were a full meeting of at least one from each colony. Sir E. Andros and Colonel Copley have discounted a former contribution sent by them for the sum now ordered by the King from the treasuries of Virginia and Maryland. Governor Hamilton of New Jersey has proved very zealous and forward to our assistance, and has prevailed with the Assembly to give us thirty men, with pay, from 1 May next during the war. Our hardships grow upon us. Canada by a late information has received 700 men and stores from France. Our Indians falter, and the enemy pass them and turn their sword upon our farmers, which is their great cunning and likely to be our ruin. There is no remedy left but a squadron of ships and land forces to take Canada next summer, and the building of a stone fort at Albany and finding us four companies of grenadiers at the King's charge. These small polite Colonies on this main are as much divided in interest and affection as Christian and Turk. Pray remember the artillery and stores that I wrote for. *Signed*. Ben Fletcher. 2½ *pp*. *Endorsed*, Recd. 28 March, '94. [*Board of Trade*. New York, 5. No. 36; *and* 48. *pp*. 93-96.]

Nov. 11. Newcastle. **673**. Lieutenant-Governor Usher to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Advising despatch of several affidavits, etc., relating to the case of the prize, Three Brothers. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXVII., p*. 238.]

Nov. 13. **674**. Journal of House of Burgesses of Virginia. Two Addresses to the Council, setting forth that the House still adheres to its resolutions as to the Ports Act and the question of bulk tobacco, and as to the inability of the Colony to help New York.

Nov. 14. Four bills received from the Council with amendments. Accounts and claims considered and £250 voted to James Blair for his

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services in connection with the College. Five bills amended by the Council were considered, and a conference desired.

Nov. 15. A further conference desired on the Subpœna bill, which being held, it was resolved to prepare a new bill.

Nov. 16. Further consideration of bills amended by the Council.

Nov. 17. Address to the Governor and Council asking them to concur in an Address of thanks to Their Majesties for the Charter granted to the College. Further consideration of bills amended by the Council.

Nov. 18. Bill for a public levy read thrice and passed. Message from the Council concurring in an Address of thanks to the King and Queen. Copy of the Address. The House attended the Council by summons. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 1134-1146.]

Nov. 14. **675.** Minutes of General Assembly of Virginia. Two bills as to the College read a first time, also fourteen revised bills. Two addresses were received from the Burgesses.

Nov. 15. Conferrers appointed on the Subpœna bill. Message to the Burgesses offering amendments on the book of claims. Two bills read a second time, and two a third time, and the two latter sent to the Burgesses with amendments.

Nov. 16. The two bills as to the College received back from the Burgesses with the amendments agreed to.

Nov. 17. Answer to the Burgesses to the amendments of the book of claims [*these pages are so faded as to be with difficulty legible*], and further messages exchanged thereupon.

Nov. 18. The Governor having assented to the bill to fix the site of the College and the bill for a public levy, dissolved the Assembly. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 1036-1050.]

Nov. 14. **676.** Minutes of Council and Assembly of Montserrat. The Assembly, on the motion of the Council, agreed to draw up an Act for the more speedy sending of negroes to work on the fortifications. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., p.* 323.]

Nov. 14. **677.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. Remonstrance of grievances against the African Company passed, viz., (1) that the incorporation of the Company has diminished the number of ships engaged in the negro-trade, and therefore (2) diminished also the King's customs in divers ways. Monopoly is always an evil, and the warm trade driven in Africa by foreign nations, despite the pretensions of the Company, threatens to drive the English out. Moreover it is a fact that the Colonies have not been so well or cheaply furnished with slaves as before the establishment of the Company; and the consequence is injury to the sugar industry, which will thus fall into the hands of the French. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 357-360.]

Nov. 14. **678.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Commissioners of Customs and the merchants attended on the business of convoys.

Draft grant to Sir John Hoskyns read and approved. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 222-224.]

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Nov. 16. **679**. Minutes of Council of New York. Agreed that the Assembly should be dissolved. In consequence of scandalous reports in the town that there were not ten men in a company in the troops at Albany, the Governor produced the latest returns showing 261 effective men in the four companies, 39 having deserted. Order for the release of Nathaniel Cole, junior, on his giving security to take his trial at next Supreme Court. The audit of Governor Sloughter's accounts sent to Mrs. Sloughter to see if she objects thereto. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 478, 479.]

Nov. 17.
Bermuda. **680**. Governor Goddard to Sir John Trenchard. My voyage lasted twelve weeks and four days, so that I did not arrive till the 10th of August. I found the place in general confusion owing to the action of Governor Richier. The people had not only been oppressed, but were in daily fear of their lives, the late Governor intending to govern by martial law. To redress these grievances I called a General Assembly of which a Committee of Grievances exhibited several articles against Mr. Richier, a copy of which I have sent home. By next opportunity, six weeks or two months hence, I will send the Acts of Assembly, the articles against Mr. Richier and the sworn evidence against him. I can give you no account of the Islands yet. I must, however, call your attention to the following matter. One Fifield, a wicked profligate fellow, had by means of one of your clerks obtained a patent for the places of Sheriff and Secretary. Shortly before my coming he was killed by one Mr. Thomas Walker, who will shortly be tried for the same. The two places vacated I gave gratis to two gentlemen who came over with me, the sheriff's place to Mr. Stephen Crow, who served in the 3rd troop of Horse Guards in Ireland and Flanders, and the secretary's place to Mr. Nicholas Trott, junior. Fifield had, by favour of Mr. Richier, cut down and destroyed the King's timber to the value of £2,000, and the King's lands have been so generally wasted by the late Governor and Sheriff that there is hardly a good tree left in them. Fifield had put his brother John Fifield, into the Secretary's place as his deputy, so idle and drunken a fellow that everyone was forced to go to the public drinking houses to transact their business, and the Island records are so confused that no one can understand them. In some cases not only of *meum* and *tuum* but even of life and death persons have been condemned to die, and there is no record of process or judgment against them. I could easily send you bundles of affidavits to prove what I say, but I will only ask you to confirm these two gentlemen in their places. *Signed.* Jo. Goddard. 1½ *pp. Endorsed,* R. Feb. 21, 1693. [*America and West Indies.* 477. *No.* 50.]

Nov. 17.
Bermuda. **681**. Governor Goddard to the Earl of Nottingham. *To the same effect as the preceding with the following postscript.* One Mr. Hordesnell, who sails in the same ship as this packet, tells me that he is very intimate with your Lordship. He came here two months before me and assured Mr. Richier that I was then actually in Flanders with the King and could not come here this summer, and that before next summer there would be such changes in England that I should not come at all, so that Mr. Richier might consider

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himself safe for twelve months more. This gentleman has been Mr. Richier's only council and comes, I believe, to defend his administration. 2½ *pp.* *Endorsed,* R. Feb. 22, 1693. [*America and West Indies.* 477. *No.* 51.]

Nov. 17. Bermuda. **682.** Governor Goddard to Lords of Trade and Plantations. To the same effect as preceding letters. 2 *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 20 Feb. 1693-4. Read 5 March. [*Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 2. *No.* 13; *and* 28, *pp.* 95-97.]

Nov. 17. **683.** Abstract of the preceding letter. 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 2. *No.* 14.]

Nov. 18. **684.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Order for public notice to be given of the grant of land by the King to the College, in the Courts of the Counties wherein the said land lies. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 838-839.]

Nov. 18. **685.** Address of the Council and Burgesses of Virginia to the King and Queen. Thanking them for granting a Charter for the College of Virginia, which they will not be slow to encourage. *Signed.* R. Wormeley; Tho. Milner, Speaker. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 638. *No.* 15.]

Nov. 20. **686.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The question of convoys again considered.

Petition of Richard Levy, master mariner, read; agreed to recommend that his ship be cleared for the Plantations, as he requests.

The King to be reminded as to the despatch of Governor Russell's Commission. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 225-227.]

Nov. 20. **687.** Minutes of Council and Assembly of Montserrat. Orders for the billetting of the three companies of the English regiment, and for a gratuity to be paid to Captain Glover and his men for discovering the enemy's late design of invasion. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., p.* 324.]

Nov. 21. **688.** Extract from the minutes of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts. A messenger came to summon the house to the Governor, who thereupon declared the Speaker to be dismissed, as he had been the occasion of sundry disorders committed in the house, and desired the house to choose another Speaker. A deputation waited on the Governor to know by what right he did this.

Nov. 22. Resolution of the House of Assembly approving of fourteen items of accounts, excepting the grant of £500 to the Governor.

Protest of several members of the House of Representatives against a vote compelling all representatives chosen for towns to be residents in those towns. 4 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 86.]

Nov. 22. Custom House. **689.** Commissioners of Customs to Lords of the Treasury. We have received an account from Mr. Jahleel Brenton, Collector in New England, of an assault by Sir William Phips on him and of other obstruction offered to him on his seizure of a ship for illegal trading. From affidavits received, it seems that this is not the only occasion

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on which he has been hindered and discouraged by Sir William Phips. We beg that the affair may be laid before Council, for redress. *Signed.* Jo. Werden, Robert Southwell, Robt. Clayton, J. Warde. 1¼ *pp.* *Endorsed,* Read in Council. 23 Nov. *Annexed,*

689. I. Petition of Jahleel Brenton to Lords of the Treasury. In October I seized a ship in Massachusetts for illegal training and prosecuted her. The trial was deferred at the instance of Samuel Shrimpton, merchant, and meanwhile the Court illegally turned me out of the ship and gave her to Samuel Shrimpton together with her cargo, who sent her at once to sea. I still prosecuted my information and obtained a verdict against the ship; but at Shrimpton's instance an appeal was allowed, and the judgment was reversed by the Court of Assistants, who refused me an appeal to the King in Council. The ship returned after some time from Spain with a cargo, and I again seized and prosecuted her. The jury found for me, but the judge refused to accept any verdict except for the defendant. I then entered a review of the cause which would have assured the condemnation of the cargo, whereupon Samuel Shrimpton broke open the King's storehouse and took the cargo away. The Governor and Council have lately issued an order forbidding me to enter and clear vessels, saying that this duty lies only in the Naval Officer, which is a great encouragement to illicit trading. Sir William Phips himself is carrying on private and illicit trade, but finding this order insufficient to conceal it he has prevailed with the Assembly to pass an Act exempting all ships trading from Colony to Colony from entering or clearing, in the teeth of the Acts of Navigation. Sir William and his Naval Officer have kept all cocquets and certificates from me and have frequently permitted ships to unload without producing them. I lately seized a sloop called the Good Luck for illicit trading, whereupon Sir William Phips came with about fifty persons and laid violent hands on me, dragging me about the wharf, striking me with his cane and his fists, and threatening to break all my bones and commit me to prison if I did not give up the ship and goods, which I was forced to do. I beg that I may prosecute these cases before the King in Council and collect evidence for that purpose. *Large sheet.*

689. II. Copies of three affidavits, showing that Sir William Phips denied the authority of Jahleel Brenton as King's Collector, and encouraged masters of ships to ignore it. 3½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *Nos.* 87, 87 I., II.; *and* (*without enclosures*) 35. *pp.* 67-69.]

Nov. 23. Whitehall. **690.** Order of the King in Council. Approving the draft of a grant of the Islands of Ascension, Martin Var, and Trinidad in the West Indies to Sir John Hoskyns, and directing it to be prepared for signature. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 324.]

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691. A collection of documents relating to the grant of Islands to Sir John Hoskyns.

691. i. Order of the Privy Council, 18 June, 1691, referring a petition of Sir J. Hoskyns for grant of the said Islands, for consideration and report.

691. ii. Heads of a grant of the Islands. 2¼ *pp.*

691. iii. Draft of a grant of the Islands. *Endorsed,* Recd. July 29, 1691. 2 *pp.*

691. iv. Abstract of the grant of the Islands. 1½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *Nos.* 63 i.-iv.; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 314-316.]

Nov. 23.
Whitehall.

692. Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition of planters and merchants of Barbados to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Wm. Bridgeman. ½ *p. Annexed,*

692. i. Petition of planters and merchants of Barbados to the King. Praying for disallowance of an Act lately passed in Barbados limiting freight of muscovado sugar to seven shillings *per* hundredweight, and of other goods in proportion; since petitioners being unable to get ships to sail at those rates have been forced to contract at higher rates. *Twenty-three signatures. Copy.* 1 *p. The whole endorsed,* Read 6 Dec. '93. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *Nos.* 30, 31 i.; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 432, 433.]

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693. Copy of an Act of Barbados, for regulating the exorbitant rates demanded by masters of ships. Passed:—22 Dec. 1690. 1½ *pp. Endorsed,* with a précis. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 31.]

Nov. 23.
Whitehall.

694. Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition of John Usher to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed,* Wm. Bridgeman. ½ *p. Annexed,*

694. i. Petition of John Usher to the King. On the alteration of the Government of Massachusetts I submitted my accounts to the Treasury, and being in disburse was referred to the Governor and Council of Massachusetts. I laid my accounts before them, and a Committee reported £851 2*s.* 10*d.* to be due to me; but I can obtain no order from the Governor for payment of the money. I beg therefore for the King's order for it to be paid to me. *Copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed,* Recd. 1 Dec. 1693. Read 21 March, 1693-4. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *Nos.* 88, 88 i.; *and* 35. *pp.* 107, 108.]

Nov. 23.
Whitehall.

695. Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition of Thomas Newton to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Wm. Bridgeman. ½ *p. Annexed,*

695. i. Petition of Thomas Newton to the Queen. For appointment to the office of Attorney General in New England. *Copy.* ½ *p. The whole endorsed,* Recd. 7 Dec. '93. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 89, 89 i.]

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Nov. 23. **696.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the memorial from the Commissioners for the Leeward Islands to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Wm. Bridgeman. ½ *p.* *Annexed,*

696. I. Memorial of the Commissioners for the Leeward Islands. Begging for the reinforcement of the ships of war in the Islands as the French are reinforcing their squadron at Martinique, and for the despatch of recruits to strengthen the regiment and company of foot stationed in the Leeward Islands. *Signed.* Bastian Bayer, Jeff. Jeffreys, Joseph Martyn, Rd. Cary. *Copy.* 1 *p.* *The whole endorsed,* Recd. 6 Dec. '93. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *Nos.* 26, 26 I.; *and* 44. *pp.* 154, 155.]

Nov. 25. **697.** Minutes of Council and Assembly of Montserrat. Order for two great guns to be sent to Carr's Bay, and for all the negroes in Middle and Windward Divisions to begin work on the fortifications on the 4th and complete it on the 14 December. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., p.* 324.]

Nov. 27. **698.** Minutes of Council of New York. The Governor reported news from Albany that some of the Mohawks are cut off by the French, that the Jersey men have run away, that Governor Hamilton, for all his unwearied endeavours, cannot get men to fill their places, and that he had ordered twenty or thirty men to be sent up from New York. The Council approved. Orders for sundry payments. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 479-480.]

Nov. 29. **699.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Further consideration of the convoys of the outward trade. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 228-230.]

Nov. 29. **700.** Minutes of Council of Nevis. Letter from Governor Codrington of 7 October. Joyful news has arrived of an entire victory over Marshal Luxemburg, in which the French had 30,000 slain, and their cannon and baggage taken. God send confirmation thereof. I must forbid you to admit Colonel Charles Pym to sit in Council, as he left the Government without my leave in time of danger. I have reported this to the Lords of Trade and Plantations. You may swear Mr. John Smargin in his stead. I have ordered the great guns lying in the sand at Nevis to be brought to Antigua, where they are much wanted. Pray give your assistance herein. I shall visit all the Islands shortly and look at their arrangements for defence, but I am assured by some of our prisoners returned from Martinique that the French are so sickly that they can give us little cause for alarm. At the return of the frigate I shall send her up to Barbados to refit. (*Letter ends.*) Colonel Charles Pym was accordingly dismissed the Council, but first entered his protest, denying the Governor's charge against him. The Council and Assembly agreed as to the Committee to regulate the trenches. The Assembly proposing an Act to make the Secretary give security for due performance of his office, the Council agreed, provided that the Assembly could produce a precedent for the same. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., pp.* 281-283.]

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Nov. 29. **701**. Instructions of the Proprietors to Thomas Smith, Governor of Carolina. These are identical with those to Governor Ludwell of 8 November, 1691 (*see preceding volume of this Calendar*), except that laws affecting courts of justice, juries or elections are not to be executed until ratified by the Proprietors. *Signed.* Craven, Ashley, P. Colleton, Tho. Amy. [*Board of Trade.* Carolina, 4. *pp.* 3-7.]

Nov. 29. **702**. Commission of Thomas Smith to be Governor of Carolina. *Signed.* Craven. [*Board of Trade.* Carolina, 4. *p.* 8.]

Nov. 29. **703**. Warrant of Lords Proprietors of Carolina. Empowering Governor Thomas Smith to appoint a chief judge and four justices in any county, and to remove them at will. *Signed.* Craven, Ashley, P. Colleton, Tho. Amy. [*Board of Trade.* Carolina, 4. *p.* 9.]

Nov. 29. **704**. Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Governor Smith and Council. We find from your letters that the Government is in your hands, which is as we would have it. We have not received the eight Acts passed by the Assembly. As to the Act of Indemnity, we hope that our pardon, sent by last ship, will settle that matter. We see that some of the troublers of the peace have left Carolina, and you say that if three more were gone, all would be quiet. There are laws to punish those who disturb the peace by false reports and seditious speeches, which might be enforced. Governor Ludwell had no right to propose to the Assembly a form of deed for grant of land. The land is ours, and we shall grant it on our own terms. Be careful as to your proceedings concerning the Englishman murdered by Indians. Indians are apt to throw the blame for such outrages on another tribe, and to take vengeance for bloodshed. So be sure that the right tribe is taken to task, and that the culprit be punished by his own people. You will explain why the pirates from the Red Sea, who were obliged to leave their ship and to land in Carolina, were not prosecuted. *Signed.* Craven, Ashley, P. Colleton, Tho. Amy. [*Board of Trade.* Carolina, 4. *p.* 10.]

Nov. 29. **705**. Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Governor Thomas Smith. We sent for your commission and instructions, and hope you have obeyed our last orders to Governor Ludwell. We believe that the Goose Creek men have promoted disorder in order to avoid paying rent, which will come to an end when they see that we are determined to enforce payment. We hear that the persons indicted for murder of Indians were acquitted, the jury throwing out the bill. Peace cannot be expected if Indians are murdered, and no satisfaction given. You will enquire into this matter, and if you find plain proof against the offenders you will take care for their condign punishment. You will do your best to seize any pirates and their plunder, try them and make examples of them. *Signed as the preceding.* [*Board of Trade.* Carolina, 4. *p.* 11.]

Nov. 29. **706**. The same to the same. Forwarding copy of the letter to Paul Grimball of 12 April (*see No.* 271). [*Board of Trade.* Carolina, 4. *p.* 12.]

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707. Order of the King in Council. Referring the memorial of Stephen Duport to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Wm. Bridgeman. ½ *p.* *Annexed,*

707 I. Petition of Stephen Duport to the King and Queen. My estate having been plundered by your Majesties' forces at the retaking of St. Christophers, I asked for an order directing Governor Codrington to procure for me restitution of the same. This order was granted on 26 January last, but I am informed not only that Governor Codrington has slighted it, but that he directed my overseer to keep all the negroes, etc., on the plantation, and then had them sent to Barbados, giving my overseer a negro-woman for his pains. I beg for an order directing Governor Codrington to restore to me these my possessions. *Copy.* 1¼ *pp.* *The whole endorsed,* Recd. 2 Dec. 1693. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 27; *and* 44. *pp.* 172-175.]

Nov. 30.
Whitehall.

708. Order of the King in Council. Referring the presentment of the Commissioners of Customs of 22 November, on the petition of Jahleel Brenton, to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Wm. Bridgeman. ½ *p.* *Endorsed,* Read 6 Dec. '93. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 90; *and* 35. *pp.* 66, 67.]

Nov. 30.
Whitehall.

709. Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition of several persons interested in Barbados to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Wm. Bridgeman. ½ *p.* *Annexed,*

709. I. Petition of several persons interested in Barbados to the King. Setting forth the dangerous condition of the Island from want of men; the late mortality, the expedition to Martinique and the burden of taxation having done much to dispeople it; and praying that a regiment may be quartered there during the war and frigates kept there constantly to secure the provision ships. *Copy.* 1 *p.* *The whole endorsed,* Read 6 Dec. 1693. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *Nos.* 32, 32I.; *and* 44. *pp.* 44-46.]

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710. Additional instructions for Governor Thomas Smith of Carolina. If it is impossible to get delegates from Albemarle County for the General Assembly, then Berkeley and Colleton Counties shall choose seven delegates and Colleton County six for South Carolina until more country is planted. You may appoint a Deputy-Governor of North Carolina. *Signed.* Craven, Ashley, P. Colleton, Tho. Amy. [*Board of Trade.* Carolina, 4. *p.* 8.]

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711. Minutes of Council of New York. The Governor issued writs for a new Assembly, to meet on the 1st of March. Order for the accounts of the revenue to be prepared for the Assembly, and for the progress of the new battery to be examined. Order for the privateer-captain, John Reaux, to be released from irons and lodged in New York gaol. Order for the small arms in the armoury to be fitted forthwith for service. Orders for sundry payments. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 480, 481.]

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Nov. **712.** Accounts of receipts and disbursements of William Cole, Virginia, from October, 1692, to November, 1693. 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 37.]

[Nov.] Virginia. **713.** Ralph Wormeley to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Forwarding duplicate copies of the Minutes of Council and Assembly. *Signed.* R. Wormeley. ½ *p.* *Undated.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 28 March '94. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 38.]

Dec. 2. **714.** Deposition of Symon Tristane. In confirmation of the statements made in Stephen Duport's petition (*see No.* 707 I.). 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 28.]

Dec. 2. **715.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for Mrs. Sloughter to account for the sums received by her husband for pay of the two independent companies. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 481.]

Dec. 5. Whitehall. **716.** Warrant for the appointment of Edward Cranfield to be Naval Officer of Barbados. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *pp.* 84, 85.]

Dec. 6. **717.** Extract from Minutes of House of Representatives of Massachusetts for 21 and 22 November, 1693 (*see No.* 688), and additional Minutes of 6 December. Resolutions upholding the right of the Representatives to ascertain to what use money is to be devoted before they vote it. *The whole,* 1½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 91.]

Dec. 6. **718.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Petitions of the merchants of Barbados and the Agents for the Leeward Islands, for men and ships for their protection, read and referred to the Admiralty, in the matter of ships. Decision as to the men taken. The memorial of the Agents of Barbados against the Act for freight read. Agreed to move that the question be referred to the Treasury.

Report of the Admiralty as to the protection of Piscataqua read.

Petition of Jahleel Brenton and presentment of Commissioners of Customs against Sir William Phips read and decision thereon taken. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 231-235.]

Dec. 6. **719.** Minutes of Lords of Trade and Plantations. On reading the presentment of the Commissioners of Customs of 22 November, with its enclosures (*see No.* 689), it was agreed to recommend the appointment of Commissioners to take evidence as to the statements of Jahleel Brenton, and that the parties concerned in his complaints return their answer thereto in writing. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 35. *pp.* 69-72.]

Dec. 6. **720.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Requesting that the Commissioners of Customs may hear the objections of the merchants of Barbados to the Act for limiting freight. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., p.* 434.]

Dec. 6. **721.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. On the petition of persons interested in Barbados (*see No.* 709), agreed to recommend that a regiment of foot be stationed at Barbados during

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the war; and that the request as to ships be referred to the Lords of the Admiralty. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *pp.* 47, 48.]

Dec. 7. **722.** Minutes of Council of New York. Orders for sundry payments. Mrs. Sloughter produced her husband's accounts for money received by him, and a Committee was appointed to report on the same. The Mayor of New York directed to hasten the work in the new battery. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 481-482.]

Dec. 7. **723.** The Attorney General to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I have perused the Address and Charter of Rhode Island. The Charter puts the nomination of officers of the militia in the hands of the Governor and majority of the Assistants. When the writ of *Quo Warranto* was issued in 1686 no final proceedings were taken, but it was mentioned that the Colony would not contend with the King, and Sir Edmund Andros was made Governor by King James until at the revolution the Corporation reassumed its rights. By Sir William Phips's Commission he is Commander-in-Chief of the militia and all forces in Rhode Island. How far this Commission may influence the Charter I submit to you; but I see no reason in law for not complying with the petition. *Signed.* Edw. Ward. 2 *pp. Endorsed,* Recd. 11 Dec., '93. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 93; *and* 35. *pp.* 126-131.]

Dec. 7. Whitehall. **724.** Order of the King in Council. Referring it to the Treasury to report how a regiment quartered in Barbados can be paid out of the revenue there, or what part of the revenue may be applied to that object, after the expenses of Government are provided for. *Signed.* Wm. Bridgeman. ¼ *p. Endorsed,* Read 5 March, '93-4. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 33; *and* 44. *pp.* 48, 49.]

Dec. 7. Whitehall. **725.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the consideration of the question of sending ships of war to Barbados and the Leeward Islands to the Commissioners of the Admiralty for report. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *pp.* 49, 50.]

Dec. 7. Whitehall. **726.** Order of the King in Council. Referring petition of Edward Bushell to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Wm. Bridgeman. ½ *p. Annexed,*

726. I. Petition of Edward Bushell, on behalf of Ralph Lane, to the King. That the Royal order of 15 December, 1692, be enforced, so that copies of all evidence in Ralph Lane's appeal case may be sent from Barbados and the appellant himself set at liberty to come to England and prosecute his appeal. *Copy.* 1 *p. The whole endorsed,* Recd. 13 Dec. Read 27 Dec. 1693. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *Nos.* 34, 34 I.; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 386-388.]

Dec. 7. Whitehall. **727.** Order of the King in Council. Referring a petition from merchants and planters of Barbados to Lords of the Treasury for report. *Signed.* Wm. Bridgeman. *Inscribed,* Minute of the

Commissioners of the Treasury, referring the petition to the Commissioners of Customs. 3 Jan. 1693-4. *Signed.* Godolphin, Ste. Fox, Edw. Seymour. 1 *p.* *Annexed,*

727. I. Petition of merchants and planters against the Act for limiting freight. *Original, already abstracted in No.* 692 I. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *Nos.* 35, 35 I.; *and* 44. *pp.* 66-68.]

Dec. 7. Whitehall. **728.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition of Captain Richard Short, R.N., to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Wm. Bridgeman. ½ *p.* *Annexed,*

728. I. Petition of Captain Richard Short to the King. Setting forth how Sir William Phips took from him a French prize which he had captured, and sold her without judgment neither for the King's use nor for the officers and ship's company; and summing up Sir William Phips's harsh treatment of him, which compelled him ultimately to come to New York and take passage home in Sir Francis Wheler's fleet. Prays for the share of the prize, and for reparation for his ill-treatment. *Copy.* 1¼ *pp.* *The whole endorsed,* Recd. 11 Dec. '93. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *Nos.* 92, 92 I.; *and* 35. *pp.* 75-78.]

Dec. 8. Whitehall. **729.** Order of the King in Council. That the stores of war desired by Governor Fletcher be sent to New York, the brass guns excepted. *Signed.* Wm. Bridgeman. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *p.* 74.]

Dec. 10. New York. **730.** Governor Fletcher to the Earl of Nottingham. Sir William Phips never entered upon the militia of Connecticut, and those people having received a letter from Their Majesties to assist New York with men or money for the defence of the frontier were buoyed up to an absolute refusal of compliance with my Commission. At my parting many of them seemed very penitent, but if Mr. Winthrop, their agent, find countenance at the Court, and their Commonwealth Charter be confirmed, it will be of very ill consequence by the example that it will give to others. Nothing is so great a weakening to Their Majesties' service and interest in this part of their Empire as those Governments which act by separate interest from the Crown, make their own laws and exercise sovereign powers without appeal. These people in Connecticut are in a great fright. The noise of a *Quo Warranto* or a sharp letter from Their Majesties will reduce them. The wisest and richest of them desire to be under the King's immediate government. *Signed.* Ben Fletcher. *Holograph.* 2 *pp.* *Endorsed,* R. March 29, 1694. [*America and West Indies.* 579. *No.* 38.]

Dec. 11. **731.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Further consideration of the convoys for the outward trade.

The same on the 20th December. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 235-239.]

Dec. 11. **732.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Ralph Lane was brought up, when the Governor admonished him as a turbulent

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person, and pointed out that he could not order his release, since he was in prison for debt. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 437-439.]

Dec. 11. **733.** Minutes of Council of New York. The Governor reported that Count Frontenac had made fresh overtures. The Council advised that Major Peter Schuyler be sent to the Five Nations to persuade them to hold their consultation as to their answer at Albany, but did not consider it necessary for the Governor to go thither. Committee appointed to draw up Peter Schuyler's instructions. Order for a special Commission for trying certain grenadiers of the garrison for felony. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 482, 483.]

Dec. 13. **734.** Lords of the Treasury to the King. On the report of the Attorney General as to Sir Matthew Dudley's Company, we think that, in deference to the request of the New England Agents, the charter should be referred first to the New England Governments, before it be passed. *Signed.* Godolphin, Ste. Fox, Cha. Montague. ½ *p. Endorsed,* Read 18 January, 1693. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 94; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., p.* 40.]

Dec. 14. **735.** Draught of a grant of the Islands of Ascension, Trinidad, etc., to Sir John Hoskyns, as approved by the Attorney General and Lords of Trade. *Note.* The Great Seal bears date 14 December, 1693. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 316-323.]

Dec. 14. **736.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. William Broadrick received permission to go to England, and was desired to represent the state of the Island to the King. Order for purchase of provisions for the King's ships. Orders for payments. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 262, 263.]

Dec. 14. **737.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for the Aldermen and Common Council to attend to-morrow, on the business of the new battery. The Committee presented their report on Mrs. Sloughter's accounts. Orders for sundry payments.

Dec. 15. The Mayor and Common Council attended and reported that owing to snow and other reasons, they could not raise a quorum. The business was adjourned to the 18th. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 483, 484.]

Dec. 16. **738.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Warrant for appointing Henry Low to the Council read, and himself sworn in. Orders for payments. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 263, 264.]

Dec. 18. **739.** Minutes of Council of New York. The Common Council and Aldermen attending, the Governor made them a speech, shewing that it was not true that his instructions bade him draw bills in England for the expense of the new battery. The Council objected that they doubted if they had any power whatever to raise money on the inhabitants of the city, and that they were required to do the work as a county charge, which it was not. The Governor referred them to the legal Members of Council for their answer, which was given by Mr. Pinhorne, who asked if the Corporation had not to common knowledge raised many large sums already on the inhabitants. The Corporation answered that though not satisfied of its powers, it could supply the money of its own free

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will. The Governor rejoined, that for the future they must take care, in that case, to levy no more money on the people of the city; and then rebuked them severely for alleging such foolish things, since they had frequently levied money before for repair of the fortifications. Now, their bad example had discouraged the County people from working at the stockades. The Council persisting in their opinion, the Governor disclaimed all responsibility for the consequences. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 484-490.]

Dec. 19. **740.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order as to sharing of prizes and plunder. Martial law to cease on 1st January. Order for sundry payments. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *p.* 265.]

Dec. 19. **741.** Minutes of Council and Assembly of Montserrat. Order for all persons on whom the three companies of the English Regiment are quartered to weigh out to their provisions for a fortnight, they being ordered to encamp at White River and German's Bay on the 24th inst. The impost on liquors farmed for a year by Edward Parson for 18,000 lbs. of sugar, also the licenses to sell liquor for 20,000 lbs. A negro convicted of having beaten his overseer almost to death, was condemned to be hanged in chains and to be given no sustenance till he should die. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., p.* 325.]

Dec. 21. **742.** Report of the Attorney General on the petition of John Kirton (*see No.* 400). Gives a history of the case as it stands between Kirton and Brookhaven, and reports that he sees no objection to confirmation of the Act, excepting the omission of a clause to save the Royal rights and to give the co-heirs time to make out their title. *Signed.* Edw. Ward. 2 *pp.* *Endorsed,* Read 2 Feb. 1693-4. *Annexed,*

742. i. Petition of Sarah Brookhaven and the co-heirs of Brookhaven to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Praying for time to collect evidence of title before the Act be confirmed. *At the foot,* Draft of the clause proposed by the Attorney General to be added to the Act. *The whole,* 1 *p.*

742. ii. Certificate of Robert Thomson and three others that John Brookhaven was incapable of transacting business for over thirty years before his death. Dated 29 Nov. 1693. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *Nos.* 36, 36 i., ii.; *and* (*without enclosures*) *Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 439-443.]

Dec. 23. **743.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for purchase of a ship for a fire-ship. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *p.* 266.]

Dec. 26. **744.** Minutes of Council of Nevis. The Assembly agreed to leave to the Lieutenant-Governor the arrangements for compelling widows of considerable estates to contribute horses and accoutrements for the troops. The Assembly proposed to diminish expense by removing the overseer in charge of the negroes at work on Mount Mary, their number being small. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., p.* 283.]

Dec. 27. **745.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Colonel Nicholson to be recommended to succeed Governor Copley in Maryland.

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Colonel Russell attending, his instructions were considered, and the question of his accepting a present from the Assembly was decided.

Governor Fletcher's letter of 9 October read.

Reports of the Admiralty on the proposal to incorporate certain persons to trade to Pennsylvania and to New Jersey read. A proposal to insert a clause empowering the King to revoke the charter by Order in Council, if the Company do not within five years provide naval stores annually, was accepted by the Pennsylvania and rejected by the New Jersey Company.

Petition on behalf of Ralph Lane read; it was agreed to insert a clause in Governor Russell's instructions as to the same. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 240-246.]

Dec. 27. **746.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That a clause be inserted in Governor Russell's instructions directing him to examine as to the truth of the petition of Edward Bushell, on behalf of Ralph Lane, and to report thereon (*see No.* 726). [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., p.* 388.]

Dec. 27. **747.** Minutes of Lords of Trade and Plantations. To recommend that, in consideration of the expense of his preparations for a voyage to Barbados, Governor Francis Russell be allowed to accept the first present offered to him by the Assembly after his arrival; that 200 tons of shipping be allowed to him for his passage; and that Colonel Kendall be appointed one of the Council of Barbados after Mr. Russell's arrival there. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., p.* 384.]

Dec. 27. **748.** Memorial of Governor Francis Russell. For allowance of 200 tons of shipping to transport him to Barbados. ½ *p. Endorsed,* 27 Dec. '93. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 37; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., p.* 385.]

Dec. 28. Whitehall. **749.** Orders of the King in Council. Referring Governor Russell's request for 200 tons of shipping to the Commissioners of the Admiralty; and appointing Colonel Kendall senior member of the Council of Barbados. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., p.* 385.]

Dec. 28. Whitehall. **750.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition of Charles Mein to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Wm. Bridgeman. ½ *p. Annexed,*

750. I. Petition of Charles Mein, in behalf of Patrick Mein, to the King. For the confirmation of Patrick Mein in the post of Clerk of the Naval office of Barbados. *Copy.* 1 *p. The whole endorsed,* Recd. 2 Jan. Read 8 Jan. 1693/4. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *Nos.* 38, 38I.; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 435-437.]

Dec. 28. Whitehall. **751.** Order of the King in Council. For the preparation of a charter to Richard Haynes and others to trade with a joint stock to Pennsylvania according to their proposals. *Signed.* Wm. Bridgeman. 1½ *pp. Annexed,*

751. I. Proposals made by the applicants for the above Charter. (1) That on receiving their charter they shall at once fall

to bringing the manufacture of pitch, tar, etc., to perfection. (2) That they will immediately fall also to whale-fishing and (3) to planting of hemp and flax. (4) That they will apply themselves also to building of ships, and (5) will begin this year with the export of £18,000 or £20,000 worth of goods. Additional proposal. They will undertake in the first year to provide 20 tons and in the second 40 tons of pitch and tar, and as much ship's timber as is desired. *Copy.* 2½ *pp.*

751. II. Draft of the Charter to be granted to Richard Haynes and others. 35 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 599. *Nos.* 8, 8 I., II.]

[Dec.] **752.** Draft of a bond in £500 to be given by Richard Haynes and others to fulfil their proposal. 9 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 599. *No.* 9.]

Dec. 28. Whitehall. **753.** Order of the King in Council. That Colonel Francis Nicholson be Governor of Maryland, and that his despatches be prepared forthwith. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 8. *pp.* 130, 131.]

Dec. 28. Whitehall. **754.** Order of the King in Council. That two companies of foot each of 100 men, and sufficient recruits to make the two independent companies at New York up to 100 apiece, be forthwith raised and sent for the defence of the province against the French. *Signed.* Wm. Bridgeman. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 37; *and* 48. *p.* 71.]

Dec. 28. **755.** Minutes of Council of New York. Several of the Council sworn justices of the whole province. The petition of Peter King against the Sheriff of New York was dismissed and petitioner left to his legal remedy. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 490.]

Dec. 30. **756.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. It was reported that the men-of-war sloops refused to go out any longer on the old terms. Consideration deferred. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *p.* 266.]

Dec. 30. **757.** Clerk of the Burgesses of Virginia to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Forwarding the Journals of the Burgesses and of the General Assembly begun on 10 October, 1693. *Signed.* Peter Beverley. ½ *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 13 Aug. '94. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 39.]

[Dec. 31.] **758.** Abstract of several papers transmitted by Governor Fletcher respecting the Indians. These papers will be found chiefly among the enclosures to the despatches of 9 and 10 October (*Nos.* 610-612). 4 *pp.* *Dated,* 31 July, 1693, *which is probably a mistake for December.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 38; *and* (*in part*) 48. *p.* 55.]

Dec. **759.** Memorial of [the Agents for Barbados]. The Island of Barbados has petitioned the King for a regiment of soldiers; and the King is inclined to grant it. It is therefore humbly offered (1) that the sending of these men is of great importance to the nation, since otherwise the Island must be lost; (2) that the Island is too

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much reduced to bear the cost of the regiment; (3) that the regiment will be a gracious supply, owing to depopulation caused by loss of men on service, heavy taxes and mortality by sickness; (4) that while under terror of a rising of negroes an act was passed to give free quarters to soldiers, but now the Island cannot bear the burden of free quarter owing to the expense of the expedition to Martinique, which was £30,000; (5) that the people have no idea of the extraordinary cost of transporting a regiment, so have left no instructions with their Agents, but they will do anything that the King directs; (6) that the 4½ per cent. duty might be applied to this purpose; (7) that the people of Barbados would be better able to serve the King, if more shipping were allowed to trade thither, the present number being so small that it cannot bring half the commodities required from England nor carry away a third of their produce. As they have no trade except to England, the stopping of that trade is plainly ruinous. *Unsigned.* 2 *pp.* *Endorsed*, Dec. 1693. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 39.]

[Dec.] **760.** Copy of the Act of Barbados for granting free quarter for a regiment, if the King will send one. 29 October, 1692. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 40.]

761. Petition of Sir William Phips to the King. The fur trade with the Eastern Indians, being unrestricted has passed into the hands of unscrupulous men, whose dishonesty brought on the recent war. I know many of the Sagamores personally, my property has suffered from the war, and the trade can only be carried on in peace if managed by some person who will put it under good reputation. I beg for a patent for the fur-trade with the Indians from Saco eastward to the utmost bounds of the province. *Signed.* William Phips. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 95.]

762. Extract of the accounts of the two shillings per hogshead duty in Virginia 1692 and 1693. Total payments, £300. 1 *p.*

A rough copy of the above. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *Nos.* 40, 41.]

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Jan. 2. **763.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Acts for continuing the imprest on liquors and for manning two of the King's ships, received from the Assembly and passed. Orders for sundry payments. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 439-441.]

Jan. 2. **764.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. Bill to appoint Agents thrown out. Order for a bill to be drawn for manning the King's ships, which bill was twice read. Adjourned to 20 February. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., p.* 361.]

Jan. 3. **765.** Memorial of the Commissioners for the Leeward Islands to the King. Begging that the appointment of Provost Marshal of the Leeward Islands, vacant by the death of Thomas Belchamber, may be given to William Barnes. *Signed.* Bastian Bayer, Rd. Cary, Joseph Martyn, Jeff. Jeffreys. ½ *p.* *Inscribed*, Order of the King referring the memorial to Lords of Trade and Plantations. 4 Jan.,

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1693-4. *Signed.* J. Trenchard. *Endorsed,* Recd. 3 Jan. '93-4. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 29; *and* 44. *pp.* 169, 170.]

[Jan. 3.] **766.** Commissioners of the Leeward Islands to the King. Renewing their prayer that he will give the regiment of the deceased Colonel Lloyd to Governor Codrington. *Signed.* Jeff. Jeffreys, Joseph Martyn, Bastian Bayer, Rd. Cary. ½ *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 3 Jan. '93-4. *Annexed,*

766. I. Memorial of the services of Governor Christopher Codrington. Setting forth his services since he became Governor of the Leeward Islands in 1689, both in military matters and in respect of his generous advances of money for military purposes. 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *Nos.* 30, 30 I.]

Jan. 3. **767.** Another copy of the enclosure to the preceding. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 84.]

[Jan. 3.] **768.** Abstract of Lieutenant-Governor Stede's letter of 10 March, 1688, respecting Quakers in Barbados. 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Read at the Cabinet. May, 88. His Majesty thinks that Colonel Stede has performed the orders given to him. *This paper was evidently brought up in reference to Governor Kendall's letter of* 10 *July,* 1693, *which was read in the Committee on* 3 *January,* 1694. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 41.]

Jan. 3. **769.** Minute of the Lords of the Treasury. Referring the petition of the Barbados merchants against the Act for limiting freight, to Commissioners of Customs for report. *Signed.* Godolphin, Ste. Fox, Edw. Seymour. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *p.* 68.]

Jan. 4. **Whitehall.** **770.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the memorial of the Commissioners of the Leeward Islands to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Richard Colinge. ½ *p.* *Annexed,*

770. I. Memorial of the Commissioners for the Leeward Islands to the King. Representing anew the dangerous condition of the Leeward Islands, as reported in Governor Codrington's last letters, for want of a fleet; and pressing for despatch of ships and of arms, ammunition and recruits for the English regiment and company in the Leeward Islands. *Signed.* Bastian Bayer, Rd. Cary, Joseph Martyn, Jeff. Jeffreys. *Copy.* 1 *p.* *The whole endorsed,* Recd. 3 Jan. 1693. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *Nos.* 32, 32 I.; *and* 44. *pp.* 156, 157.]

Jan. 4. **771.** Instructions to Francis Russell, as Governor of Barbados. New instructions are inserted, forbidding the establishment or execution of Articles of War without consent of the Council; and directing that a law be passed, if possible, to ascertain the qualification of jurors. No land is to be granted out in any Island of the Government except Barbados. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 407-431; *and Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *p.* 19.]

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772. Commission of Francis Russell to be Governor of Barbados, and of St. Lucia, Dominica, St. Vincent, and the rest of the British Islands lying to windward of Guadeloupe. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 389-406 ; *and Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *pp.* 1-18.]

Jan. 4. Custom House. **773.** Commissioners of Customs to Lords of Trade and Plantations. We recommend the following persons as Commissioners to enquire into the complaints of Sir William Phips, viz.: Colonel Francis Nicholson, Joseph Dudley, Thomas Graves of Charlestown, Nathaniel Byfield of Boston, Jonathan Ting, Richard Sprague, Francis Foxcroft, Daniel Allyn, John Usher, Captain Legge. *Signed.* C. Godolphin, Rich. Temple, Jo. Werden, Robert Southwell, Robt. Clayton, P. Ward. 1 *p. Endorsed,* Read 8 Jan. 1693-4. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 7. *No.* 1 ; *and* 35. *pp.* 73, 74.]

Jan. 4. **774.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Several letters being read from the Governor of New York asking for assistance, it was resolved that the Secretary draw up an account, showing the reasons why Virginia cannot furnish such assistance. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 839-840.]

Jan. 4. **775.** Minutes of Council of New York. A Committee appointed to enquire as to some who acted as Justices without commissions or without being sworn. Colonel Bayard represented that Governor Copley's bill for £362, being Maryland's contribution to defence, had been protested. Ordered that copy of the bill be sent to Governor Copley, and that he be apprised of all the inconvenience caused by this disappointment. Order for a day of thanksgiving for the King's escape at the battle of Landen. Orders for payments. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 490-492.]

Jan. 5. Virginia. **776.** Governor Sir Edmund Andros to Lords of Trade and Plantations. All is quiet, but the late Assembly, wanting in the several matters recommended to them by Their Majesties, only ran over their old laws (which they call revising), left out that for Ports altogether, and though kept on for some time in the hope that they might be prevailed with, would do no more. On the 18th of November, therefore, I dissolved them. I have since advised with the Council, and am concerned that we can give no further help to New York. The revenue of two shillings per hogshead is in arrear, and the income is insufficient to pay the necessary charges of government. Moreover the country lies open to attack, especially by Indians. We hope to be allowed to use the quit-rents in emergency. All is quiet in Maryland. *Signed.* E. Andros. 1½ *pp. Endorsed,* Recd. 2 April. Read 1 June, 1694. *Annexed,*

776. I. An account of the proceedings in the seizure of the ship Fortune, Philip Willcocks master, in Virginia. 12 *pp. Endorsed,* Recd. 2 April, 1694. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *Nos.* 42, 42 I.; *and* (*without enclosure*) 36. *pp.* 251-252.]

Jan. 5. **777.** Petition of Benjamin Jackson to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I have been appointed by Sir William Phips as his agent to give you a full account of affairs in Massachusetts, and

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have been further directed by him to ask you for copies of any complaints that may be made against him. Understanding that many such complaints now lie before you, I beg that copies of them may be given to me, that I may be allowed time to answer them or if need be to communicate with Sir William, and that meanwhile all proceedings against him shall cease. 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 5 Jan. 1693. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 7. *No.* 2; *and* 35. *pp.* 78-80.]

Jan. 6. **778.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for the lookouts who were taken by surprise by the French in St. David's parish to be tried by General Court Martial. Orders for receipts and payments. Since the men in the ships of war refuse to go to sea, ordered that Captain Jacobs have leave to go out in the vessel lately captured from the French, on terms of "no purchase, no pay," and that the tenths and fifteenths on captures be remitted to them. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 266, 267.]

Jan. 6.
St. James's. **779.** Lord Sydney to the Board of Ordnance. Ordering them to comply with the Order in Council of 28 December, 1693, for despatch of ordnance stores to New York. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 39; *and* 48. *p.* 75.]

Jan. 8. **780.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Petition of Charles Mein read (*see No.* 750), and the parties concerned summoned to attend on the 12th.

Report of the Commissioners of Customs as to the charges against Sir W. Phips read, and next meeting fixed for hearing them.

Governor Codrington's letter of 6 November read (*see No.* 662). Memorial of the Leeward Islands Agents read, as to which the Lords agree to move that the command of the English regiment be given to Governor Codrington. Agreed to move for payment of the arrears due to the troops in the Leeward Islands. The request of the Agents for military stores to be referred to the Board of Ordnance. Decisions taken as to other affairs of the Leeward Islands.

Governor Fletcher's letters of 18 August and 10 October read, also his letter to the Treasury of 6 August. Agreed to lay his memorial for leave to accept a present before the King.

Governor Kendall's letter of 10 July read. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 245-253.]

[Jan. 8.] **781.** Memorial of Governor Fletcher to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Praying for leave to accept the rate of one penny in the pound voted to him by the Assembly of New York. *Copy.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Read. 8 Jan. 1693. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 40; *and* 48. *pp.* 85-86.]

Jan. 8. **782.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. To recommend that Governor Fletcher be allowed to accept a present from the Assembly of New York. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *p.* 86.]

Jan. 8. **783.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. On reading Governor Fletcher's letter of 10 October (*see No.* 612) concerning John Reaux, agreed to submit it to the King whether the said John

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Reaux be not prosecuted for the crimes he has committed in those parts. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *p.* 84.]

Jan. 8. **784.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Lords decide, on the report of the Solicitor General (*see No.* 622) to recommend the Acts of the Leeward Islands to the King for confirmation, excepting the Act of Antigua for encouraging the importation of white servants, as to which they will represent the Solicitor General's objection, and the Act to deprive people corrected of stealing slaves and negroes of benefit of clergy, as to which they advise that the Act be remitted to the Leeward Islands for insertion of a clause to save the Royal prerogative. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *pp.* 143, 144.]

Jan. 8. **785.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Recommending the appointment of William Barnes to be Provost Marshal of the Leeward Islands, so long as he shall reside therein. *Mem.*: A patent was accordingly directed to be passed on 11 January, 1693-4. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *pp.* 170, 171.]

Jan. 8. **786.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Agreed to move the King to grant the late Colonel Lloyd's regiment to Governor Codrington, and to order the arrears of the regiment and of Colonel Hill's company to be paid. *Mem.*: On presentation of this minute on 11 January the King declared that he would consider of the command of Lloyd's regiment. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *pp.* 162, 163.]

Jan. 8. **787.** William Blathwayt to the Agents for the Leeward Islands. Desiring them to state in detail what military stores they require. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *p.* 164.]

Jan. 8. **788.** William Blathwayt to the Secretary of the Admiralty. Forwarding copy of the prices of Naval stores given by Governor Fletcher that they may be compared with the prices of the same commodities in England. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 326.]

Jan. 8. **789.** Minutes of Council of Nevis. Letter from the Governor read, ordering the withdrawal of Captain Holt's company to Montserrat. Address to the Governor, protesting against this, pointing out the weakness of the Island, now reduced from 420 armed men to much below that number by emigration to St. Kitts and by sickness, recalling the value of the Island and its efforts in the past, and that it had already borne the expense of the company for two years and was ready to bear it still. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., pp.* 283, 284.]

Jan. 8. **790.** Minutes of Council of New York. The Governor asked the Council to use their influence to get the best men elected for vestrymen. A letter from Connecticut read setting forth the artifice used by the Government to pervert the meaning of the King's Commission to Governor Fletcher to command the Militia, and to stifle Governor Fletcher's proclamation. Advised that the Commission and proclamation be printed and copies distributed all over Connecticut. Rebate of certain Customs-duties granted to Thomas Merritt for reasons shown. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 492, 493.]

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Jan. 8. **791.** John Povey to the Secretary of the Treasury. The Lords of Trade desire the attendance of some of the Commissioners of Customs on Friday the 12th, when the charges against Sir William Phips will be examined. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 7. *No.* 3.]

Jan. 8. **792.** John Povey to Mr. Sotherne. Desiring the presence of some of the Lords of the Admiralty on the 12th, when Captain Short's complaint against Sir William Phips will be heard. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 7. *No.* 4.]

Jan. 9. **793.** Commissioners for the Leeward Islands to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Being asked to particularise our wants, we ask for 500 good fire-arms, 2,000 lbs. of bullets for the same, 1 barrel of flints. *Signed.* Bastian Bayer, Joseph Martyn, Rd. Cary. ½ *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 9 Jan. '93-4, at night. Read 12 Feb. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 33; *and* 44. *p.* 164.]

Jan. 9. Virginia. **794.** Ralph Wormeley to Earl of Nottingham. The Royal order to give assistance to New York has been laid before the Burgesses, with Governor Fletcher's letter, but they utterly refused to raise men or money for the service. The charge of our own soldiers at the heads of the rivers is very great, and the Government of New York has misrepresented this country by saying that it is any protection to us. It never has been a protection to us, nor can it possibly hinder the enemy from attacking us; and the raising of men for defence of New York would weaken us, who are quite as much exposed to the attempts of the French and Indians. We are always willing to do our best for Their Majesties' service, but the Auditor's accounts show that we cannot give the assistance which New York expects. *Signed.* R. Wormeley. 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed,* R. March 28, 1694. [*America and West Indies.* 638. *No.* 16.]

Jan. 10. Bermuda. **795.** Governor Goddard to the Marquis of Carmarthen. *Repeats the substance of his former letters of* 17 *November, and continues.* I beg your favour in procuring for me to be transferred from this government to that of Maryland, vacant by Colonel Copley's death. The perquisites of this place are so small that they will hardly pay my expenses. Without a wonderful Providence I may live here twenty years and not get twenty pence, for the inhabitants are so base and niggardly that they would deprive me even of the fees enjoyed by my predecessors. Your favour herein would lay me under great obligations. *Signed.* J. Goddard. 2 *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 22 Feb. 1693-4. [*Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 2. *No.* 15.]

Jan. 10. Bermuda. **796.** Governor Goddard to Sir John Trenchard. I have sent a full account of the Islands to the Lords of Trade and Plantations. *Here follows a repetition* of the account of the Fifields and of his appointments to the places of Sheriff and Secretary as given in letter of 17 November, 1693 (*see No.* 680). *Signed.* Jo. Goddard. 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed,* R. Feb. 22, 1693. [*America and West Indies.* 477. *No.* 52.]

Jan. 10. Bermuda. **797.** Governor Goddard to the Earl of Nottingham. A repetition of the preceding. 1¼ *pp.* *Endorsed,* R. Feb. 23, 1693. [*America and West Indies.* 477. *No.* 53.]

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the war; and that the request as to ships be referred to the Lords of the Admiralty. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *pp.* 47, 48.]

Dec. 7. **722.** Minutes of Council of New York. Orders for sundry payments. Mrs. Sloughter produced her husband's accounts for money received by him, and a Committee was appointed to report on the same. The Mayor of New York directed to hasten the work in the new battery. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 481-482.]

Dec. 7. **723.** The Attorney General to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I have perused the Address and Charter of Rhode Island. The Charter puts the nomination of officers of the militia in the hands of the Governor and majority of the Assistants. When the writ of *Quo Warranto* was issued in 1686 no final proceedings were taken, but it was mentioned that the Colony would not contend with the King, and Sir Edmund Andros was made Governor by King James until at the revolution the Corporation reassumed its rights. By Sir William Phips's Commission he is Commander-in-Chief of the militia and all forces in Rhode Island. How far this Commission may influence the Charter I submit to you; but I see no reason in law for not complying with the petition. *Signed.* Edw. Ward. 2 *pp. Endorsed,* Recd. 11 Dec., '93. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 6. *No.* 93; *and* 35. *pp.* 126-131.]

Dec. 7. Whitehall. **724.** Order of the King in Council. Referring it to the Treasury to report how a regiment quartered in Barbados can be paid out of the revenue there, or what part of the revenue may be applied to that object, after the expenses of Government are provided for. *Signed.* Wm. Bridgeman. ¼ *p. Endorsed,* Read 5 March, '93-4. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 33; *and* 44. *pp.* 48, 49.]

Dec. 7. Whitehall. **725.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the consideration of the question of sending ships of war to Barbados and the Leeward Islands to the Commissioners of the Admiralty for report. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *pp.* 49, 50.]

Dec. 7. Whitehall. **726.** Order of the King in Council. Referring petition of Edward Bushell to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Wm. Bridgeman. ½ *p. Annexed,*

726. I. Petition of Edward Bushell, on behalf of Ralph Lane, to the King. That the Royal order of 15 December, 1692, be enforced, so that copies of all evidence in Ralph Lane's appeal case may be sent from Barbados and the appellant himself set at liberty to come to England and prosecute his appeal. *Copy.* 1 *p. The whole endorsed,* Recd. 13 Dec. Read 27 Dec. 1693. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *Nos.* 34, 34 I.; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 386-388.]

Dec. 7. Whitehall. **727.** Order of the King in Council. Referring a petition from merchants and planters of Barbados to Lords of the Treasury for report. *Signed.* Wm. Bridgeman. *Inscribed,* Minute of the

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peace with Count Frontenac and break all their covenants with us. They would be for neutrality, but it's much feared that the French will not allow that, but will make them wholly their own. I foresaw this as soon as I arrived in New York and have been unwearied in my applications to our neighbours; and though Their Majesties have ordered assistance to be given, nothing is done to purpose. The people here, though numerous, are scattered so wide and into so many different governments that they are divided in affection and interest, which makes them weak. I told you of the failure of my attempt to collect commissioners to settle the quotas, and of Sir William Phips's positive refusal to send one. The £500 and £250 ordered to be furnished by Virginia and Maryland were discounted for bills given for other contributions before that time, although the Royal order was that they should be paid out of their own coffers; and the bills from Maryland were returned protested. Connecticut refused obedience to my commission, and has since cajoled me with the offer of a sum of money towards the expense of the frontiers, but I find nothing done, having had no answer from them. Pennylvania consists mostly of Quakers, who under that pretence would escape all duty and payment, nor could I find enough others among them to make any figure of government. New Jersey alone has been of good help, thanks to Governor Hamilton. The Assembly gave us upwards of sixty men last year and have agreed to give us thirty from the 1st of May next as long as the war lasts. Our youth are gone to pursue their private ease among the neighbouring provinces, so that scarce any men are left for service except poor farmers, who cannot be spared but at the loss and ruin of their families. The people on Nassau Island value themselves upon their situation and grow hard hearted towards their brethren up the Hudson, saying that if Albany be destroyed they will be able to shift better than Maryland, Virginia and Connecticut. They bear great sway in our Assembly and I doubt will throw difficulties in the way of furnishing a supply for next year's reinforcement. I have had the fort at Albany fitted with new stockades and a dry graft round. I hear that Count Frontenac comes in person with the whole strength of Canada, and if we lose Albany it will open a way to the loss of all. There are 245 fusiliers on pay in the frontier, and the company of grenadiers in the fort. All the circumjacent farmers are gathered into the city, and I have ordered other forces to march from Ulster County, and detachments of militia to be ready to march at beat of drum. I expect every moment to hear of the enemy's approach, when I shall head the militia, march to Albany and put myself in that post. While we are thus harassed, our neighbours are all at ease and pursue their private advantages. I have projected a new battery for defence of New York against attack by sea, and the people are busy getting stockades to fill up the water. It will take some time to finish. I hope that you will send me out the great guns and stores for which I asked. The guns I brought with me are not so long as I could wish, our river being over a mile across. I also want money to pay the two companies of grenadiers. I hope that an expedition to take Canada will be sent next summer, or that a regiment of foot will be sent here, with money to build a stone fort at Albany, otherwise

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I do not see how our hold on the main can be preserved. This Colony must sink under, which will be the greatest trouble that ever happened to these Colonies. *Signed.* Ben. Fletcher. 3 *pp.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 28 Mar. Read 13 April, and in Council 19 April, '94 *Annexed*,

829. I. Governor Fletcher to the General Court of Connecticut. Milford Bay, 19 October, 1693 (*error* for 14th). Abstracted in *No.* III.

829. II. General Assembly of Rhode Island to Governor Fletcher. Warwick, 25 October, 1693. Your letter of 22 September was laid before us, with our Governor's answer of 27th, wherein we concur. It was impossible for us to send you a Commissioner, the time being already elapsed, but, in order to yield obedience to Their Majesties' wishes as far as possible, we have elected a Commissioner to be in readiness in case any future time be appointed for a meeting of the Colonies. *Signed.* J. Weston Clarke. *Copy.* ½ *p.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 28 March, 1694.

829. III. The Governor and Council of Connecticut to Governor Fletcher. 27 November, 1693. Your letter met the Governor at New London on the 13th (?) inst., who at once called the Council together. It was then agreed that, even taking your late intelligence of the renewed and increased danger of Albany for granted, it did not seem to us safe for you or for us to wear away time in fruitless controversy about those things which you, as we hear, and [ourselves], be sure, have endeavoured to present to Their Majesties for decision. We held it part of our obedience to them to await the issue, and not to preoccupy the same. [We] suppose it to be more savouring of loyalty for us all, according to our capacity to join together for preventing and repelling the common enemy. We have always been willing to put our hands hereto, as we suppose is evident to you, and we hope will quickly be manifested to Their Majesties as well by our past expenses for the securing of Albany as by our late tender to you of men and money, as we suppose, beyond our proportion. Had you accepted our offer then, the season of the [year] would have allowed us to do either, whereas now by reason of the winter's coming on [it will be] certainly difficult and probably impossible for us to transport men, am[munition] and provisions to Albany. Moreover we take it to be a new thing for any part [of our] Militia to be called so far from home and for so many months, and to be [required at] our own charge and on our own backs to carry provision. We suppose it is [ordinary practice] for the King's strongholds to be furnished with provisions for those who are called [thither], but we would not take up time about these things. We still are willing [to do] what we are capable of. If by the authority of the General Assembly we should essay to send men, we fear we shall not be able at this season to send provisions for them. Wherefore please give us a few

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words of advice whether allowing a suitable [sum] of money, being the most certain, be not also the most eligible way to [afford assistance] to Albany, and [to send it?] up this river of Connecticut [against] your return. We hope there will be such [*three lines lost*]. We will only intimate in conclusion that whereas in your proclamation you are [pleased to say] that the General Assembly did positively refuse obedience and [compliance] you will esteem it preposterous for us until the Royal pleasure is known to do anything in submission to your commands. We therefore desire your patience, and that it may be quiet till the Royal pleasure be made known to us. We are quite ready, in obedience to the Royal letters of 3 March, 1693, to agree to state a quota of men for Albany and New York. *Signed.* John Allyn, Secretary. *Copy.* 1½ *pp. Much damaged by rats. Endorsed,* Recd. 28 March, '94.

829. IV. Information of Johannes Luykasse, who was sent up to the Onandagas. The Indian messenger is returned from Canada, and the Onandagas summon the Governor and Council of New York, as well as the rest of the Five Nations to come and keep Council in Onandaga and hear all the news. The Onandagas do not pass the Governor by, for it was intended that the messenger to Canada should return to Albany, and that the meeting should be held there, but now that he is come to Onandaga, the meeting is to be held in that place. Luykasse also brought a secret message from the Sachems of Onandaga to Major Schuyler, that he should not hinder the Maquas and Oneidas from coming to the meeting as he did on his last journey, but rather encourage them, that a firm conclusion may be made. The parties are requested to arrive within ten days' time. The messenger from Canada says that the Governor there will have nothing to do with Governor Fletcher, but only with the Five Nations. The question of sending Indians down to guard Albany will be considered at the meeting. The Governor of Canada has since sent for two of the principal Indians of each nation to go to Canada and treat with him; and this matter also is to be considered at the meeting. *Copy.* 1 *p. Dated.* Onandaga, 22 November. *Endorsed,* Arrived at Albany, 1 December, 1693.

829. V. Godefridus Dellius to Governor Fletcher. Albany, 12 January, 1693. On the 30th December came a writing from the Jesuit, Milet, explaining the meaning of the three belts of peace which the Indian messengers should bring to Canada. I have copied it, to be sent to you by Major Ingoldsby. The original, with a translation by myself, Major Schuyler took with him to Onandaga. I find some words doubtful in the lines beginning, "J'ai resolu de m'exposer," etc. I suppose the sense to be "That he had hazarded himself as being more willing to die or to be thrown into the kettle than to live longer in the Indian country when Honontochionni gives up the

ghost." This Indian word I take to mean the whole house, or all the Indians together. I have not answered the letter, for I saw no occasion for it. I hear that Major Schuyler is coming back and will be here to-morrow because of the rumour that the French are coming against us or Onandaga. What truth may be in it, time will show. If they attack us, I hope God will bless our arms. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

829. VI. Major Richard Ingoldsby to Governor Fletcher. Albany, 12 January, 1693-4. Your orders for Major Schuyler to start for Onandaga were duly received, and he had prepared all things for his journey, when, two days after, Indians from thence told us that the Sachems were coming down. He stopped his journey hereupon, thinking it better that the Indians should fulfil their promise to you. On the 30th December two Sachems came in who advised us that the Sachems would not come down, that they had had a meeting at Onandaga, at which the priest Milet was present, when some overtures for peace had been discussed but no conclusion arrived at until we should first be heard from. Milet was asked to take minutes of the meeting, which were sent to us to see if he had acted faithfully therein. He had enlarged somewhat; but in the main the Indians had agreed to send to Canada and make peace, which I believe they will do if they have not done it already. If this be so, and if the French attack us, I cannot believe that the Five Nations will be neutral, but will become our enemies. Copy of the minutes is enclosed. This hastened Schuyler's journey. He sent an express to them that he was on his way and that they should assemble at Oneida and on the 3rd inst. he set out with Major Wessels and the interpreter. When arrived between the Maquas' and Oneidas' Castles they got an alarm that the French were coming down on Onandaga. Suspecting their real designs to be against Albany they turned back. I have sent express to Colonel Beeckman to send me what forces he can get ready from Ulster County and I design to call in all the farmers also and make what force I can, since we have so long warning. I doubt not that we shall be able to make a good defence, although the fusiliers here in the towns and at the outposts do not exceed 245 men. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.*

829. VII. Minutes of the meeting of the Five Nations at Onandaga, by the Jesuit Priest, Milet. I was summoned to Onandaga by the Iroquois, who shewing me the belts made me write as follows:—The first belt has four black squares on a white ground, which stand for the Five Nations and shew that they have all agreed to send this Embassy to Quebec. By this belt they say "We are come, Father Onnontio, whither you have called us, and myself also, whom you call Gannisoren, having heard you call me by name three times, I am come. You ask, it is said, what doth Gannisoren fear that he hesitates to come? My father, it is your cauldron of war

[illegible] that and that [illegible] hindered me from coming before. But at the last I [illegible] resolved to expose myself to death and to [illegible] the cauldron that the land of the Iroq[illegible] where Notinnonchioni giveth up the [illegible] Hearken then, my father, to that I [illegible] better to let you speak first. It is said [illegible] have no reason left in them. We will [illegible] and we will see if we can content you." [illegible] large and almost entirely black, signifies [illegible] will not himself overthrow his cauldron [illegible] of the Iroquois, his children, is to over- [illegible] third belt, which is the largest of all, sig- [illegible] Iroquois wish their words to cross the sea [illegible] the Kings of France and England, [illegible] King of France, to the end that he may [illegible] this matter and that he may give them, [illegible] a general peace, not only among the Indians, [illegible] their kinsmen, and above all between the [illegible] France and England; and they beg for an answer [illegible] possible.

[illegible] have been assigned for their ambassadors; if [illegible] sixty days, there will be much anxiety. [illegible] me [Milet] to open the letter from the [illegible] [Dellius] to Father D'Ablon, but as it [illegible] this was forbidden, but that I could [illegible] to let me learn the contents, which I [illegible] the Iroquois. *French. Copy.* 2 *pp.* [illegible] New York. 5. *Nos.* 43, 43 I.-VII.; *and* [illegible] 48. *pp.* 96-99.]

[illegible] enclosures belonging to the above letter, [illegible] they were eaten by rats at Whitehall. [illegible] New York. 5. *No.* 44.]

[illegible] to the Earl of Nottingham. I have [illegible] the Lords of Trade and to Mr. Blathwayt [illegible] the French have debauched our Indians on [illegible] is exposed and must be lost unless [illegible] neighbours still look on, but give no as- [illegible] : Connecticut sets up for a free [illegible] laws nor the Crown of England. We [illegible] the governments who rail at arbitrary [illegible] weight of Turkish tyranny—I mean [illegible] Island and Connecticut. I am [illegible] Albany and shall leave nothing un- [illegible] 1694. Ben. Fletcher. *Holograph.* [*America and West Indies.*

[illegible] Council. Referring the petition of [illegible] and Plantations for report.

[illegible] to the King in Council. I [illegible] Eastern shore of Maryland

and as such seized two vessels which had made no entry; but the ships were extorted from me and I was imprisoned and shamefully abused by means of Henry Darnall and Nicholas Seawell, two of the judges there. I beg that my case may be heard again by Governor Nicholson, and that I may have liberty to prosecute Darnall and Seawell. *Copy.* 1 *p.* *The whole endorsed,* Recd. 31 Jan. Read 12 Feb. 93-4. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *Nos.* 103, 103 I.]

Jan. 22. **833.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Ordering notice to be given in the Exchange that due consideration will be given to all proposals for importing Naval stores from North America. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 329.]

Jan. 22. **834.** Lord Sydney to William Blathwayt. I find by the report of the Board of Ordnance that the request of the Commissioners for the Leeward Islands may be complied with, but that whenever the arms are delivered an estimate must be laid before Council and sent on to the Treasury, that monies may be assigned, as usual in such cases. *Signed.* Sydney. ½ *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 23 Jan. Read 12 Feb. 93-4. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 34; *and* 44. *p.* 165.]

Jan. 23. **835.** Commission to Francis Nicholson to be Governor of Maryland. *Note.* This passed the Great Seal on 10 February, 1693-4. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 8. *pp.* 131-149.]

Jan. 23. **836.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Orders for sundry payments. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 441-444.]

Jan. 25. **837.** Memorial of John Taylor to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I sent a cargo of considerable value to New England, brought back 15 tons of rosin and samples of pitch and tar, and with much difficulty accomplished the building of one ship at Piscataqua. My agent informs me that the work is much interrupted by the Governor of Massachusetts and the Lieutenant-Governor of New Hampshire who try to impress my carpenters and force them to bear arms for days together; also the guard of soldiers has been removed from Massachusetts. I beg therefore (1) for powers not inferior to any other in New Hampshire, with authority to appoint a deputy; (2) that the King will grant his commission to some person to raise 60 soldiers, to be paid by me and employed as workmen or soldiers as occasion may demand; and, (3) that my ships and commodities may be exempted from paying tonnage or duty in New Hampshire, that the commodities imported from New England may be admitted free, and double duty charged on the same commodities if brought from other countries, when once the industry is sufficiently established. If this be granted I shall be ready to supply the King's Navy with all the rosin that it wants next year, and to build another man-of-war as well. *Signed.* Jno. Taylor. 2¼ *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 25 Jan. Read 2 Feb. and 16 March, '93-4. [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 64.]

[Jan. 25.] **838.** Petition of Benjamin Jackson to the King in Council. On Friday last I attended in Council and combated Captain Richard Short's complaints against Sir William Phips, and proved several

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that I fear and that has hindered me from coming before. But at the last I have resolved to expose myself to death and to be thrown into the cauldron that the land of the Iroquois may live where Notinnonchioni giveth up the ghost. (*See No.* v.) Hearken then, my father, to that I have to say. I like better to let you speak first. It is said that the Iroquois have no reason left in them. We will enquire among us, and we will see if we can content you." The second belt, large and almost entirely black, signifies that if Onnontio will not himself overthrow his cauldron of war, this belt of the Iroquois, his children, is to overthrow it. The third belt, which is the largest of all, signifies that the Iroquois wish their words to cross the sea and be carried to the Kings of France and England, especially to the King of France, to the end that he may himself speak in this matter and that he may give them, if possible, a general peace, not only among the Indians, but between all their kinsmen, and above all between the Kings of France and England; and they beg for an answer as soon as possible.

Fifty days have been assigned for their ambassadors; if they delay for sixty days, there will be much anxiety. The Iroquois asked me [Milet] to open the letter from the Minister at Albany [Dellius] to Father D'Ablon, but as it was sealed I said that this was forbidden, but that I could ask Father D'Ablon to let me learn the contents, which I would then impart to the Iroquois. *French. Copy.* 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *Nos.* 43, 43 I.-VII.; *and* (*without enclosures*) 48. *pp.* 96-99.]

830. List of five more enclosures belonging to the above letter, with a memorandum that they were eaten by rats at Whitehall. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 44.]

Jan. 22. New York. **831**. Governor Fletcher to the Earl of Nottingham. I have written at such length to the Lords of Trade and to Mr. Blathwayt that I shall be brief. The French have debauched our Indians on the frontier, whereby Albany is exposed and must be lost unless strongly garrisoned. Our neighbours still look on, but give no assistance. New Jersey alone has helped up beyond expectation; Sir William Phips positively refuses; Connecticut sets up for a free state and will own neither the laws nor the Crown of England. We are torn in pieces by these little governments who rail at arbitrary power, while they exert it to the height of Turkish tyranny—I mean these little commonwealths, Rhode Island and Connecticut. I am gathering what forces I can to Albany and shall leave nothing undone to prove my loyalty. *Signed.* Ben. Fletcher. *Holograph.* 2 *pp.* *Endorsed*, R. Mar. 29, 1694. [*America and West Indies.* 579. *No.* 39.]

Jan. 22. Whitehall. **832**. Order of the Privy Council. Referring the petition of Richard Rawstone to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Rich. Colinge. ½ *p.* *Annexed*,

832. I. Petition of Richard Rawstone to the King in Council. I was Deputy Collector of the Eastern shore of Maryland

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and as such seized two vessels which had made no entry; but the ships were extorted from me and I was imprisoned and shamefully abused by means of Henry Darnall and Nicholas Seawell, two of the judges there. I beg that my case may be heard again by Governor Nicholson, and that I may have liberty to prosecute Darnall and Seawell. *Copy.* 1 *p.* *The whole endorsed,* Recd. 31 Jan. Read 12 Feb. 93-4. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *Nos.* 103, 103 I.]

Jan. 22. **833.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Ordering notice to be given in the Exchange that due consideration will be given to all proposals for importing Naval stores from North America. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 329.]

Jan. 22. **834.** Lord Sydney to William Blathwayt. I find by the report of the Board of Ordnance that the request of the Commissioners for the Leeward Islands may be complied with, but that whenever the arms are delivered an estimate must be laid before Council and sent on to the Treasury, that monies may be assigned, as usual in such cases. *Signed.* Sydney. ½ *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 23 Jan. Read 12 Feb. 93-4. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 34; *and* 44. *p.* 165.]

Jan. 23. **835.** Commission to Francis Nicholson to be Governor of Maryland. *Note.* This passed the Great Seal on 10 February, 1693-4. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 8. *pp.* 131-149.]

Jan. 23. **836.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Orders for sundry payments. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 441-444.]

Jan. 25. **837.** Memorial of John Taylor to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I sent a cargo of considerable value to New England, brought back 15 tons of rosin and samples of pitch and tar, and with much difficulty accomplished the building of one ship at Piscataqua. My agent informs me that the work is much interrupted by the Governor of Massachusetts and the Lieutenant-Governor of New Hampshire who try to impress my carpenters and force them to bear arms for days together; also the guard of soldiers has been removed from Massachusetts. I beg therefore (1) for powers not inferior to any other in New Hampshire, with authority to appoint a deputy; (2) that the King will grant his commission to some person to raise 60 soldiers, to be paid by me and employed as workmen or soldiers as occasion may demand; and, (3) that my ships and commodities may be exempted from paying tonnage or duty in New Hampshire, that the commodities imported from New England may be admitted free, and double duty charged on the same commodities if brought from other countries, when once the industry is sufficiently established. If this be granted I shall be ready to supply the King's Navy with all the rosin that it wants next year, and to build another man-of-war as well. *Signed.* Jno. Taylor. 2¼ *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 25 Jan. Read 2 Feb. and 16 March, '93-4. [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 64.]

[Jan. 25.] **838.** Petition of Benjamin Jackson to the King in Council. On Friday last I attended in Council and combated Captain Richard Short's complaints against Sir William Phips, and proved several

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things against Captain Short. But the charge against Sir William of embezzling the King's tenths of a prize that had been taken, was new to me, so that I was not prepared to meet it; though I doubt not that if I had time to write to New England I could prove it false and scandalous. I have instructions from him to lay before the Admiralty an account of three prizes taken, which gives no appearance of any intention to embezzle. I beg that this matter may be examined by the Commissioners already appointed to enquire as to Mr. Brenton's charges. 2 *pp.* *Endorsed*, Presented in Council. 25 Jan., 1693-4. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 7. *No.* 11; *and* 35. *pp.* 80-84.]

Jan. 25. **839.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for Colonel Peter Schuyler's journal to be copied for England. Orders for certain payments, for the wall at the fort to be repaired, and for letters to be written for the Governor's signature to the County Justices, urging them to gather in the taxes. Order for payment of £50 to Augustine Grassett as weigh-master.

Jan. 26. Order for a patent for land to be issued to Thomas Hicks and Company. An ordinance of the Corporation to raise money for building and repairing fortifications confirmed.

Jan. 27. An address from the principal inhabitants of Hartford and other documents from Connecticut read. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV.*, *pp.* 496-498.]

Jan. 27. **840.** List of the ships riding at Point Comfort, and bound for England under convoy of the King's ships. 72 ships in all. 2 *pp.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 28 Mar., 94. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 43.]

Jan. 27. **841.** Proposals made by Sir Matthew Dudley and others, on their petition for incorporation. 1. Immediately on obtaining our charter we purpose to send out from five to ten thousand pounds to New England to procure men and material for our intended copper works. 2. In the course of the next twelve months we shall also send out some £40,000, to purchase land for timber and naval stores, of which we will contract to deliver 50 to 100 tons each of pitch, tar and rosin within twenty months, double the quantity in the year following, and 600 to 1,000 tons in the third year. For masts, yards, etc., we engage to have three ships loading in twenty months, double the number in the following year and eight or ten ships the year after. In the fourth year, with suitable encouragement, we hope to double all these quantities once more. 3. As soon as our copper works are brought to perfection we shall be ready to grant preemption to the King, or to contract to deliver a certain quantity. 4. We hope that you will obtain for us encouragement by remitting customs on our stores, and by such other reasonable immunities as we may propose. *Signed.* Jno. Bullfinch, Clerk to the petitioners. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.*

Copy of the foregoing. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 7. *Nos.* 12, 13; *and* 35, *pp.* 48-51.]

Jan. 27. **842.** Another copy of the preceding. *Endorsed*, Read. Feb. 2, 93-4. [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 65.]

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[Jan.] **843.** Reasons for granting to Sir Matthew Dudley's Company the right to erect a mint in New England to make small copper coin. The chief reason is that unless this power be given, the Company will be obliged to pay its workmen in commodities or produce, on which terms it will be extremely difficult to procure them. 1½ *pp. Endorsed,* For my Lord President. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 7. *No.* 14.]

[Jan. 27.] **844.** Computation of the quantities, sorts, etc. of Naval stores to be supplied by the New England Company, with the prices. 1 *p. Endorsed,* Recd. 2 Feb., 1693-4. Read 16 March. [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 66.]

Jan. 29. Whitehall. **845.** Order of the Privy Council. Referring the petition of the Colony of Connecticut to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Rich. Colinge. ½ *p. Annexed,*

845. I. Petition of the inhabitants of Connecticut to the King. Our charter of 14 Car. II. granted us not only the civil administration but full power and control in respect of the militia. We have enjoyed all the privileges without molestation (excepting a little interruption in the latter end of King James's time); but now Governor Fletcher under your commission claims command not only of our quota contributed for the general defence (which we were always ready to grant and to send our quota when and wherever commanded by him) but of full lieutenancy over the militia; and he has also by several artifices tried to insinuate himself into the civil government of the Colony. We beg that his Commission may be so restricted as to give us relief. *Copy.* 1 *p. The whole endorsed,* Recd. 30 Jan. Read 2 Feb., 1693-4. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *Nos.* 45, 45 I., *and* 48, *pp.* 109-112.]

Jan. 29. Whitehall. **846.** Order of the Privy Council. Referring the petition of the Colony of Connecticut, presented by Major Winthrop, against Governor Fletcher to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *p.* 112.]

Jan. 30. Navy Office. **847.** Commissioners of the Navy to Richard Colinge. We send an account on the other side of the present rates of Naval stores from the East Country, as well as the rates of the same before the war. We cannot wait on the Lords of Trade at the appointed time, as we must be present at the launch of H.M.S. Queen. *Signed.* R. Haddock, *and by six others.* 1 *p. Over page,*

Table of comparative prices of naval stores before the war and in 1693. Masts are cheaper as a rule in 1693, deals up to three inches in thickness rather dearer, deals of 4 inches thickness and upwards have risen 50 *per cent.* Pitch has also risen 50 *per cent.*, hemp about 30 *per cent.* and tar nearly 100 *per cent.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 67; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 330-331.]

Jan. 30. **848.** Another copy of the table of prices of Naval stores, given in last abstract, with the rates at which Mr. Sly and Sir Stephen Evans offer to furnish the same, the former in Maryland, the latter

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in England. The quotations for timber are in general 25 *per cent.* below current present. The prices given under the head of "Maryland" are generally speaking one-third of those given under the head of "England." *Large sheet.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 68.]

[Jan. 30.] **849.** Another comparative table of the prices of Naval stores, as paid by the Navy and as proposed by the New England Company. It is noted that the New England Company does not specify whether the prices are those of Old England or New England. *Large sheet.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 69.]

Jan. 31. **850.** Secretary of the Admiralty to William Blathwayt. Forwarding copy of a report of the Commissioners of the Navy as to the prices of Naval stores quoted by Governor Fletcher. *Signed.* J. Sotherne. ½ *p.* *Annexed,*

850. i. Extract of a Minute by the Navy Board, 23 January, 1693-4. The prices quoted by Governor Fletcher are higher than ours. He gives hemp at £1 17*s.* 4*d.* *per cwt.*; we pay £1 2*s.* 6*d.* to £1 7*s.* 6*d.*; he gives tar at £12 *per* last, whereas our usual price was £11 12*s.* 6*d.*; though we have been accidentally obliged to give as much as £13. *Copy.* 1 *p.* *The whole endorsed,* Recd. 31 Jan. Read 2 Feb. 93-4. [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *Nos.* 70, 70 i.; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 327-328.]

Jan. 31. **851.** William Blathwayt to the Agents for Massachusetts. Desiring them to attend the Lords of Trade on the 2nd February, when the proposals of Sir Humphrey Edwyn and others for bringing Naval stores from New England will be considered. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 71.]

Jan. **852.** The case of the Executors of the late Sir John Witham against Sir Richard Dutton, for the affirmation of a judgment given against Sir Richard in the Exchequer Chamber. *Printed sheet.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* In the House of Lords. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 45.]

Feb. 1. **853.** Minutes of Council and Assembly of Montserrat. Order for the seizure or destruction of corrupted indigo, in pursuance of an Act to prevent adulteration thereof. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., p.* 326.]

Feb. 1. **854.** Minutes of Council of New York. Letter from Colonel Henry Beeckman read, reporting a design of the French to attack Kingston and march thence against Albany, also that he had stopped 50 men who were on march to Albany and acquainted Major Ingoldsby thereof. The Council thought the report very unlikely, but urged that the detachments of the militia should be kept in readiness. The Council addressed the Governor to go to review the militia in King's and Queen's Counties and give them something to drink their Majesties' health. Patent for land granted to Peter Billian.

Feb. 2. Letter from Governor Hamilton read, reporting the presence of the enemy among the Minissuck Indians. Order for a detachment to be sent thither. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 499, 500.]

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855. Order of the King in Council. For payment of £50 to Captain Cyprian Southwick, for the buying of a gold chain as a mark of the King's favour in consideration of his services in several expeditions against the French from New England. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 35. *p.* 115.]

Feb. 2.

856. Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Petition of the Governor and Company of Connecticut read (*see No.* 845 I.) and referred to the Attorney and Solicitor General.

Further hearing of the complaints against Sir W. Phips, when decision was taken.

The Attorney General's report on the Act concerning John Kirton read, which it was agreed to recommend in Council.

Agreed to represent to the King the danger from the number of Quakers in North America, and the little help that they contribute towards defence.

The draft Charters of the Pennsylvanian and New Jersey Companies read, and the former approved.

Proposals of sundry gentlemen as to import of Naval stores read. Sir Matthew Dudley's was referred to the Attorney General, that of Sir Stephen Evans to the Admiralty.

The report of the Admiralty on ships for the defence of the Leeward Islands read. Agreed to lay the whole matter before the King. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 259-265.]

Feb. 2.
Whitehall.

857. Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. To recommend that the Attorney General prepare a clause, such as he has suggested, in the Act concerning John Kirton, after which it may be confirmed. (*See No.* 742.) [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., pp.* 443, 444.]

Feb. 2.

858. Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. On considering the report of the Admiralty as to the ships that can be sent out to Barbados and the Leeward Islands, and the further request of the Agents of the Leeward Islands for ships, the Lords agree to lay the whole matter before the King for his pleasure. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *pp.* 160-161; *and* Barbados, 44. *pp.* 51-52.]

Feb. 2.

859. Memorial of Commissioners for the Leeward Islands to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Being summoned by the Admiralty to say what number of ships we desired to be allotted to the Leeward Islands, we returned the answer enclosed, asking for six. We are since informed that the Lords of the Admiralty have allotted six ships for Barbados and the Leeward Islands jointly. We would point out the necessity of six ships for the Leeward Islands alone, and beg that they may be despatched thither straight, without going out of their way to Barbados as they have hitherto done, with great prejudice to the service and great loss to our merchants and traders. We beg also that the ships allotted to the Leeward Islands may be ordered to remain therein and not depart from thence without Governor Codrington's orders, as many of the ships detailed for

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that service have spent great part of their time in going up to Barbados and lying in the road there. *Signed.* Bastian Bayer, Jeff. Jeffreys, Rd. Cary, Joseph Martyn. 1 *p.* *Annexed,*

859. I. Commissioners for the Leeward Islands to Lords of the Admiralty. We beg that six ships may be sent to the Leeward Islands, one of them to be of about 16 guns and a good sailer to keep French small privateers at a distance; and we beg that they may be sent at once to prevent the mischief that must come from the French being masters at sea. We would also represent the mischief of the ships designed for the Leeward Islands going first to Barbados. It is 100 leagues out of the way, and many men have been lost there, insomuch that of the 420 sent out to recruit the regiment in the Leeward Islands all but 195 died or were lost in Barbados. We beg therefore that the commander of these ships be strictly ordered to attend the service of the Leeward Islands. *Copy.* 1 *p.* *The whole endorsed,* Recd. 2 Feb., 1693-4. Read same day. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *Nos.* 35, 35 I.; *and* (*enclosure only*) 44. *pp.* 159, 16.]

Feb. 2. **860.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Having considered the complaints made against the Quakers of Pennsylvania by Governor Fletcher and a letter from Mr. Penn bidding his people protest against Governor Fletcher's Commission for the Government of Pennsylvania, the Lords agree to lay the whole matter before the King. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *p.* 88.]

[Feb.] **861.** John Povey to the Attorney and Solicitor General. Ordering them to consider the charters of Connecticut, Rhode Island and the Jerseys, with a view to uniting those Colonies with New York under one Commander-in-Chief, commissioned by Their Majesties, for defence of the frontier. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *p.* 88.]

Feb. 2. Whitehall. **862.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Recommending that Sir William Phips be summoned home by first ship to answer the charges against him; that free liberty be given to all concerned to collect authenticated copies of records and depositions, wherein Sir William shall not intermeddle except in respect of such proofs as he may himself require; and that a letter be written to the Lieutenant-Governor accordingly. *Draft.* 1½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 7. *No.* 15; *and* 35. *pp.* 93, 94.]

Feb. 2. **863.** William Blathwayt to the Attorney-General. Forwarding copy of the proposals of Sir Matthew Dudley's Company of 27 January, with directions to report if they encroach on the charters of the New England Colonies, and to prepare a clause to prevent stock-jobbing. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 35. *pp.* 47, 48; *and* *Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 332-333.]

[Feb. 2.] **864.** Memorial of Governor Samuel Allen and Sir Stephen Evans to Lords of Trade and Plantations. We and several others have formed an association to carry on the making of tar, pitch

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and rosin and provide all sorts of Naval stores in New Hampshire. We have raised stock sufficient for all purposes and have engaged skilled persons from Sweden. Samuel Allen is preparing to go to New Hampshire with more men, and we propose that the King shall have the refusal of all the said Naval stores. 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* Read 2 Feb. 93-4. [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 72.]

Feb. 2. **865.** William Blathwayt to the Secretary of the Admiralty. Forwarding the various proposals for importation of Naval stores from North America for the report of the Lords of the Admiralty. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 332.]

Feb. 3. Whitehall. **866.** William Blathwayt to the Attorney and Solicitor General. Referring the petition of the Colony of Connecticut to them for their report, in conjunction with the question previously referred to them of uniting the Colonies for defence. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *p.* 113.]

Feb. 5. **867.** Minutes of Council of New York. Another letter from Colonel Beeckman that the people were flying into Kingston from all parts. The Council still disbelieved in the probability of danger there. The Governor said that it was high time to have 500 men ready to march at short notice, and expressed his sense of the hardships of marching men away from their families on every uncertain report, though himself ready at a moment's notice. The Council approved his suggestion to call out the nearest troops of horse for service. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 500.]

Feb. 8. **868.** Minutes of Council of New York. Committee appointed to examine the accounts of the Governor's journey to Pennsylvania. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 500-501.]

Feb. 8. Whitehall. **869.** Order of the King in Council. For the Attorney-General to prepare a clause for insertion into the Act concerning John Kirton, after which the Act will be confirmed. (*See No.* 742.) *Signed.* John Nicholas. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 46; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., p.* 444.]

Feb. 8. Whitehall. **870.** Order of the King in Council. That one fourth-rate ship, two fifth-rates and one sixth-rate be forthwith equipped and sent to the West Indies, and that the Admiralty give directions as to their disposition and appoint a commander-in-chief in order to their joining when necessary for mutual defence. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *pp.* 161, 162; *and* Barbados, 44. *pp.* 52, 53.]

Feb. 9. **871.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Captain Philip Dawes, of H.M.S. Falcon, was brought before the Council for misconduct and encouragement of his men to mutinous behaviour, and after examination was suspended from his command. Order for payments on account of gunpowder. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 267-269.]

Feb. 10. **872.** Minutes of Council of Nevis. Letter from the Governor read to the following effect. I have received your address protesting against the withdrawal of Captain Holt's company. I have as

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much regard for Nevis as for any of the Islands, but having intelligence of French designs against Montserrat, owing to their dependence on a rising of the Irish, I have thought it my duty to do as I have done. As to Antigua, it contains many more landing places than Nevis which require to be guarded. Had I intelligence of an intended attack on Nevis I should not only not withdraw troops from it, but should go there myself to defend it. My intention is to take care of all the Islands; all have been at equal expense for their defence; and you may be sure that I shall neither neglect you nor suffer my commands to be disobeyed. I pitched upon Captain Holt's company as the fittest to be under the eye of a field officer. (*Letter ends.*) Warrant for the Lieutenant-Governor and Council of Nevis to sit as a Court of Admiralty to condemn certain prizes. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., pp.* 285, 286.]

Feb. 10. **873**. Arent Schuyler to Governor Fletcher. I submit the following journal of my journey to the Minnesink Country. *Feb.* 3. Left New York and reached Bergenstown in East New Jersey, where I hired two men and a guide. *Feb.* 4. Travelled about ten miles beyond Hackinsack to an Indian place called Peckwes. *Feb.* 5. Travelled about thirty two miles north by west. Snowy and rainy weather. *Feb.* 6. Travelled to within a half a day's journey of the Minnesink. *Feb.* 7. About 11 a.m. arrived at the Minnesink, where I enquired of the Sachems and others whether the French or their Indians had sent for them or had been in the Minnesink Country. They say that neither one nor the other had been there, and promised to inform you at once if the French should happen to come. They told me further that six days ago three Christians and two Shawanees had passed by on their way to Albany from the Shawanee Country to fetch powder for Arnout Vielle and his Company; and that Arnout and 700 Shawanees were expected to arrive with furs about June. They said also that they feared that one of their hunting parties had been cut off by the Senecas, and desired that the Senecas might have order not to molest them. I left the Minnesinks that same afternoon and arrived in New York on the 10th. *Signed.* Arent Schuyler. 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 46.]

Feb. 12. **874**. Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Letter from the Ordnance of 22 January read. The Lords agreed to lay the whole matter of arms for the Leeward Islands before the King.

Petition of Richard Rawstone, complaining of false imprisonment, was referred to Governor Nicholson, to deal with on his arrival in Maryland. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 266-268.]

Feb. 12. **875**. Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Agreed to lay Lord Sydney's letter of 22 January, as to stores for the Leeward Islands, before the King. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *p.* 166.]

Feb. 12. **Jamaica.** **876**. Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Beeston to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Just before the departure of the fleet in November, I dissolved the Assembly. I sent the Mordaunt to convoy the fleet beyond danger, but on the night when she left it she ran ashore, through the obstinacy of her pilot, and was cast away.

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Her Captain, who is a very honest man and good officer, went home in the fleet and about forty of his men were left ashore at Cuba, whither I have sent a vessel to bring them away, and shall put them on board an advice-boat sent by Sir F. Wheler. The Spaniards at St. Domingo make no preparations to join us against the French but send me word that they cannot proceed till they have received men and orders from the Viceroy of Mexico. They have sent me a packet addressed to him, desiring me to send it on to him and a gentleman with it who can concert matters; but this is too foreign and too tedious to undertake. I would have undertaken it without them, but apart from the loss of the Mordaunt, I cannot raise 500 men for the expedition, and should they be baffled and cut off it would leave us exposed to the insults not only of the French but of our blacks, who are twenty to one white and know their strength so well that they might be encouraged to reduce Jamaica to another Guinea. I have therefore resolved to stand on the defensive till we are stronger. The French on the night of the 12th of December landed about 170 men unobserved, seized three look-out men who were asleep, secured all the passes and great guns, so that no alarm could be given nor message sent for help, and then plundered the whole parish, taking off 370 negroes, all the money that they could find and all the goods that they liked. They got clear off with their booty, though they had landed at a place but seven leagues from Port Royal. As soon as I had notice of it I sent the Advice and Falcon after them; but the Advice was not manned, and the Falcon made such hauls and delays that they got clear away. The Captain of the Falcon has had so many complaints against him, that by the Council's advice I suspended him from his command. I have written fully to Lord Nottingham and to the Admiralty and enclosed depositions on the neglect. Mr. Fulke Rose was gone to England when the warrant for his appointment arrived. I recommend that Captain Brodrick, the Attorney General, be admitted to the Council. I have added one large bastion to Fort Charles and design to add another if I can, which when finished will bring the strength of the fort to forty guns, "being very regular, beautiful and serviceable." But we are still so short of men that the seamen in the Island's sloops of war though victualled, paid forty shillings a month and allowed all prizes without defalcation, mutinied and would serve no longer. The reason is that men can get seventy to eighty shillings a month from trading vessels. I went myself to Port Royal to remonstrate with them, but they only grew the more obstinate and insolent, so I ordered guards on all the boats to prevent them from getting off, caused the drums to beat and brought the regiment to arms, and then sending for Captain Harman of the Advice pressed fifty of them and put them aboard him. This was all that could be found, the rest being hid by their wives and friends. But though the Advice has thus some help to her manning, the sloops lie still. *Signed.* Wm. Beeston. 1½ *pp. Endorsed,* Recd. 13 June. Read 14 Aug. 1694. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 28; *and* 53. *pp.* 185-188.]

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[Feb. 12.] **877.** Proposals offered by Gerard Slye of Maryland for supplying Naval stores at Wiccocommoco. 1 *p.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 12 Feb. 1693-4. [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 73.]

Feb. 13. **878.** Minutes of Council of Maryland. John Courts, who was sworn on the 8th, now took his seat. Letters from the Governor of New York read, reporting that £362 of Governor Copley's bills had been protested, and asking what further assistance might be expected this May.

Feb. 14. Resolved to send an express to Sir E. Andros for his orders as to New York, and another express to New York to explain. Mr. George Plater, collector for Patuxent district, representing that several Navigation bonds are in his custody for which he has no certificates, it was ordered that notice be given that twelve months will be allowed for procuring certificates, during which time the bonds will not be put in suit. Order for displacing Philip Clark, put in as Collector by Edward Randolph.

Feb. 15. Order appointing William Taylard to be Registrar, and Nicholas Greenberry to be judge in Chancery. Order for no ships to be cleared for Europe without giving security to join the fleet in Virginia. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 13. *pp.* 7-10; *and* 12. *pp.* 42-63.]

Feb. 15. Whitehall. **879.** The King to Governor Sir William Phips. Summoning him home to answer the charges of Jahleel Brenton and Captain Short, and the additional charge of having condemned the prize St. Jacob without reserving the King's share. *The rest is in the terms of the report of* 2 *Feb.* (*see No.* 862). *Countersigned.* J. Trenchard. *Draft.* 4½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 7. *No.* 16; *and* 35. *pp.* 95-99.]

Feb. 15. **880.** The King to the Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts. Recounting the reasons for the recall of Sir William Phips to take his trial, and giving directions, according to the report of 2 February, for the collection of evidence. He will administer the Government during Sir William's absence. *Draft.* 3½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 7. *No.* 17; *and* 35. *pp.* 100-105.]

Feb. 15. Whitehall. **881.** The King to the Governor of New York. Ordering him to encourage people to contribute freely for the rebuilding of the chapel in the fort at New York. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *p.* 89.]

Feb. 15. **882.** The Attorney General to the King. Submitting a clause for insertion into the Act concerning John Kirton, as directed. *Signed.* Edw. Ward. ½ *p.* *Endorsed*, Read in Council, 15 Feb. '93. Barbados, 5. *No.* 47; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. VIII., p.* 445.]

Feb. 15. Whitehall. **883.** Order of the King in Council. For Lord Sydney, Master-General of the Ordnance, to make an estimate of the stores desired by the Agents for the Leeward Islands. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *p.* 167.]

Feb. 15. **884.** Reasons offered against quartering soldiers on free quarter in Barbados, notwithstanding the Act of the Island for that purpose. (1) When the Act was passed, the people were apprehensive of a negro rising as well as of foreign invasion; also (2) they were in a better condition to bear the expense, having since expended £30,000 on the expedition to Martinique, for which they were warned to be ready in October 1692, whereas the ships did not arrive till February 1693. (3) The Island is further disabled by great losses during the two past years, by the capture of their ships by the French, and by excessive rates of freight. (4) Free quarter was given to the troops under Sir F. Wheler, and became almost insupportable after no more than a month. For these reasons as well as in consideration of the impoverishment and sacrifices of the people, it is hoped that the King will not expect free quarter for the regiment, but will send it to Barbados to be paid and quartered like all other forces on the English establishment. 2 *pp. Endorsed*, 15 Feb. 93-4, Read 27 Feb. 93-4. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. No. 48.]

Feb. 15. **885.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for payment of £40 towards the expenses of the Governor's journey to review the militia. Accounts of the Governor's journey to Pennsylvannia approved. Orders for sundry payments. The Council refused to recognise the licence brought by the Rev. John Miller from the Bishop of London to act as Chaplain in New York, as entitling him to induction with the living. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 501, 502.]

Feb. 17. Jamaica. **886.** Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Beeston to Sir John Trenchard. A ship has come in from England, but with no letters from Whitehall. I have heard however that you have succeeded Lord Nottingham as Secretary of State, and I beg your good offices for this Island. [*America and West Indies.* 540. *No.* 37.]

Feb. 19. **887.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Few members present. Order for a full Council on the 27th. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *p.* 270.]

Feb. 20. **888.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Orders for sundry payments. The Assembly reported that having barely made a house they were entering on no business except the choice of a Committee to arrange for Colonel Russell's reception. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 444-447.]

Feb. 20. **889.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. Abel Alleyne elected Speaker. Joint Committee appointed to arrange for Colonel Russell's reception. Two members fined for non-attendance. Adjourned to 2 March. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., p.* 363.]

Feb. 20. **890.** William Blathwayt to the Secretary of the Admiralty. Forwarding copies of Messrs. Bernon's and Slye's memorials as to supply of Naval stores from North America, for the consideration of the Admiralty. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 333.]

Feb. 21. **891.** William Blathwayt to Sir Stephen Evans and Mr. Slye. Directing them to attend the meeting of the Committee of Trade and Plantations on the 26th inst. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 334.]

1694.
Feb. 22.
Treasury Chambers.

892. Secretary to the Treasury to William Blathwayt. Forwarding report of the Commissioners of Customs on the Barbados Act for limiting freight. *Signed.* Hen. Guy. ½ *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 22 Feb. Read 5 March, 93-4. *Annexed,*

892. I. Commissioners of Customs to Lords of the Treasury. 10 February 1693-4. We have considered the Act of Barbados submitted to us, and heard the merchants, some of whom tell us that they are directed by their correspondents at Barbados to take up freight at whatever rate. On the whole we think that the Act would prove very prejudicial to the trade of Barbados, especially during this time of war, and would discourage shipping from coming from the neighbouring Colonies, which not only supplies them with provisions, but carries off large quantities of the produce for England. *Signed.* G. Boothe, Jo. Werden, Robert Southwell, J. Warde. 1 *p.* *Endorsed as the covering letter.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *Nos.* 49, 49 I.; *and* 44. *pp.* 64-66.]

[Feb.]

893. Reasons for annulling the Barbados Act for the limitation of freight. (1) It is unprecedented. (2) Losses from war have been so great that if freight in sugars be not in some measure answerable, men will not send their ships to Barbados. (3) Had not the merchants engaged to pay more than the limited price not a ship would have left London for Barbados this season; from which (4) it is clearly a discouragement to trade, and would prevent the supplying of the Island with provisions. (5) It seems to trench on the freedom of English property by limiting the price of that which is to be paid outside their jurisdiction, since the Act says "notwithstanding any contracts made in England." (6) Disallowance of the Act will encourage trade and increase the King's customs. 1 *p.* [*Board* of *Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 50.]

Feb. 22.

894. Minutes of Council of New York. The Governor reported that he had inspected the militia of King's and Queen's Counties and found them very cheerful. Commissioners appointed to consider Governor Hamilton's letter as to laying down the boundary between New York and New Jersey. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 502, 503.]

Feb. 22.
Whitehall.

895. Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition of Lord Baltimore to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. John Nicholas. *Signed.* ½ *p.* *Annexed,*

895. I. Petition of Lord Baltimore to the King. An act was passed in Maryland in 1692, enacting that all lands surveyed before 10 July, 1689, shall be held by the persons for whom they were surveyed without being obliged to take patents and grants from me; and that where warrants only were granted and the land not surveyed for the last five years, the persons to whom such warrants were granted may proceed to survey and enjoy the land, as if patent had been granted by me. I beg for disallowance of this Act, which will utterly put an end to my property in the province, and for orders to preserve my

right to grant surveys and patents. *Copy.* 1 *p. The whole endorsed,* Recd. 24 Feb. '93-'94. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *Nos.* 104, 104 I.; *and* 8. *pp.* 172-174.]

Feb. 22. **896.** Copy of the above Order in Council, without enclosure. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 105.]

Feb. 22. **897.** The Attorney General to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I am of opinion that the proposals of Sir Matthew Dudley and Company do not interfere with the charters of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island; and I enclose draft of a clause to prevent members of the proposed corporation from selling any share or interest in the joint stock for three years after the date of the Charter. *Signed.* Edw. Ward. ½ *p. Annexed,*

897. I. Draft of a clause to above effect. 1 *p. The whole endorsed,* Recd. 27 Feb. 1693-4. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 7. *Nos.* 18, 18 I.; *and* 35. *pp.* 51-55.]

Feb. 24. **898.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Petition of Lord Baltimore read (*see No.* 895 I.) and referred to the Attorney and Solicitor General.

Petition of the owners of the ship Joseph read and referred to the Treasury. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *p.* 268.]

Feb. 24. **899.** John Povey to the Attorney and Solicitor General. Forwarding copy of Lord Baltimore's petition for their report. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 8. *pp.* 174-175.]

Feb. 26. **900.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That notice be sent to the merchants and planters of Barbados to attend the meeting of the Committee on 27th inst., on the business of the regiment of foot that is to be sent to Barbados. *Draft.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 51.]

Feb. 27. **901.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. The Council being consulted as to the expediency of calling an assembly, in view of a sudden alteration in the government, decided against it. The Rev. Samuel Cook made a recantation of certain writings published by him. Several accounts passed. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 270, 271.]

Feb. 27. **902.** Minutes of Council of New York. Letters from the Council of Maryland read, as to the dishonouring of their bill for £360. Committees appointed to draw up an answer and to make a draught of the new battery. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 503.]

Feb. 27. **903.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Reports of the Treasury as to sending a regiment to Barbados, and of the Commissioners of Customs as to the freight Act, were read, and copies of them given to the Agents. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *p.* 269.]

Feb. 27. **904.** Secretary of the Treasury to William Blathwayt. As regards the regiment for Barbados, the King is willing to ease the Island of giving it free quarters, if the Island will bear the charge of

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transporting it and the recruits. *Signed.* Hen. Guy. 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 27 Feb. and 5 March, 1693-4. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 52; *and* 44. *p.* 54.]

Feb. 28. Whitehall. **905**. William Blathwayt to Henry Guy. Forwarding all the papers concerning the hire of ships in Jamaica for attack on the French in 1691, with reference to Sir John Fleet's petition. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 29.]

Feb. 28. **906**. John Povey to the Agents for Barbados. Forwarding copy of Mr. Guy's letter of 27 February, and directing them to attend the Lords of Trade and Plantations, on the 2nd March. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 53.]

Feb. 28. **907**. John Povey to the Agents for Barbados. Forwarding copy of the report of the Commissioners of Customs on the Barbados Act for limiting freight, and summoning them to be present at the meeting of the Committee of Plantations on 2 March. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 54.]

[Feb.] **908**. State of the case of the Charter desired by Sir Matthew Dudley and Company. A summary of the transactions up to the Attorney General's report of 22 February. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 7. *No.* 19; *and* 35. *pp.* 57, 58.]

[Feb.] **909**. A second state of the case of Sir Matthew Dudley's Company, carried one stage further; and with a request that the charter may be passed. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 7. *No.* 20.]

[Feb. ?] **910**. Sir John Evelyn to Lord Godolphin. Asking for the appointment of Mr. Parks to the Council of Virginia. *Signed.* J. Evelyn. *Scrap.* [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 44.]

March 1. Whitehall. **911**. Order of the King in Council. Granting the petition of Isaac Richier, and referring it to Lords of Trade and Plantations to take care everything may be done in order thereto. *Signed.* William Blathwayt. ½ *p.* *Enclosed,*

911. I. Petition of Isaac Richier to the King. Governor Goddard on arriving at Bermuda in August last demanded of me £1,000 as half the profits of the Government since he received his Commission, and on my demurring seized all my cellar and goods, arrested me and kept me in close confinement for a time, and though he has now released me on parole, threatens further persecution unless I pay the money. I offered him to give security to answer this or any other matter in England, which he at first agreed to accept but afterwards refused, and seized all goods of mine that he could lay hands on. I beg that my property may be restored on my giving security to answer any action in England, and that evidence may be allowed to be collected for my defence. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* *The whole endorsed,* Recd. 5 March, 1693-4. [*Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 2. *Nos.* 18, 18 I.; *and* 28. *pp.* 98-101.]

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March 1. **912**. Copy of the preceding order. ½ *p*. [*Board of Trade*. Bermuda, 2. *No*. 19.]

March 1. **913**. Minutes of General Assembly of New York. The Representatives not being come, the Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.

March 2. The Representatives were sworn.

March 3. Henry Pierson chosen Speaker and approved.

The Governor recommended consideration of the reinforcement of Albany and the frontiers from 1 May next; of the regular payment of the troops weekly or fortnightly; of securing the Indians, who are staggering, by presents or otherwise; of the continued expense of the war; and of repair to the fortifications. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp*. 674-676.]

March 2. **914**. Minutes of Council of Barbados. The Governor at the Assembly's request consented to leave three or four rooms at Fontabelle furnished, against Colonel Russell's arrival. The Assembly brought up an Act for presenting the Governor with £500. Orders for sundry payments. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp*. 447-449.]

March 2. **915**. Journal of Assembly of Barbados. On the report of the Committee for the new Governor's reception, it was agreed to ask the Governor to leave Fontabelle and leave some of his rooms furnished for Colonel Russell, which he consented to do. Address passed to present the Governor with £500; also addresses for payment of the clerks' and marshals' salaries, and for payment of £50 to buy fresh provisions for Colonel Russell's reception. Adjourned to 20th. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp*. 364, 365.]

March 2. **916**. The Agents for Barbados to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The King has promised to ease the Island of free quarter for the regiment to be stationed there, provided it will bear the cost of transportation. We have no authority to undertake this expense nor fund to discharge it; and we can therefore only renew our importunity that men may be sent out as soon as possible, while for quartering them the people must cast themselves on the King's goodness and mercy. *Unsigned*. 1 *p*. *Endorsed*, Read 5 Mar. '93-4. [*Board of Trade*. Barbados, 5. *No*. 55.]

March 2. **917**. The Same to the Same. We have read the copy of the reasons for annulling the Barbados Act for limiting freight, and the report of the Commissioners of Customs thereon. We have received no intimation of the reasons why it was passed, though we are well informed that it was due to combination of the masters of ships to take no goods on board under twelve shillings *per* hundredweight; and we doubt not that if the Council and Assembly had supposed that there would have been application for disallowance of the Act, they would have transmitted their reasons for having made it. We therefore beg that the Act may not be annulled on the petition of the merchants, but that copies of the reasons against the Act and of the report of the Commissioners of Customs may be sent to the Governor, with orders to repeal the Act if it be found inconvenient, and if not to send the reasons for passing it. *Signed*. Edw. Littleton; Wm. Bridges. 3 *pp*. *Endorsed*, Recd. 5 March, 1694. [*Board of Trade*. Barbados, 5. *No*. 56.]

1694.
March 2. **918**. Copy of an Act of Barbados to present Governor Kendall with £500. 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 15 May, '94. Read same day. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 57.]

March 2. **919**. Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Companies formed to trade to Pennsylvania and New Jersey attended, and were told to propose clauses to prevent stock jobbing.

Agreed to recommend the appointment of Henry Hartwell and James Blair to the Council of Virginia. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *p.* 270.]

March 2. **920**. Memorandum. Recommending the confirmation of Colonel Hartwell and the appointment of Mr. Blair to the Council of Virginia. *Scrap.* *Endorsed,* Presented by the Bishop of London. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 45.]

March 2. **921**. Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Recommending the appointment of Henry Hartwell and James Blair to the Council of Virginia. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 251.]

March 4. **922**. Commissioners for Victualling to William Blathwayt. We beg for a letter to the officer at Barbados to take no custom for the rum and sugar delivered to the King's ships in the West Indies. The proportion is three quarters of a pint of rum and a quarter of a pound of sugar *per* day to every man. *Extract.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 58.]

March 5. **923**. Minutes of Council and Assembly of Montserrat. Joint Committee appointed for audit of the Treasurer's accounts. A gunner appointed to Kingsale Fort. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., p.* 326.]

March 5. **924**. Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Agents of Barbados made their proposals as to the sending of a regiment to that Island, which it was resolved to lay before the King.

Governor Nicholson's instructions approved, and his passage to be provided for. It was ordered that all Governors should be sworn before the Council, and their despatches not delivered to them until they are sworn.

Governor Richier's petition (*see No.* 911 I.) read. Agreed that his appeal be admitted and the usual orders given as to collection of evidence.

Sir William Beeston's letter of 19 October read (*see No.* 635), and Colonel Rose from Jamaica was heard, after which decision was taken. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 271-276.]

March 5. **925**. Memorandum. Colonel Nicholson asks for orders for transportation of himself and family to Maryland; also that Mr. Randolph may be appointed to the Council. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 106; *and* 8. *p.* 175.]

March 5. **926**. Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Agreed to recommend that Colonel Nicholson and his household be given passage to Maryland on one of the King's frigates; also that the

Governors be ordered to be sworn in Council to observe the Acts of Trade, as has been usual. *Memo.* The King gave orders accordingly. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 8. *p.* 176.]

[March.] **927.** Memorandum of Colonel Nicholson. Proposing that an Act of oblivion be sent to Maryland for all offences done before Governor Copley's arrival. ¼ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 107.]

March 5. **928.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. To lay before the King the correspondence with the Agents as to the despatch of a regiment to Barbados, with their proposals that 300 of the 500 men required be drafted out of the old regiments and sail immediately, while the residue be raised and sent out by next opportunity. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *p.* 61.]

March 5. **929.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. To advise the suspension of the Barbados Act for limiting freight, till further order. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *p.* 69.]

March 5. **930.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Agreed to lay before the King Sir W. Beeston's letter of 19 October and Mr. Fulke Rose's memorial, and to recommend the despatch of three frigates to Jamaica, one of them immediately; also to recommend that impressment of seamen be forbidden in Jamaica without the Governor's leave, and that Colonel Edward Stanton be appointed to the Council. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 184-185.]

[March 5.] **931.** Representation of Fulke Rose. Jamaica has lost most of her seamen owing (1) to the discouragement given them in Lord Inchiquin's time, when their share in prizes was withheld; (2) to the earthquake and the subsequent sickness; (3) to the pressing of seamen born in the country for the King's ships, while many men who could better be spared are cleared for a piece of money. Many men have fled to Providence or Curaçoa, and some grown desperate have joined the French. We beg that no men may be pressed by the King's Captains without the Governor's leave; and that all men-of-war coming from England to Jamaica may bring with them supernumerary men.

The French force at St. Kitts, which was sent down to Petit Guavos, has greatly strengthened that settlement. They have a man-of-war of forty-four guns, and many privateers which have ruined the remoter settlements of Jamaica, taken away ships and goods and carried off negroes to the value of £30,000. Nothing can stop this but a fourth-rate and a fifth-rate frigate, good sailers. Of the fleet of fourteen ships that last sailed from Jamaica two are in England, one in Wales and three in Ireland. Of the rest the French have got two, one foundered at sea, two were wrecked on the British Isles, and of three we have no news. Such misfortunes have attended the fleet ever since the war began. To remedy them we recommend that the ships sail from England by the last day of December and return twelve weeks after their arrival at Jamaica, by which means they will have a summer voyage and fair weather. ½ *pp.* *Endorsed,* Read. 5 Mar. 1693-4. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 30; *and* 53. *pp.* 180-182.]

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March 5. **932.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. For the merchants and planters of Barbados to be summoned to the meeting, on the business of the Acts for limiting freights, and for free-quartering of soldiers, and of the sending of a regiment to Barbados. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 59.]

March 5. **933.** John Povey to the Agents for Barbados. Summoning them to attend the meeting of the Committee of Plantations the same evening. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 60.]

March 5. Whitehall. **934.** John Povey to the Attorney General. Forwarding copy of William Penn's patent for Pennsylvania. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 599. *No.* 10.]

March 6. **935.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for a patent for land to be granted to Jacques Guyon. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 510.]

March 6. **936.** Minutes of General Assembly of New York. The opinion of the law-officers as to a disputed election sent down to the Representatives.

March 7. The Representatives brought up a bill concerning pilotage, which was redrafted and returned.

March 8. The Representatives asked to see the Collector's accounts. Order was given to the Collector to shew his books to such members as might be appointed to view them.

March 9. The Pilotage bill passed by the Representatives and returned. It was then passed. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 676-679.]

March 8. Whitehall. **937.** Order of the King in Council. That a fourth-rate frigate be forthwith sent to Jamaica; that impressment of seamen in Jamaica be forbidden without the Governor's leave; and that supernumerary seamen be sent out in the frigate aforesaid. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 183.]

March 8. Whitehall. **938.** Order of the King in Council. That the stores desired by the Agents for the Leeward Islands be provided and despatched by the Board of Ordnance. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *pp.* 167, 168.]

March 8. Whitehall. **939.** Instructions to Francis Nicholson as Governor of Maryland. Lord Baltimore is still to receive half of the two shillings *per* hogshead duty. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 8. *pp.* 150-171.]

March 8. **940.** J. Bulfinch to Lords of Trade and Plantations. At a meeting of all the subscribers to Sir Matthew Dudley's Company it was resolved to accept the clause against stock-jobbing. It was desired that an addition may be made enabling those who can make it appear that their losses compel them to sell their stock, to do so on obtaining permission from the Governor or Deputy-Governor, and three Assistants. ½ *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 12 March, 1693-4. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 7. *No.* 21; *and* 35. *p.* 56.]

March 8. **941.** Minutes of Council of New York. Orders for sundry payments. Samuel Bayard and Arent Schuyler refused the patent for the land which they desire, it having been already bought for the

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King's service. The Governor reported that in case of alarm during his absence he had directed 1,500 militia to encamp at New York, with three troops of horse, Colonels A. Depeyster, Thomas Willett and Caleb Heathcote to command the foot, and Colonel van Cortlandt the horse.

March 9. Committee appointed to consider the running of the boundary line between New Jersey and New York. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 510, 511.]

March 12. **942**. Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantation. The parties concerned in the importation of Naval stores were again heard.

Dr. Payne's petition for the office of Registrar in Maryland read and dismissed.

Extract from a letter of Governor Fletcher to William Blathwayt of 5 October read (*see No.* 604). [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 277, 278.]

March 12. **943**. Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. On consideration of Governor Fletcher's letter of 5 October, (*No.* 604,) agreed to recommend that the King order a pardon for the six persons condemned as accomplices of Leisler, to be passed free of charge under the Great Seal. Ordered accordingly on the 15th March. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *pp.* 91, 92.]

March 12. **944**. Petition of William Payne, D.D., to the King. For grant of the place of Commissary of Probates, etc. in Maryland, in consideration of the orphan children of his murdered brother, John Payne. *Inscribed*, Recd. 12 March. Nothing. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 108.]

March 12. **945**. Report of the Lords of the Admiralty. We have examined the memorial of Mr. John Taylor as to the supply of Naval stores, for which he has already had a contract since 1691. He has already imported five loadings of timber, and in the last ships a parcel of rosin which proves good and useful. He has built one ship in America and is about building another. He has been of good service, and in our opinion deserves encouragement. *Signed.* Falkland, J. Lowther, H. Priestman, R. Rich. 1 *p. Endorsed*, Recd. and read 16 March, 1693-4. [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 74; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 334-335.]

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March 12. **946**. Report of the Lords of the Admiralty. We have considered the proposals of Sir Stephen Evans and Mr. Allen, and think that they should have fitting encouragement without exclusion of others from the like trade, and that the King should have the refusal of all goods. *Signed.* Falkland, J. Lowther, H. Priestman, R. Rich. 1 *p. Endorsed*, Recd. and read 16 March, 1693-4. [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 75; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 336.]

March 12. **947**. Report of Lords of the Admiralty. We have read the proposals of Sir Matthew Dudley and others and think that they should receive all fitting encouragement. We see no objection to their being incorporated, but not to the exclusion of others from the like trade; and the King should have the refusal of all Naval stores.

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Signed. J. Lowther, H. Priestman, R. Rich. 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 12 March. Read 16 March, 1693-4. [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 76; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 337.]

March 12. **948.** Copy of the foregoing. *Endorsed,* Read 22 July, 1696. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 7. *No.* 22.]

March 13. **949.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for payment of a quarter's salary to Chidley Brooke, and for refitting Albany Fort with stockades. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 511, 512.]

March 14. Antigua. **950.** Governor Codrington to Governor Kendall. I am sorry to lose so good a neighbour, but since it is your own desire I am sure England will be more to your satisfaction. Blenac sent me some prisoners a few days ago under flag of truce, from whom I learn that the French expect no more than four ships; but a few days past nine ships passed to windward of Barbuda and stood to southward, which made me doubt they might be from Petit Guavos. This made me send a flag of truce to Martinique to ascertain their strength, and I shall let you know if I hear anything worth your knowledge. *Copy.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 5 July, 1694. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 61.]

March 14. **951.** Lord Sydney to the King. Forwarding estimate of the stores required for the Leeward Islands. Total estimated cost, £517. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *pp.* 168, 169.]

March 15. **952.** Minutes of Council of New York. Orders for sundry payments. Resolved that John Reaux's services be accepted on board the man-of war, provided that Captain Evans take care that he shall not escape. Patent for land granted to John Ward. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 512-513.]

March 15. **953.** Minutes of General Assembly of New York. Bill against unlawful laws received from the Representatives, and read twice. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 680.]

March 15. Whitehall. **954.** Lords of Trade and Plantations to the Governor of Barbados. Directing the insertion of a clause in the Act concerning John Kirton. *Signed.* Somers, C. Carmarthen, P. Pembroke, C.P.S., Shrewsbury, Bridgewater, H. Goodricke. *Draft.* 1¼ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 62.]

March 15. **955.** Lords of Trade and Plantations to Governor Goddard. Ordering him to release Isaac Richier, restore him his goods and allow him to return to England, on his giving security to answer all actions against him and to prosecute his appeal before the Privy Council against all the accusations against him; also that he be given full facility to collect evidence on his behalf. *Signed.* Carmarthen, P.; J. Somers, C.; Pembroke, C.P.S.; J. Bridgewater, Shrewsbury, H. Goodrick, W. Bridgeman. *Copy.* 1¼ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 2. *No.* 20; *and* 28. *pp.* 101-103.]

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March 16. **956.** Agents for Governor Christopher Codrington to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Asking for a copy of Stephen Duport's petition that they may present their remarks thereon. 1 *p.* *Inscribed*, Recd. 16 March, 1693-4. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 36.]

March 16. **957.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Draft of a letter to the Lieutenant-Governor and Council of Bermuda, concerning Mr. Richier's petition, read and approved, also draft of a letter to the Governor of Barbados concerning John Kirton.

Sir Edmund Andros's letter of 23 October read (*see No.* 637), also an extract of a letter from him asking leave to be absent from his Government for two months in the year, which it was agreed to recommend.

The parties concerned in the importation of Naval stores were again called in, and the business further considered.

The Agents for Barbados were desired to bring their proposals for raising men for that Island, in writing. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 279-281.]

March 16. **958.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. To recommend that permission be given to Sir Edmund Andros to leave Virginia for any of the neighbouring Colonies for two months in the year. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 248.]

March 16. **959.** Order for summoning Sir H. Ashurst, Sir William Warren, Sir Stephen Evans, Colonel Francis Nicholson, Mr. John Taylor, Mr. Gilbert Heathcot, Mr. Samuel Allen, Mr. Paggen, Colonel Dudley, Mr. Gerard Slye, and Mr. Gabriel Bernon to attend the Committee of Trade and Plantations on the subject of Naval stores. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 77.]

[Mar. 16.] **960.** Proposals of Gabriel Bernon, merchant of Boston. That the Naval stores sent by him to John Taylor may be tested, for he will undertake to send as many more as may be needed. He has no wish but to serve the Government if the King will encourage him. *Signed.* Gabriel Bernon. 1 *p.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 23 Feb. Read 12 and 16 March, 1693-4. [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 78.]

[Mar. 16.] **961.** Memorandum of Gabriel Bernon. The encouragement for which he asks is an order from Their Majesties to manufacture rosin and other Naval storesin all places where he may think fit, without molestation, saving always the rights of others. *French.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 79.]

March 16. **962.** William Blathwayt to John Taylor, Sir Stephen Evans, Samuel Allen and Gerard Slye. Forwarding a list of Naval stores, with a column to be filled with the prices at which they are ready to supply the said stores in America and England. [*Col. Entry Bk.*, *Vol. C.*, *pp.* 338-339.]

March 17. **963.** Minutes of Council and Assembly of Montserrat. The Assembly, being asked by the Council to provide for the quartering of the King's soldiers, prayed that the old billets should be

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withdrawn and new billets issued by an Act for that purpose, and that a house might be hired in Kingsale for sick soldiers. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., p.* 327.]

March 18. **964.** Memorial of the Agents for Barbados to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The King having granted that 500 men shall be raised and transported to Barbados, and as such of the men as are and can be raised in time may be shipped on board the merchant-ships now bound thither, we beg you to procure us an order for the men to be victualled by the Victualling Commissioners. We hear the H.M.S. Hampshire, which was ordered to convoy the fleet to Barbados and the Leeward Islands, has now been ordered to sail directly to Jamaica. We beg that she may wait a fortnight to join the Bristol for convoy to the said fleet, after which she may proceed to Jamaica with little delay. If the King will order that the fleets to the Islands and to Virginia, which will all be ready to sail in twenty days at latest, shall sail together, their convoy will be the stronger to oppose any enemy until they separate; it would be well also if single ships were forbidden to slip away without convoy, as several bound for Barbados have lately done. 2 *pp. Endorsed,* Directed, 18 March, at Kensington. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 63; *and* 44. *pp.* 62-63.]

March 19. **965.** Minutes of Council of New York. Committee appointed to enquire as to the arrears of taxes. The Governor announced that he must shortly go to Pennsylvania, and suggested commissionating certain gentlemen to take charge of military affairs in his absence, which was approved. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 513.]

March 19. **966.** Minutes of General Assembly of New York. Message from the Governor to the Representatives, asking them to expedite their subsidy for the forces at Albany, to provide a fund for paying them up to the 1st of May, and to lay all business but that of the frontiers aside for the present.

March 20. Bill against unlawful laws read a third time and passed. The Governor signified that the Representatives had voted 120 men for Albany, and that he could not undertake to defend the post with that number. The Council agreed that the number was too small, and a message was sent to the House to that effect, and asking how it was proposed to dispose of the £2,400 voted by them. Bill for settling establishments rejected. The Representatives attending, the Governor pressed them to provide more men for Albany, as no dependence could be placed in the help of neighbouring Colonies.

March 21. Message to the Representatives, setting the least number for the frontier at 200 men, including the 30 from New Jersey, and that more money was required than had been voted for the Indians and other purposes.

March 22. The Representatives refusing to provide more men for Albany, the Governor asked the Council if they knew of any reason for weakening the garrison; to which they replied that it was a time rather for strengthening than weakening it. The Governor summoned the Representatives and made them a speech, rebuking them for their obstinacy and showing the folly of their letting their house

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be destroyed because their neighbours would not help to quench the fire. He asked them for money for presents for the Indians on his approaching visit to Albany, and begged them to get to despatch of business.

March 23. The Representatives sent up a bill for the City and County of Albany, which was passed with one amendment.

March 24. On the news of the intrigues of the Indians with the French, a message was sent to the Representatives to apprise them thereof, and that the Governor was starting forthwith for Albany and thence for Pennsylvania, and that at least £600 would be wanted for the Expedition. Bill for raising 170 men received from the Representatives, amended and passed. Conference appointed to consider the charge of the Governor's journey to Albany. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 680-690.]

March 20. **967.** John Taylor to John Povey. I have received a list of Naval stores, with blank columns for me to fill up the prices at which I would undertake to furnish them. I have not heard that hemp grows in New England, but I know that hemp and cordage are the best commodities that I can send thither. As to tar, the gentlemen of New England engaged to furnish it at 4*s.* or 5*s.* a barrel, but their barrel is of six to eight gallons, whereas the Swedish barrel is of thirty to thirty-two gallons, which is sold in Finland at half a dollar. Ships' masters tell me that a gallon of Swedish tar is worth two of New England. I send pitch and tar to New England for my own use. New England plank is not esteemed here, being generally worm-eaten and bad. Deals and masts may doubtless be had in any quantity in New England. Now as to prices in New England and England, the first is not my business; and to speak as to the second I must be assured that the commodities are to be obtained in New England, and of fit quality; I must know what price they will stand me in before they are shipped and when they will be ready for shipping. Hemp, tar and pitch can hardly be called products of New England yet. Masts and timber are more certain, but even for them some time must be allowed, for masts must be hauled out of the woods when the snow is on the ground. I always allow a year for getting them out of the woods and preparing them for shipping. I hope therefore that I may be pardoned for not making rates, much less undertaking the delivery of the stores. I was bred to the trade of importing Naval stores, and think I know more about it than the gentlemen who expect a charter on the merit of importing them from New England. I do not pretend to love my country so much better than myself as to encourage a trade which would be to my prejudice; but the supply of stores would not be so, but merely a transferring of my trade. I would gladly see this Kingdom independent of Sweden and Denmark, but I must speak as a merchant who judges his trade only by the measure of profit; and then arises the difficulty how we shall bring bulky goods from a very remote part as cheaply as from countries near us. I cannot solve the difficulty because (1) The commodities are more plentiful in Sweden and Denmark than in New England. (2) Labour costs but one sixth of the price. (3) One voyage to New England costs

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as much as four or five to the Baltic, and the difference would be still greater if the Swede and Dane lowered their duties. True, building of ships in New England may abate the difference somewhat, but this is done in the other countries also, and much cheaper than in New England. I take the King's chief end in having Naval stores from New England was to be supplied from thence in case of necessity, with more regard to getting it than to the price; and this may be done by encouraging the manufacture of pitch and tar. New Hampshire has the best facilities for transportation. Wooden ware is a question only of the time needed to convert it. Hemp could be better furnished from Ireland. *Signed*. Jno. Taylor. 3½ *pp*. *Endorsed*, Recd. 21 March, 1693-4. [*Board of Trade*. Plantations General, 2. *No*. 80.]

March 20-21. **968**. Minutes of Council of Barbados. Orders for sundry payments. Bill for raising a levy committed for amendment. Order passed for payment of £100 to the Committee for receiving Colonel Russell. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp*. 449, 450.]

March 20-21. **969**. Journal of Assembly of Barbados. Bill for a levy on negroes passed, and sent to the Council, which returned it for amendment. Adjourned to 17 April. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp*. 365, 366.]

March 20. **970**. Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for an Assembly to meet on 7th May. Sundry accounts passed. Order for all who have claims against the revenue to bring them in.

March 21. Adjourned till to-morrow.

March 22. The Governor reporting that an intercepted letter from Mr. Stapleton implicated Colonel Edward Stanton, it was ordered that Colonel Stanton be arrested and his papers seized. Order for an embargo on all shipping in Port Royal. [*Board of Trade*. Jamaica, 77. *pp*. 271-273.]

March 21. **971**. Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Mr. Taylor's reply as to Naval stores read.

Petitions of Sir E. Andros and Mr. Usher read (*See No*. 973). Agreed that a letter be sent to Massachusetts ordering their accounts to be examined and payment to be made.

The Barbados Agents attended, and were heard as to the Barbados freight Act. Agreed to recommend that it be disallowed. [*Board of Trade*. Journal, 7. *pp*. 281-283.]

March 21. **972**. Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. To move the King in Council to disallow the Barbados Act for limiting the price of freight. [*Board of Trade*. Barbados, 44. *p*. 69.]

March 21. **973**. Petition of Sir Edmund Andros to Lords of Trade and Plantations. When I left New England several sums of money were due to me for the public service; and my petition and accounts were referred to the Governor and Council of Massachusetts. A Committee was appointed to examine them, but I have not been able to

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obtain any payment. I beg that orders may be given to bring my accounts to a final determination. 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 21 March, 1693-4. *Attached,*

973. I. Letter from Dirck Wessels to Sir E. Andros. New York, 5 May, 1691. Enclosing the accounts for his last journey to Quebec, and entreating Sir Edmund's good offices to obtain for him payment. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 7. *Nos.* 23, 23I.; *and* (*without enclosure*) 35. *pp.* 105-107.]

March 21. **974.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. On the petitions of Sir Edmund Andros and Mr. John Usher it was agreed to move that a letter be written to the Governor of Massachusetts, instructing him to examine their accounts and pay what is justly due to them out of the public revenue. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 35. *pp.* 110, 111.]

March 21. **975.** Proposals of Samuel Allen and Company, stating the price at which they will furnish Naval stores 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* 21 March, '93-4. Read same day. [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 81.]

March 21. **976.** Gerard Slye to John Povey. I return the price list of Naval stores with the column for Maryland filled up. Pitch, tar and deal plank can be better supplied by New England than by Virginia and Maryland, though the reverse is true of masts and bowsprits. The land will produce the best of hemp, and there is oak enough, if the charge of exporting it be not too great. It would save half the charge if the men-of-war were built out there. *Signed.* Gerard Slye. ½ *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 21 March, '93-4. *Annexed,*

976. I. Price list of Naval stores and timber in Maryland. 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 21 March, 1693-4. [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *Nos.* 82, 82I.]

March 21. **977.** Minutes of Council of New York. Patent for land granted to Colonel Thomas Willett.

March 22. Order for discharge of Nathaniel Cole, junior, on his penitence and submission.

March 23. Patents for lands granted to William and Apollonia Welsh and to Hendrick Cornelius Bogard.

March 24. Order for payments. Committee appointed to consider as to goods suitable for presents to the Indians. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV.*, *pp.* 513-515.]

March 22. Whitehall. **978.** Order of the King in Council. Repealing the Barbados Act for limiting the price of freight. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *pp.* 70-72.]

March 22. Whitehall. **979.** Order of the King in Council. Granting leave to Sir Edmund Andros to leave Virginia and go to any of the neighbouring Colonies for two months in the year for the benefit of his health, provided that the state of his Government permits it. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 249.]

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March 26. **980**. Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The proposals of Sir Henry Ashurst and Sir Stephen Evans as to importation of Naval stores read, and decision taken. The letters in favour of Sir E. Andros and Mr. Usher were signed.

A new decision taken as to John Kirton's Act in Barbados. [*Board of Trade*. Journal, 7. *pp*. 284-286.]

March 26. **981**. Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. To move the King to assent to the Barbados Act concerning John Kirton, without insertion of the clause formerly proposed to save the rights of the Crown. [*Board of Trade*. Barbados, 44. *pp*. 72, 73.]

March 26. **982**. Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. On the question of providing Naval stores from New England, it was agreed to recommend that the proposal of Sir Henry Ashurst and Sir Stephen Evans be accepted, viz., to bring a ship-load of Naval stores and knee timber to the port of London within one year, with a certified account from the Governor and Assembly stating what quantity they will be prepared to send over yearly—that the Treasury be instructed to reimburse them the first-cost interest and insurance charges, and that the Governor of Massachusetts be instructed to give all possible assistance in the undertaking. [*Board of Trade*. New England, 35. *pp*. 58-60; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp*. 340-342.]

March 26. **983**. Sir Henry Ashurst and Sir Stephen Evans to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The ruin of Massachusetts will inevitably follow if any persons in England receive a patent enabling them to engross the mines and trade of New England. We undertake within a year to bring over a ship-load of all the Naval stores there with an account under the hand of the Governor and Assembly of the quantity that they will send over yearly, if the quality be approved. We shall constantly undertake the service of the Crown in the matter of these stores, and having no interest of our own therein, we propose that on our producing a bill of our first cost, interest, charges and insurance of the said goods, the same may be repaid to us by the Treasury, and that if the goods be approved the King shall grant us what he thinks fit for our pains and hazard. 1 *p*. *Endorsed*, Recd. 26 Mar. '94. [*Board of Trade*. Plantations General, 2. *No*. 83.]

[March.] **984**. Reasons why Sir Matthew Dudley and others should not be delayed in obtaining their patent. The matter has been in agitation six years and has been thoroughly examined in various quarters. The scheme was contrived in New England before it was set on foot here, and several gentlemen of the Government are privy to it and subscribers. Sir William Phips and Mr. Usher and others have seen and read our proposals and heads of a charter, which the Attorney General has reported not to encroach on the Charter of Massachusetts; so that it cannot be said that people out there were ignorant of the design. Sir Henry Ashurst made the same request nine months since, in which time he might easily have sent copies of our proposals to Massachusetts and obtained an answer, so that his object is evidently only delay. The Treasury have pronounced our patent not to be prejudicial to the Royal revenue. 1¼ *pp.* *Undated.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 84.]

March 26. **985.** Lords of Trade and Plantations to Governor Sir William Phips. Ordering him that the accounts of Sir Edmund Andros be examined and that the amount justly due to him be paid, or that, if this order be not complied with, the fact shall be reported and reasons given.

Similar letter in favour of John Usher. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 35. *pp.* 111-114.]

March 26. Barbados. **986.** Edward Cranfield to the Duke of Shrewsbury. News has arrived that several ships of the fleet that sailed on 30 August last are missing, and it is feared that they have been lost in the storm, which they met in latitude 34°. I have already written to you that at the first meeting of the Assembly they presented the Governor with £2,000, and that every thing had then the appearance of a peaceful settlement; but in meetings since they have trifled away their time without raising money for the payment of the Island's debts due to artisans and poor labouring men, or for putting the Island into a state of defence. All good motions have been rendered ineffectual by some few turbulent-spirited men. Doubtless the Governor will have given you details, and has asked for two sixth-rate frigates, instead of one fourth-rate, and that in future all ships from England may sail soon enough to return before winter, so as to avoid hurricanes, storms and privateers. *Signed.* Edw. Cranfield. *Endorsed,* R. 29 May, 1694. [*America and West Indies.* 456. *No.* 54.]

March 26. **987.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for pressing a ship for the King's service, the Council undertaking to indemnify the owner in case of her loss. Two members appointed to examine and report on Colonel Stanton's papers. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 273, 274.]

March 26. **988.** Minutes of Council of New York. Orders for sundry payments. The widows of Leisler and Milborne were referred to their legal remedy for recovery of their goods. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 515, 516.]

March 26. **989.** Minutes of General Assembly of New York. Bill for the continuation of the additional duty read thrice with an amendment, and passed. The Bills for 170 men and concerning Albany were also formally passed. The Governor summoned the Representatives and made them a speech as to the Bills just passed, regretting much that they had reduced the pay of the soldiers at Albany from one shilling to eightpence, but thanking them for other enactments. He then adjourned them to 25th September. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 690-693.]

March 28. **990.** Minutes of Council of New York. The Governor took leave on his departure for Albany, and reported that he had given the detachments orders to be in readiness. Additional patents for land granted to Thomas Hicks and Hendrick Cornelius Bogard. Orders for payments. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 516-517.]

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991. Governor Fletcher to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Five Nations are now so weary of the war and have been so far prevailed on by the presents and power of the French in Canada that it is impossible to engage them to turn their arms that way. The enclosed papers will show you what steps the Indians have already made towards a peace. I have been at great pains and charge to divert them hitherto and am now going to meet them at Albany. Those of greatest experience in this country believe that we must give way to their humour of making peace with Canada, including the safety of this province—provided neither French nor Indians make incursions on us nor come on this side of the lake; but I doubt they cannot be neutral. Nothing has more discouraged the heathen than the weakness of our forces. The neglect of our neighbours has left the whole war to a small handful of people in this province who, being the first line of battle, must defend themselves, while their neighbours sit at ease. Our Assembly was lately sitting, and in hope of speedy relief ordered subsidy for 170 men for one year from the 1st of May next. I hardly know where to find the men or money without the ruin of a great many families. Most of our youth are returned into neighbouring Colonies to avoid payment and service, and except thirty men from New Jersey we are likely to have little assistance from them. *Here the complaints against the neighbouring Colonies are repeated as in letter of* 22 *January and in former letters.* In the time of Leisler's rule Connecticut assisted him at Albany with 100 men and maintenance, but since the arrival of Governor Sloughter with the King's Commission she has not sent a man nor a farthing, though much nearer to our frontier than Long Island (now called Nassau Island) which forms over two-thirds of this Government. Pray remember my requests for relief and defence of this province, and especially the pay of the two companies of Grenadiers. *Signed.* Ben. Fletcher. 2 *pp. Endorsed,* Recd. 13 June. Read 18 June, 1694. *Annexed,*

991. I. Information of Johannes Luykasse. *Abstracted above. No* 829. IV. 1 *p. Endorsed,* Recd. 13 June, '94.

991. II. Minutes of the meeting of the Five Nations at Onandaga, by the Jesuit Milet. *Abstracted above. No.* 829. VII. *Translation.* 1½ *pp. Same endorsement.*

991. III. Information of Joseph, a Christian Mohawk who was sent messenger to Oneida, on his return to Albany, 2 December, 1693. I delivered my message to the Sachems of Oneida and told them they were to meet at Albany, as agreed this summer, and that the messenger from Canada with the French letters was to be sent there too. They replied that they knew of no letters from the Governor of Canada, but only of a belt of wampum which was sent to Onandaga at the meeting of the Five Nations. I had some discourse with the messenger from Canada who said that as soon as he reached Montreal he was met by a number of officers, who asked him where were the 800 men of the Five Nations that were to fall on them, since there was a report that he had come to betray the French, and that he would no sooner return than a great party would come to destroy the French.

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He was then at once sent down to Quebec, where he delivered his belt of wampum to the Governor and told him that the Five Nations had decided not to hearken to any peace, and that if the Governor were minded to discourse of it he must do so at Albany. The Governor was very wrath and turned his back upon the belt, refusing to receive it, but after consulting with the Jesuits who had formerly been among the Five Nations he took up the belt, and signified his pleasure by sending another belt repeating his demands, viz. that two of each Nation should come to Quebec, acknowledge their error and beg peace, when he would receive them again as children and further send to the children of the Five Nations, who are strangely deluded by the Governor of New York, which Governor has assumed a new and strange name never used by former Governors. "Will you (ran the message) wage war with the French, who have supplies daily from France? If you are killed where have you any recruits to supply your place? You are made to believe that we have war with you, but we have not begun yet. Now I will hang over the great kettle of war and show that I am an enemy to the English; for they of Boston have been here to visit me and promise to come again, but I see none of them and therefore I must go and visit them this winter." Great preparations were making by the French for some design, by their own account against Boston, but more probably against Albany. *Copy.* 2 *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 13 June, 1694.

991. IV. Peter Schuyler to Governor Fletcher. Albany, 4 December, 1693. As soon as the Indian messenger from Canada arrived I sent for him and for the letters, and desired that two of the principal Sachems should come with him to hear their contents. They say there are no letters, but Joseph tells me that he believes the Sachems will come. Pray tell me what should be said to them if they do come, or what answer shall be sent to them if they do not, for I find that the Indians in general are inclined to peace with the French. I have sent the messenger back to Onandaga with seven bands of wampum for the Sachems, desiring them to come down, reminding them of their promise to meet here and no where else, and telling them not to let themselves be deluded by the French. We have an answer to the belt sent by you to the Onandagas. The four Sachems send you four beaver skins with their thanks, and they say they will come with presents in the spring to treat with you. They say they have peace with New England but that some of their Castles are still at war, and that four of the Sachems were gone to treat with the English. The Jesuit who was among them is gone home to Canada, for as soon as the Indians got rum at Pemaquid they became abusive to him and he was forced to retreat. The French labour hard for a peace with our

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Indians: I wish they may not gain their point to our prejudice. *Copy.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 13 June, 1694.

991. v. Journal of Major Peter Schuyler's intended journey to the Five Nations, begun 4 January, 1693-4. Having waited fourteen days for the Sachems to come to Albany as they had promised, I set out for Oneida with Major Wessells and an interpreter on the 4th of January and arrived that night at Senectady. *Jan.* 5. Left Senectady and came to the Maquas' Castle of Tionondoroge. *Jan.* 6. Went on to the last Castle of the Maquas where we met the Sachems and young Indians convened, who received us kindly, making a long speech. They said, We are discomfited. We thought it was understood that no messages from the Governor of Canada should be received except at Albany, but now we heard that the messenger from Canada is again come to Oneida, and that the French Governor insists for Commissioners to be sent to him from the Five Nations to speak of peace. We doubt not that they are sent by the Four Nations, and we are much troubled that your journey will be hindered by the deep snow.

I answered as follows. You say you lie discomfited, so I come to set you on your feet. You will go with me to the General Meeting which I have called at Oneida. It is true that the messenger is returned from Canada to Oneida, and that the Four Nations have asked the Governor to send Commissioners to a meeting at Onandaga. But before the messenger came to Albany I had sent an express to the Sachems that I expected them and the messenger to come down to Albany. But instead of coming, the Sachems sent us a resolution, written by the Jesuit, asking our advice on it. I have therefore the Governor's orders to make this journey, and I want you to go with me to a meeting which I have called together.

On this the Sachems asked me to stay over Sunday, the 7th, and on the 8th they deputed four of their Sachems to go with me. *Jan.* 9. Came to the last Castle of the Maquas, which was burnt by the French last spring. *Jan.* 10. After twelve miles travelling I found the snow so deep that I almost resolved to turn back. On the way an Indian brought us the news which I wrote to you on the 10th, telling us further that the snow was so deep that we could not possibly get on. I therefore sent a belt of wampum to the Four Nations to say how far I had come, and bidding them send me 100 brisk young Indians to Albany and be sure not to send to Canada before first seeing us here. So we arrived at Albany on the 12th. *Copy.* 3 *pp.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 13 June, 1694.

991. vi. Major Richard Ingoldsby to Governor Fletcher. Albany, 15 January, 1693-4. Since my last Major Schuyler has returned. His own letter will explain the matter. The people here are in great consternation for fear of the enemy, of whom we hear no more, nor believe that we shall. However we are ready for them. I fear nothing

except our Indians betraying us. They have certainly concluded a peace with the French. *Copy.* ½ *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 13 June, 1694.

991. vii. Father Milet to Godefridus Dellius. Oneide, 31 January, 1694. I write unwillingly for I have received no answer to my former letter to you. My brothers, Bannasitiren and Tarsha, make me take pen in hand to ask you what is the meaning of several false reports and ill discourses which dishonour some of the Iroquois. They called me to Onandaga, where they were assembled, and made me write in full council. A Sachem then asked my leave to send the paper to Albany. I told him that it was his wish rather than mine, because I did not approve their reasons in the explanation of the first belt, as being against true Christian speech. The Sachem had ordered the messenger to bring back the said paper and to make three, so that the minister at Albany might inform us in French or Iroquois what they disliked, so that it might be corrected in Council, if convenient. They endeavour to do things so well that they may not be reproached; we are seen from Heaven and from far off upon earth. The messenger in going by said that Major Schuyler was bringing the paper and letters not only from the minister but also from Bonando. All this proves false. They make me write this letter to know what is the truth, and what has been disliked in the explanation of the three belts, for all is not so firmly done that it cannot be altered. I hear that it is discoursed at Albany that my letter must not be carried to Canada; and that the Indians desire to know who is the author of these reports, and if he would have the Ambassadors ill-received or would have them not return. It is well known that without my letter the messenger had not returned as he did; and his return shows the malice of these calumnies and of many others. The Council of Oneida have resolved to send me with the Ambassadors to Canada, so I may be the bearer of your letter myself. *Signed.* Pierre Milet. *P.S.*—I have six Spanish pistoles given me to assist the poor, the orphans and the other unhappy wretches of this mission. Pray give them to your lady that she may buy some shirts and some stockings as cheap as possible. I will write to Canada what I shall receive, and they will partake of the benefit and of the glory which will return to God. If this messenger and one of my Indian sisters cannot carry all, pray tell me what is left that I may send for it later. They sent Spanish instead of French gold this time that there might be no suspicion. Our profession obliges us to be obliging to all and to offend none. Why do they then despise us, and why do they endeavour to cry us down by false imputations? It is not enough that we have suffered within these five years. You spoke to me about endeavouring my deliverance, but if these slanderers had been believed my bondage would have been increased rather than relieved. What will these

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gentlemen say to God when He makes them sensible of the good treatment given me by the Indians in comparison with what they have said and done against me? *Translation.* 3 *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 13 June, 1694.

991. VIII. Account of the meeting of Major Peter Schuyler, Mayor, and the Aldermen of Albany, with the Five Nations. Albany, 2 *February.* The Sachem of the Onandagas spoke as follows. We the representatives of the Five Nations are come to tell you that the Oneidas have of their own accord sent a messenger to Canada, who brought us back a belt of peace from the Governor there. We told him that we could not treat without Governor Fletcher. When Tarrika, the messenger, came to Quebec and gave this answer to the Governor, he was angry and said that he would treat only with the Five Nations, that he was sorry to see the Five Nations so degenerate as to receive the English among them, and that we had done ill in letting the English triumph over us. Finally he bade the messenger tell us to come speedily and speak of peace, or he would stop his ears; and that unless we came before spring he would turn all his force against us and destroy us. Thus far said the Governor of Canada. We make our apology for not taking the letters from Tarrika and for not coming to Albany as soon as the Governor of Canada sent his second belt. The reason was that the chief Sachem, being lame, could not travel, so I, the speaker, took upon me to summon the meeting at Onandaga. At that meeting the Senecas, Cayonges and Oneidas asked why the meeting was not at Albany, and the above reason was given. The same three Nations asked if the Onandagas were resolved to send an answer to Canada, and being told that they were, whereupon they agreed to do likewise. The Onandagas thanked them but said they must first consult the Maquas and obtain the consent of their brethren at Albany. They therefore resolved to send to Albany an account of all their proceedings, for they had determined to send (though not without Major Schuyler's approval) three belts to the Governor of Canada. The first belt was to explain why they had not come before, the second and third to ask for peace not only among the Indians but between the English and French. The Jesuit Milet, who had been sent for, insisted much that he should carry two belts and two proposals to Canada (for he counts as a Sachem) and he spoke as he has written, only with the distinction that Father Lamberville was to return from France not to Onandaga but to Montreal.

The speakers then proceeded to a long discussion as to the private intelligence they had received of the preparations of the French against the Five Nations if they did not make peace, and resumed. This is the true account of all our messages to and from Canada. We now see by his own letters that Milet has deluded us, as Governor

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Fletcher had warned us, but we shall not trust him again. Let all our misunderstandings caused by him be forgotten, and let no evil stories of us be believed by you. And give us your advice what we shall do.

3 *February*. Major Peter Schuyler addressed the Sachems as follows. When the second belt from Canada arrived I sent to inform Governor Fletcher, but I never thought you would have been so treacherous as to call a meeting at Onandaga after your late promises to him. You would have done better to have persuaded the Oneidas to deliver up the Jesuit to us than to accept their advice as you did. I need not enumerate the many things that Governor Fletcher has done for you. This Government has always been true and faithful to you, whereas the French have always been perfidious. When they speak of peace they have war in their hearts. Was it not so at Cadaraqui? I was ashamed to find the Maquas abject and discomfited three weeks ago. It is shameful for you to truckle to the French. If they speak with you in your own country Governor Fletcher will give them passes to do so at Albany, and I now summon you to meet him there in seventy days. Remember two things. Be faithful to your promise to have no correspondence with the French; and be sure to meet Governor Fletcher here in seventy days.

5 *February*. Answer of the Five Nations to Major Schuyler. We accept your proposals to cease correspondence with the French, and to meet Governor Fletcher here in seventy days. We did not expect the first, but if before the seventy days are gone the enemy do any mischief, let no one complain and let us not blame one another. If there be anything further to be proposed for the common security, let it be done now. Major Schuyler then asked if it was agreed that there should be no correspondence with the French for seventy days; to which they said that they would hinder it.

6 *February*. Major Schuyler spoke as follows. I am not satisfied with your dubious answer yesterday, and I would have you consider of it and be plain. The heavens are propitious to us, for to-day the fore-runners of the Shawanees are come, saying that a thousand souls are on their way to us.

7 *February*. The Sachems of the Five Nations said, We have considered what you said yesterday, and beg you to grant what we have considered and desired. Major Schuyler answered that he would gladly grant anything that was right. The Sachems then continued. We accept Canada as closed to us, but we think it necessary to let the Praying Indians know that we shall not come thither in the spring, as the Jesuit Milet has played us false herein. We beg that this may be granted. Major Schuyler thereupon consulted the Aldermen and Justices present, who were unanimous that the request might be granted. The

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Indians were accordingly answered that their request was granted, on condition that neither the priest nor any Indian should go or send to Canada until they had spoken with Governor Fletcher, and that the Praying Indians should be told that the Five Nations would not send Commissioners to Canada, and that if the French wished to meet them they must come to Albany. To this the Indians agreed, desiring it to be added, that there be a cessation on both sides till the messengers' return.

9 *February.* The explanation of the three belts to be sent to the Praying Indians was agreed on and written down, and the messengers started with them on the 10th of February. 12½ *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 13 June, 1694.

991. IX. Godefridus Dellius to Father Milet. Albany, 9 February, 1694. You complain that I have not answered your letter. Your own measures obliged me to the contrary, when you write that if the English did not take care they would make themselves sole authors of the war, and so multiply difficulties for themselves that they could not withdraw without recourse to God's mercy. You ought to know that the English do not fear the French, being strong enough to resist them, as was seen in the forest last winter. Moreover the King has ordered the forces of the other Colonies to join those of Albany, so that they are not yet reduced to implore the clemency of your King. You ask my advice as to your explication of the three belts. I tell you sincerely that it is opposed to peace and to your professions of friendship towards the English. Take the words upon the first belt. It gives Count Frontenac a fine game to play in taking the Iroquois as his children, re-establishing their affairs and so forth. Then again the words of the second belt, that they need Father Lamberville for their pastor, are equally open to objection. I leave it to you to judge if these be true methods to advance peace. They are better fit to kindle than extinguish war, so that there is no hope of peace while you continue them. If the French desire peace let them consider the three belts which have been sent this day by the Five Nations to the Praying Indians, of which the signification is written down. I have bought the shirts for you and have sent them by your messengers. *Copy.* 2½ *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 13 June, 1694.

991. X. Godefridus Dellius to Governor Fletcher. Albany. 12 February, 1693-4. While the Indians were here I received the enclosed letters (*No.* VII.) from Milet, and have written him the enclosed reply (*No.* IX.). I have written also a French translation of the explanation of the three belts sent to the Praying Indians, at the express desire of one of the messengers. It is almost incredible how much the Indians are inclined to make peace with the French. To divert them I have told the proselytes and other Maquas that they have every reason to be dissatisfied with the other Indians for treating of peace without consulting them.

Through the same means I have infused it into the Four Nations that they cannot make peace with the French without making the English and all the Indians in English territory their enemies; and thus if they again fell to war with the French (as experience teaches that undoubtedly they would) there would be none to whom they could fly for succour. These reasons have prevailed with them for a time, but I fear that they may be upset by the delusive teaching of the Jesuit. I hope that affairs may stay as they are until you come and meet the Indians yourself. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 13 June, 1694.

991. XI. Major Peter Schuyler to Governor Fletcher. Albany, 14 February, 1694. As the enclosed proceedings will shew you, I have struggled for ten days with the Five Nations. They are weary of war and distrust our ability to protect them. I would not for anything have gone to their meeting at Onandaga. There I should quite have despaired of ever effecting what I have now done, for I never heard them speak with more hesitation. Yet I have gained the time till you come up to meet them, and the message to the Praying Indians will shew the French that their words are not trusted. While we were treating, Luykasse arrived with the news that a good many of the Shawanees will be here next summer and good store of beaver. Many of our young men long to go and meet them. Please give me your orders that not above five or six are to go to Luykasse to meet them, for we know not how we may want our men next summer. I should like to see this place well garrisoned, but fear that our neighbours will continue obstinate. Milet does us a deal of mischief. He wanted to go himself to Canada, which made me the readier to grant their request of sending this way to stop that road. I have sent in the accounts for my journey and entertainment of the Sachems; but I shall think myself well rewarded if I earn your approbation. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 13 June, 1694.

991. XII. Robert Livingston to Governor Fletcher. Albany, 14 February, 1693. I am apt to think all danger over for this winter. I fear not the French while we have the Five Nations secure, which I hope we shall when you have met them. After ten days' stay they have promised faithfully (but little faith is in them) to hold no correspondence with the French and to meet you here in seventy days. I fear that nothing will prevent their inclination to peace, unless we could make some spoil of the French and make us formidable in their eyes. I blush to think how base people are grown, and that they should so palpably discover it as they do now, by their voluntary gift, as they call it. Never were people more generous than they were to a Papist Governor, who never did nor designed them any good, and now that Heaven has given us a Government of our own religion, we know not what pretence to make to shuffle it off. They may repent

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it when too late. The Magistrates have appointed persons to view our stockades and I have written warrants for such numbers as are wanting. All our men are in health, notwithstanding that they are on duty every other day. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 13 June, 1694.

991. XIII. Major Richard Ingoldsby to Governor Fletcher. Albany, 14 February, 1693-4. I have been as cautious as possible in the matter of harassing the people or tiring the men, knowing very well that if they be jaded they will not be fit for service; but the scouts returning before their time owing to the departure of the Indians, the people were so uneasy and timorous that I could have no rest till I doubled the guards. Everyone told me that we could not know within half an hour of the enemy's coming, and this caused me to send for forces from Ulster to be in readiness here. For if they be not in the town at the news of the enemy's approach they can do us no service, for without scouts continually at the lake, we cannot know of the enemy's coming. We have had the Sachems of the Five Nations here, and hope that they may be stopped from correspondence with the enemy till you meet them next spring. They are much terrified by the growing power of the French, and nothing will be more acceptable to them than a peace. In spite of the burden of business laid on you I believe that your presence at the appointed time will be very requisite. If we lose the Five Nations our neighbours that neglect us will smart for it. There are 100 men who came up in October last and were to be relieved on 15 March. Shall I keep them till May and until new relief come up, or will you send me the money to clear them? I hope to wait on you in the middle of March. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 13 June, 1694. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *Nos.* 47, 47 I.-XIII.; *and* (*without enclosures*) 48. *pp.* 105-107.]

March 28. **992.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Colonel Stanton being called in made his defence, and the question was deferred.

March 29. Several accounts passed and payments ordered. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 274-276.]

March 29. **993.** The King to Sir Edmund Andros. Granting him leave to go to any of the neighbouring Colonies for two months in the year for the benefit of his health. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 250.]

March 29. Whitehall. **994.** Order of the King in Council. Approving the proposal of Sir Henry Ashurst and Sir Stephen Evans, for the importation of timber and Naval stores, and directing the Lords of the Treasury to see that they are satisfied for the same. *Signed.* William Blathwayt. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 7. *No.* 24; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 342-343.]

March 29. **995.** Order of the King in Council. Confirming the Act of Barbados concerning John Kirton. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *pp.* 73-74.]

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March 30. **996.** Receipts for packets entrusted to him for the Governors of Massachusetts and New York. *Signed.* Charles Lodwick. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 48.]

April 1. **997.** Statement of the pay for five companies of the Barbados regiment, each company consisting of a captain, two lieutenants, three sergeants, three corporals, 2 drummers, 100 privates. Total cost *per annum* (including field and staff officers) £8,988. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *p.* 89.]

April 1. **998.** Warrant for the establishment of four companies of foot for New York, and for a chaplain, surgeon, storekeeper, armourer, gunner and two matrosses to be maintained out of the surplusage due to the difference of 30 per cent. between the value of English and New York money. Each company is to consist of a captain, 2 lieutenants, 3 sergeants, 3 corporals, 2 drummers, 100 privates. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *pp.* 155-157.]

April 2. **999.** The Attorney and Solicitor General to Lords of Trade and Plantations. We have inspected the charters of Rhode Island and Connecticut and the grants of East and West New Jersey with a view to uniting the strength of these colonies with New York for purposes of defence. By the charters of Rhode Island and Connecticut the governors and officers of the Companies are empowered to nominate commanders of the militia; but Sir William Phips's commission appointed him commander-in-chief of the forces of both colonies, until in 1693 the power, so far as regards Connecticut, was transferred from him to Governor Fletcher. The representatives of the colonies now agree to furnish the quotas suggested by Mr. Blathwayt, but desire that, except in time of actual invasion and imminent danger, the militia shall remain under the command appointed by their charters, and that at all times a good portion thereof may remain so. We think therefore that the command of the militia rests with the several provinces, but that in times of urgency the King may appoint a commander-in-chief to take command of all. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 35. *pp.* 155, 159.]

April 2. **1,000.** The King to Governor Russell. To discharge George Andrews and John Bromley from their recognisances, and suspend all prosecutions thereupon; and to report on the case for the signification of the King's further pleasure. *Countersigned.* J. Trenchard. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *pp.* 82-84.]

April 3. New York. **1,001.** Council of New York to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Governor having gone to Albany to meet the Five Nations, we on his behalf enclose copy of a letter which he has received from Connecticut. We know very well that twice as much can be had or done in this country for ready money as for "country pay," which is their £600 rates. Some pay wheat for this rate, some Indian corn, some beef, pork, pease, butter, cheese, flax, hemp, hides, tallow, soap, tar, etc., at double the value of their purchase for ready money. We are now sending sloops along that coast to gather them up. When the charges are defalcated the net produce of this £600 will scarce amount to £300 New York money,

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which is the first assistance from that Colony since Governor Sloughter's arrival. We believe that the Governor has sufficiently represented to you the state of the province; he is unwearied in his service, but the country is so exhausted that it cannot answer his proposals for its defence. It is unfair that the burden should be wholly on us, for if we sink the rest must follow. *Signed.* Frederyck Flypse, S. van Cortlandt, Wm. Smith, Chid. Brooke, W. Nicolls. 1¼ *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 13 April [mistake for June]. Read 18 April, 1694. *Enclosed,*

1,001. I. Secretary of Connecticut to Governor Fletcher, Hartford, 20 March, 1694. In obedience to the Royal order our General Court has granted towards the maintenance of the frontier at Albany £600, to be paid as it shall rise in the rate and at the price of the last county rate, to be delivered in our ports and shipped at your risk and charge. All is gathered and ready to be shipped as soon as you shall send vessels, which we beg that you will speedily. *Signed.* John Allyn. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

1,001. II. Address of certain loyal subjects of Hartford County, Connecticut, to Governor Fletcher. Our hearty thanks to Their Majesties for the commission of lieutenancy in our militia, and to yourself for your speedy visit to us as an earnest of Their Majesties' intention to restore their immediate government over us. We know your wisdom, vigour, and moderation in the government of New York, and we observe with regret what exception the Royal favour has met with in Connecticut. Your proclamations as to your commission have not been published as you expected, and are only lately and by accident come to our hands. We hasten to acknowledge it, and to acknowledge thus King William and Queen Mary to be our rightful sovereigns and yourself commander-in-chief of the militia. But it is hard for us to serve two masters, and we hope that you will represent our state at home. We desire no revenge, but we claim to receive justice in the Royal Courts and by the Royal laws for the security of our lives, liberty, and property, which can never be when the administration of justice is monopolised by a corporation. We beg therefore your intercession with Their Majesties on our behalf. *Signed.* Gershom Bulkeley, *and by* 34 others. *Copy.* 3 *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 13 June, 1694. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *Nos.* 49, 49 I., II.; *and* (*without enclosures*) 48. *pp.* 108, 109.]

April 3. **1,002.** Receipt for a packet to be delivered to Sir William Phips at Massachusetts. *Signed.* Robert Maxwell. *Scrap.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 7. *No.* 25.]

April 5. **1,003.** Lords of Trade and Plantations to Governor Sir William Phips. Directing him to give all possible assistance to Sir Henry Ashurst and Sir Stephen Evans in providing Naval stores (*see No.* 983). [*Board of Trade.* New England, 35. *pp.* 61-62; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol C., pp.* 341-343.]

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1,004. Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Beeston to Lords of Trade and Plantations. My last was of 12 February. Since then we can get no men to man our armed sloops, so that the money raised for that purpose now lies still. I have therefore issued writs for an Assembly for 7 May next in order to devote the money to some other purpose. I shall also bring the collection of the quit-rents and other matters before them. Not being able to make our attack in Petit Guavos, we feared that the French, being collected there for defence, might turn and attack us. I therefore at the country's desire proclaimed martial law, though I shall take it off on the 7th May because of the elections. Meanwhile it has greatly helped forward the second new bastion of Fort Charles. One Captain Stapleton, a Roman Catholic, has lately run away to the French, with a vessel belonging to this Island and £1,000, out of which he has cheated his friends. By intercepted letters to his wife I find that he threatens us hard. I have written to Colonel Codrington to confiscate an estate that he owns in Montserrat. He has also money in England, which can be found by enquiry of the Jamaica merchants. I have received no directions from you nor from the Admiralty since my coming, so I am obliged to use my own judgment in all things and hope that you will put a good construction on my intentions. The country has of late been finely freed of the "shakes," which by degrees seems to abate. We are very healthy, if the coming in of hotter weather do not alter it, and we are very peaceable among ourselves; but if we continue to decrease and the French to increase, what is to become of the country? We have no news yet of the men-of-war and ships from England. The delaying of them till so late is a vast prejudice, for it means that they arrive here in the summer and go home in the winter. The extent of the Island and the planting of it by the coast tempt people much to break the law by sending produce by stealth to Curaçoa and bringing back European goods. It is impossible to watch the whole Island, but the officers have lately seized two sloops, which have been condemned. I beg to be allowed the King's share to pay for the attendance on the sick men of the Falcon and to put the King's house into tolerable condition. *Signed.* Wm. Beeston. 1¼ *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 13 June. Read 14 Aug. 1694. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 31; *and* 53. *pp.* 189-191.]

April 5.
Treasury
Chambers.

1,005. Secretary of the Treasury to William Blathwayt. Forwarding copy of a presentment from the Commissioners of Customs on a proposal of Virginia merchants. *Signed.* Hen. Guy. ½ *p.* *Endorsed,* Read 18 June, 1694. *Annexed,*

1,005. I. Commissioners of Customs to Lords of the Treasury. 22 February, 1694. The principal merchants of Virginia and Maryland have complained that their trade is greatly injured by ships trading directly from Scotland and Ireland to Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania and from thence back again, without paying duty. To prevent this they suggest that a small vessel of competent force and under a competent commander may cruise where necessary, and that the books ofthe Collectors may be inspected by

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the same; it being alleged that former commanders of the King's ships were too unskilful in such matters and the ships themselves of too heavy draught. We agree in this recommendation, and we beg also that letters may be written to the Government of Scotland on the subject. *Signed.* Robert Southwell, R. Temple, Jo. Werden, J. Warde. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed,* Original read, 18 June, 1694. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *Nos.* 46, 46 I.; *and* 36. *pp.* 259-261.]

April 5. Whitehall. **1,006.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the memorial of John Taylor to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* William Bridgeman. ½ *p.* *Annexed,*

1,006. I. Memorial of John Taylor to the Lords of the Admiralty. Praying for an order that his agents and workmen may not be molested in New England, where he has a contract for supply of masts and bowsprits, and has already built one fourth-rate ship. *Copy.* 1 *p.* *The whole endorsed,* Recd. 16 April, 1694. Read 15 May, 1694. [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *Nos.* 85, 85 I.; *and* (*without enclosure*) *Col. Entry Bk., Vol C., p.* 346.]

April 6. **1,007.** Minutes of Council of New York. The Governor before his departure recommended to the Council the consideration of the management of the £600 granted by Connecticut, and hereon it was ordered that a letter be written to the Lords of Trade pointing out that this contribution is the first given by Connecticut since Governor Sloughter's arrival, and that being paid in country rates, with expenses of collection deducted, the amount will not exceed £300 New York money. Two members set apart to go to Connecticut for the money. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV.,* 517-518.]

April 7. **1,008.** Minutes of Council of Assembly of Montserrat. Acts passed to prevent adulteration of indigo, for billeting officers and soldiers of the King's regiments, to prevent abuses that may arrive through persons returning in the lists of their families (*sic*), and to raise a levy. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., p.* 327.]

April 9. Jamaica. **1,009.** Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Beeston to Sir John Trenchard. One Captain Stapleton has lately deserted us (*see No.* 1,004). The Jamaica merchants can tell you in whose hands his estate in England lies. One Henry Badger has also been here and has beaten a man to death. He was tried and sentenced to death, but was recommended to mercy, so I have reprieved him pending signification of the Royal pleasure. I know not to whom application will be made for him, for he is very poor and no more than a waterman. The country is very peaceable but the French constantly land and plunder us, and we are very weak in men. We much want the fleet from England, which by arriving so late will, I fear, again endanger the health both of seamen and passengers. H.M.S. Advice has lain in Port Royal for months for want of seamen and I have not been able to man our two Island sloops for the same reason, in spite of high wages and a

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promise of full share of all captures. You see our danger if we get no recruits. *Signed*. Wm. Beeston. 1½ *pp*. *Endorsed*, R., 12 June, 1694. [*America and West Indies*. 540. *No*. 38.]

April 12. Whitehall. **1,010**. Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition of Major Joseph Crispe to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed*. Wm. Bridgeman. ½ *p*. *Annexed*,

1,010. I. Petition of Major Joseph Crispe to the King. I was sent from St. Christophers to Barbados to raise a regiment for the security of the Island, which by the help of Governor Stede I did; but meanwhile the rebellious Irish rose, the French took the Island, and I, who had made £20,000 there, was ruined. I had nothing left but the ship which carried me to Barbados, which was taken up as a transport for your Majesty's service, and since has been lost. No compensation has been paid to me. I beg that the value of the vessel and of what I lost in her may be made good to me from the casual revenues of Barbados and the Leeward Islands. *Copy*. 1 *p*. *The whole endorsed*, Recd. 13 April, 1694. Read 17 Aug. 1694. [*Board of Trade*. Leeward Islands, 4. *Nos*. 37, 37 I.; *and* (*without enclosure*) 44. *p*. 183.]

April 12. **1,011**. Report of the Attorney General. On the petition of Stephen Duport, I am informed by Mr. Archibald Hutchinson that all the negroes in the Island were divided among the soldiers as pillage, and that the accounts for the same have been passed. Though he thinks it hard that he should lose his property, which was always his own and was never taken by the French, yet he submits to this so far as concerns such portions thereof as were *bona fide* made over to the army, only asking for such portions as cannot be claimed by the army, which I think may be granted. *Signed*. Edwd. Ward. [*Board of Trade*. Leeward Islands, 44. *pp*. 175-178.]

April 12. Whitehall. **1,012**. Order of the King in Council. That the Attorney General prepare a suitable letter on Stephen Duport's behalf. [*Board of Trade*. Leeward Islands, 44. *p*. 178.]

April 13. **1,013**. Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The West Indian merchants attended on the business of convoys.

Governor Fletcher's letter of 22 January read (*see No*. 829) and decision thereon taken. The quotas to be furnished by the various Colonies fixed. [*Board of Trade*. Journal, 7: *pp*. 285-288.]

April 13. **1,014**. Memorandum of Lords of Trade and Plantations. To recommend that the Jamaica convoy may be allowed to accompany the Barbados convoy within sight of Barbados, and that they sail from the Downs on the 20th of April at latest; and that the Jamaica convoy do not stop at Barbados, except in case of necessity, and that none of the men belonging to it be allowed to be pressed at Barbados without the Governor's leave, which shall not be granted except on the greatest exigency. *Draft*. 1 *p*. [*Board of Trade*. Jamaica, 7. *No*. 32.]

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April 13. **1,015.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The present condition of New York and the Charters of Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Jersey having been considered, together with the opinion of the law-officers as to the command of the militia therein, it was agreed to advise that suitable directions in accordance therewith be sent to the Governors of New York and Connecticut and that the quota of Connecticut be fixed at 120 men. 1¼ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 50; *and* 48. *pp.* 114, 115.]

April 14. **1,016.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. William Randolph sworn Attorney General. Order for the ships assembled at Point Comfort to sail on May 8th. The justices of two counties ordered to see to the punishment of certain negroes, for whose trial a special commission is judged unnecessary. Order for a proclamation for furthering the laws concerning negroes and for restraining the licentious liberty granted them by several masters. (Copy of this proclamation 15 April, 1694. *p.* 875.) An account of certain riotous proceedings in Elizabeth City County referred to the Attorney General for prosecution of the offenders. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 851-854.]

April 16. **1,017.** Minutes of Council of Maryland. Order for sending bills of exchange for £250 immediately to New York. List of the bills. Roger Newman appointed to be the bearer of them. James Bigger appointed Ranger on the west side Patuxent River, with orders to sell all unmarked horses for the King, instead of marking them or turning them out as heretofore. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 13. *pp.* 10-12; *and* 12. *pp.* 63-71.]

April 17. **1,018.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Orders for sundry payments. The Assembly brought up the bill for raising a levy, which was passed. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 451, 452.]

April 17. **1,019.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. The bill for a levy passed as amended by Council. Order for payment of £100 to Captain Charles Coates for his good service to the Island against the French. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 366, 367.]

April 17. **1,020.** Minutes of Council of Nevis. Petition of the prize-master for a Court of Admiralty for condemnation of a prize taken by H.M.S. Wolf. Sentence of the Court condemning the vessel. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., pp.* 286, 287.]

April 17. **1,021.** Minutes of Council of New York. Resolved to send salt provisions up to Albany for the troops, and that Peter Schuyler be required to provide them with pease. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 518, 519.]

April 19. Whitehall. **1,022.** Order of the King in Council. On the petition of the Colony of Connecticut, the report of the Attorney and Solicitor-General was read, as follows. 2 April, 1694. We have examined the Charters of Connecticut, Rhode Island and East and West New Jersey, as ordered, and we have heard Colonel Winthrop and his counsel on behalf of Connecticut, Mr. Almy and his counsel on behalf of Rhode Island, and Dr. Cox on behalf of the Jerseys.

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Colonel Winthrop and Mr. Almy are prepared to agree to the quotas suggested by Mr. Blathwayt but desire that the rest of the militia may remain under the same control as heretofore. We think that the charters of these Governments give the ordinary power over the militia to these Governments, but we think that the Crown has power to appoint a Commander-in-Chief over the quotas to be furnished in time of war and at times of great emergency over the whole of their militia, but that in time of peace the command of the militia ought to revert to the Governors of the several Colonies.

Report approved; and it was ordered that the quota of Connecticut be 120 men at all times during war, to be commanded by the Governor of New York. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *pp.* 116-126.]

April 19. **1,023.** Order of the King in Council. For hastening the despatch of the recruits and the two additional companies to New York. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *p.* 158.]

April 19. Whitehall. **1,024.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition of William Alexander to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Wm. Bridgeman. ½ *p.* *Annexed,*

1,024. I. Petition of William Alexander, on behalf of himself and of the younger children of the late Earl of Stirling, to the King. For the grant of a tract of three degrees of latitude and six of longitude, adjoining on the north west bounds of Pennsylvania; in lieu of the propriety of Long Island which the late Earl conveyed to James, Duke of York, in consideration of an annuity which has never been paid. *Copy.* 1 *p.* *The whole endorsed,* Recd. and read 22 May, 1694. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *Nos.* 51, 51 I.; *and* 48. *pp.* 100-102.]

April 21. **1,025.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. The Attorney General was ordered to prosecute two men for incestuous marriages. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 854-855.]

April 23. **1,026.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. The prosecution of Tony, a negro, for breaking and entering, referred to the County Court of York. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., p.* 855.]

April 24. **1,027.** The King to Governor Codrington. Directing him to restore to Stephen Duport his plantation, and such other of his property as cannot be claimed as pillage by the army. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *pp.* 179-181.]

April 24. **1,028.** Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Governor Thomas Smith. We are surprised to hear of yours of 12 October of the strong ferment of discontent among the people, of your despair of allaying it, and of your intention to move with several others to some different part of America. We hope that this will find the country quieter and your fears abated. Inform us of the people's grievances, and we doubt not to satisfy them. You will assist the Receiver-General to collect our quit-rents, and also by degrees the four years' arrears also. We expect two years' arrears by next Michaelmas, and so on till all be paid in full, and we think this reasonable, as at the

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beginning of our planting people were given their land rent free for fifteen years. We desire an account of the lands said to be taken up on our account, and we cannot understand how the general pardon, which was sent in the same box with the other writings, has failed to reach you. You say the people complain that no rent or purchase money can be paid, as the Lords have not joined in the power sent by them; but these complaints have no ground whatever. We are willing to amend our orders as to our wharves, to meet people's wishes. Lord Bath is admitted a proprietor. Sir Peter Colleton is dead, and has bequeathed his proprietorship to his son Sir John. *Signed.* Craven, Bath, Ashley, John Archdale for Thomas Archdale, Tho. Amy. [*Board of Trade.* Carolina, 4. *p.* 13.]

April 24. **1,029.** The same to the Governor and Deputies. Amending the rule as to wharves at Charlestown. *Signed as the preceding.* [*Board of Trade.* Carolina, 4. *p.* 14.]

April 26. **1,030.** Minutes of Council of Nevis. The Assembly agreed to the Council's nomination of James Bevan (?) to be Treasurer. Articles describing the duties to be performed by the Treasurer. Joint Committee appointed to inspect the Island's accounts. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., pp.* 287, 288.]

April 26. **1,031.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for money to be sent up to Albany for payment of the troops that are to be discharged on 1st May; and for sale of the grain from Connecticut to the best advantage. Warrant ordered for issue of ammunition. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 519.]

April 26. **1,032.** Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Philip Ludwell. We are sorry to hear of the differences among you. We send copy of a paper signed by us in your favour, which will show you that we look upon evil reports as a result of their unhappy animosities. Sir Peter Colleton is dead and Lord Bath admitted a Proprietor. *Signed.* Craven, Bath, Ashley, John Archdale for Thomas Archdale, Tho. Amy. [*Board of Trade.* Carolina, 4. *p.* 14.]

April 26. **1,033.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. On consideration of a letter from Governor Fletcher, ordered that £500 be remitted to him. Order for exempting the College lands in Pamunkey Neck and to south of James River from the restraints otherwise imposed thereon. Order for the documents as to the College, which are in the Secretary's office, to be delivered to the Governors. The Council concurred with the Governor that it would be well for him to go to Maryland.

April 27. William Heslett appointed Surveyor of the south west side of Elizabeth river, and William Lowry, appointed Surveyor of Warwick and Elizabeth City Counties. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 856-859.]

April 27. **1,034.** Lords Proprietors of Carolina to the Governor and Deputies of South Carolina. Authorizing them to assent to any Act as to juries which uses the form prescribed in the 67th article of the

1694.

Constitutions. *Signed.* Craven, Bath, Ashley, John Archdale for Thomas Archdale, Tho. Amy. [*Board of Trade.* Carolina, 4. *p.* 15.]

May 1. **1,035.** Minutes of Council of Maryland. Sir Edmund Andros presided. The Justices commissioned for the Provincial Court were sworn.

May 2. Sir Thomas Laurence produced the Order in Council dated at Whitehall, 28 September, 1693, on his behalf, which was entered and ordered to be observed. Order for Sir Thomas to be Commissioned Chief Justice of the Provincial Court.

May 3. Order for delivery to Sir Thomas Laurence of copies of the charges against him. Security was taken from Sir Thomas for due execution of his office. The Collectors' and Naval Officers' Accounts of the 4*d.* a gallon duty received.

May 4. George Plater's accounts returned to him to be writ fair. The Collectors directed to bring in their accounts of all other revenue.

May 5. Orders for certain payments; also for delivery of Lord Baltimore's records to the hands of Henry Darnall, and for his surveyors not to be obstructed. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *pp.* 71-76; *and* 13. *pp.* 12-16.]

May 4. **1,036.** Minutes of Council of New York. The Indians from Nassau came to pay their acknowledgment to the Governor and to claim his protection, according to custom. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 520.]

May 4. St. Maries, Maryland. **1,037.** Governor Sir Edmund Andros to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I came here on the representation of the President and Council to be present at the Provincial Court appointed to sit on the first Tuesday in May. There being no quorum we adjourned till the 2nd inst., when the order of 28 September, 1693, restoring Sir Thomas Laurence to the Council and to the office of judge of the Provincial Court, was read and recorded. I then issued a new Commission for the Provincial Court, with Sir Thomas as chief justice, which has proceeded to work as usual with all quiet and order. I hope that the arrival of a few more Councillors will enable me to settle everything till the new Governor comes. £250 has been sent to the assistance of New York, and £500 from Virginia, which latter we beg may be taken from the quit-rents. *Signed.* E. Andros. *Endorsed,* Recd. 5 July. Read 7 Aug. 1694. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 109; *and* 8. *pp.* 177-178.]

May 5. **1,038.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Agreed to recommend leave to be given to Governor Kendall to accept the presents voted to him by the Assembly of Barbados.

The petition of Christopher Almy as to the boundaries of Rhode and the counter-petition of the Agents of Massachusetts were read, and, both parties having been heard, the matter was referred to the Attorney General for report.

Agreed to send further instructions to Governor Fletcher as to the quota of Connecticut.

Mr. Taylor's memorial read, and a copy sent to the Agents of Massachusetts. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 288-290.]

1694.

May 7. **1,039.** Minutes of Council of Maryland. Order for prosecution of a seized ship. Philip Clarke appointed to act as Collector for the Potomac district. Orders for due exercise and training of the militia; and for certain guns to be delivered to Benjamin Hall unless reason can be shewn to the contrary. Proclamation for Sir Thomas Laurence to be President of the Council. Nicholas Greenberry appointed Keeper of the Seals. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *pp.* 78-82, *and* 13. *pp.* 16-18.]

May 8. **1,040.** Minutes of Council and Assembly of Montserrat. Order for building a small house in the fort at the Old Road. The Assembly agreed to the Council's proposals as to certain details of the fortifications, and as to sending home sugar to reimburse the Agents. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., p.* 328.]

May 9. Virginia. **1,041.** Governor Sir Edmund Andros to Lords of Trade and Plantations. On the 4th I wrote to you from Maryland of my visit to Maryland, when Sir Thomas Laurence was restored to his appointments, pursuant to the Royal orders. I stayed till the 7th inst. when, as all was going satisfactorily, I declared Sir T. Laurence president of the Council and returned here. I found all well on my arrival, and that several ships for the next convoy had arrived at Point Comfort. I beg for £500 from the quit-rents, having advanced that sum from the two shillings per hogshead duty to New York, which fund is insufficient for the expenses of government. *Unsigned.* 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 13 Aug. Read, 17 Aug. '94. *Enclosed,*

1,041. I. List of ships waiting at Point Comfort to make up the fleet. 8 May, 1694. 2 *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 13 Aug. 1694. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *Nos.* 47, 47 I.; *and* (*without enclosure*) 36. *pp.* 288, 289.]

May 12. **1,042.** Minutes of Council of Maryland. Order affirming the decision of the delegates as to the estate of Richard Charlet, deceased, Thomas Greenfield and James Bigger to be answerable for said estate. James Bigger's bond as Ranger of Calvert County received. Robert Lockwood commissioned a Captain of horse, and James Philips a Captain of foot. Justices added to the Commission of the Peace for St. Maries County. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *pp.* 83, 84; *and* 12. *p.* 18.]

May 14. **1,043.** Minutes of Council of New York. The Governor reported the circumstances of Pennsylvania, and on putting it to the Council whether he should meet the Assembly of that Province, the Council voted £100 towards the expenses of his journey thither. Orders for sundry payments. Auditors appointed for the accounts of the four companies at Albany. Patents for land granted to Daniel Shottwell and Tirck de Witt. The Governor reported that he had made a contract with Robert Livingstone for victualling the troops at Albany, at sixpence per man per day from 1 May to 1 November.

May 15. Letter from the Council of Maryland read, with bills for £250. Orders for several payments. Resolved to appoint a collector of arrears of taxes.

1694.
May 16. On the representation of Captain John Evans, of H.M.S. Richmond, that he was twenty men short of his complement, orders were issued for the public houses to be searched and the men to be provided. The audit of the Governor's expenses on the expedition to Albany was approved. Orders for sundry payments. Patents for land granted to Captain John Evans. Letter from Sir E. Andros read, sending £500 from Virginia. Commanders of the troops and forts appointed against the Governor's absence in Pennsylvania. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 520-528.]

[May 15.] **1,044.** Memorial of Major-General FitzJohn Winthrop to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Praying that the quota of troops drawn from Connecticut may not exceed that drawn from the other Colonies in proportion.

The Lords agreed that a clause to that effect should be inserted in the letters to be sent to Governor Fletcher. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *pp.* 126, 127.]

May 15. **1,045.** Petition of Sir Henry Ashurst and Constantine Phips, Agents for Massachusetts, to Lords of Trade and Plantations. One Christopher Almy has petitioned Their Majesties for confirmation of the charter of Rhode Island and for fixing the bounds of the province. As the Governor and Company claim land which really belongs to Massachusetts, we beg to be heard before the Charter is confirmed or the bounds ascertained. 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Read 15 May, '94. *Copy of the foregoing.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 7. *Nos.* 26, 27; *and* 35. *pp.* 132, 133.]

[May 15.] **1,046.** Pleas of the Colony of New Plymouth, respecting the bounds fixed by their patent. (1) The bounds expressed in our charter comprehend all the lands in controversy, our southern limit being the Narraganset River. (2) Our charter is thirty years older than that of Rhode Island, and theirs was obtained, as we conceive, on misinformation. (3) As to the temporary boundaries, Providence river, etc. were acknowledged to be our true bounds. (4) New Plymouth possessed those lands and had improved them before Rhode Island was settled. (5) The plea of fortification is the same for us as for Rhode Island, and we are straitened also for want of land. *Copy.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Left by Sir H. Ashurst. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 7. *No.* 28.]

May 15. **1,047.** Christopher Almy to the Duke of Leeds. I beg you to consider my deplorable condition, my mission being to obtain confirmation of Rhode Island's charter and the fixing of our eastward boundary. The question of boundaries has caused much dispute between us and Boston, and I beg that it may be settled. 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 15 May, '94.

Copy of the foregoing. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 7. *Nos.* 29, 29A; *and* 35. *pp.* 131, 132.]

[May 15.] **1,048.** Reasons for the claim of Rhode Island to the boundaries fixed by her patent. (1) New Plymouth never had any collateral grant from any of the Kings of England for jurisdiction. (2) It is incorrect to say (as has been asserted) that New Plymouth had possession seventy years; and jurisdiction cannot be given or sold

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by subjects. (3) The settlement made by the Commissioners was but temporary. (4) Our patent was never condemned nor actually surrendered, whereas New Plymouth, having no patent, was put under Sir Edmund Andros without any question. (5) The new charter of Massachusetts in mentioning the boundaries of Rhode Island must mean the certain bounds fixed by our charter. (6) Unless an eastern boundary be upheld we cannot defend ourselves, nor can the Magistrates on the mainland come to court at Rhode Island without passing through another jurisdiction. 1¼ *pp.* *Endorsed*, Left by Mr. Almy. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 7. *No* 30.]

May 15. **1,049.** John Povey to the Attorney General. Forwarding copies of the petition of Christopher Almy and of the Agents for New England, for his opinion on the question of boundaries. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 35. *pp.* 133, 134.]

May 15. **1,050.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Recommending that Governor Kendall be allowed to receive £1,000 granted to him by the Barbados Assembly. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *p.* 86.]

May 16. **1,051.** Minutes of Council of Maryland. Sir Thomas Laurence sworn to observe the Acts of Trade. Order for a special Commission for trial of the ship Anne. Order for a Commission of the Peace to be prepared for Talbot County. Order for custody of the King's share of the condemned ship Margaret. Council for appointment of sheriffs fixed for the 13th June at Battletown. Order for the bonds of certain captains, known to have sailed direct to Scotland, to be put in suit. Embargo on all ships for Europe until the 20th June. Order for delivery to the Attorney General of certain records sold by John Llewellin to Thomas Hemsley. Rules for the Provincial Court approved. Certificate of the division of Dorchester County into parishes. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *pp.* 83-91; *and* 13. *pp.* 19-21.]

May 16. **1,052.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Orders for payments. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., p.* 453.]

May 17. Whitehall. **1,053.** Order of the King in Council. Confirming two Acts of Barbados, for granting £1,000 to Governor Kendall. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *pp.* 87, 88.]

May 17. **1,054.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Accounts passed and payments ordered. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *p.* 277.]

May 19. **1,055.** Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Governor Thomas Smith. We hope that the information that James More, a chief opposer to the payment of our rents, has promised to pay his rent, is true, and that others will follow his example. We do not insist on payment in fine silver, but in marketable commodities. *Signed.* Craven, Bath, Ashley, John Archdale for Thomas Archdale, Tho. Amy. [*Board of Trade.* Carolina, 4. *p.* 16.]

May 19. **1,056.** Minutes of Council and Assembly of Montserrat. Members chosen to attend the General Council and Assembly of the Leeward Islands. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., p.* 328.]

1694.
May 21. **1,057.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for reporting to the Governor by letter that the French are very insolent at Albany, having thrown a club over the stockade and appeared several times on the hills around the town. Orders for sending all the money in the Receiver-General's hands to Robert Livingstone, and for sending hour glasses up to Albany for the guards. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 528, 529.]

May 22. **1,058.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Mr. Alexander's petition read (*see No.* 1024 I.), and decision taken.

Order for letters to be prepared to the Governments of Massachusetts and New Hampshire in favour of Mr. Taylor. *Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 291, 292.]

May 22. **1,059.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. On the petition of William Alexander, referred by order of 19 April (*see No.* 1024 I.), the Lords agree to recommend that petitioner may be given some compensation for the late Lord Stirling's interest in Long Island, but not the actual grant for which he asks.

This report was approved by the King on 30th May. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *pp.* 103, 104.]

May 22. **1,060.** John Povey to Mr. Sotherne. Asking what shipping has been taken up for the companies and recruits of foot for New York and in what readiness they are, also when the convoy for the mast-ships, with whom they are to be sent, will be ready to sail. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 52.]

May 22. **1,061.** John Povey to Mr. Heathcote. Desiring his attendance at the Committee of Trade and Plantations on the 24th inst., to give an account of the readiness of the two companies and recruits to embark for New York. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 53.]

May 23. **1,062.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for payment for maintenance of French prisoners.

May 25. Order for payments to Colonel Peter Beckford on account of fortifications. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 277, 278.]

May 24. Admiralty. **1,063.** J. Sotherne to John Povey. The Admiralty have directed the Navy Board to provide transport for the recruits and companies to New York either in the mast-ships bound to New England, if they will carry them, or in some other shipping bound to those parts. But no one has yet been here to say when the men will be ready, of which the Navy Board should be informed as soon as may be. The convoy for the mast-ships will, it is hoped, be ready in about fourteen days. *Signed.* J. Sotherne. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 54.]

May 24. **1,064.** The Admiralty to the Navy Board. Ordering them to provide transport for 340 men to New York, in the mast-ships or in other ships bound to America. *Signed.* J. Lowther, H. Priestman, R. Austen, G. Rooke, Jno. Houblon. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 55.]

1694.

May 24. **1.065.** Sir Henry Ashurst to John Povey. On the memorial of John Taylor (*see No.* 1,006) I think that the Government of Massachusetts is better able to provide masts and build ships for the King's Navy than private men. The Government of Massachusetts far from obstructing Mr. Taylor has always encouraged him, so that his application was needless; but if the Lords think fit to grant his request we have no objection, provided that their letter give Mr. Taylor no ground for interfering with the supplies of Naval stores which we have undertaken to furnish. *Signed.* Hen. Ashurst. 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 1 June, '94. [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 86.]

May 24. **1,066.** Lords of Trade and Plantations to the Governor of Massachusetts and the Lieutenant-Governor of New Hampshire. Directing that no obstruction be offered to John Taylor in the legal execution of his trade for Naval stores, and in the building of ships. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 35. *pp.* 63, 64; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 346-348.]

May 24. **1,067.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. An appeal brought by Ann Richards was at her request adjourned, few Councillors being present. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., p.* 255.]

May 26. **1,068.** Minutes of Council of New York. Orders appointing Dirck Stone Justice for the County of Westchester and Jacobus Kierstead Sheriff of King's County. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 529.]

May 26. Victualling Office. **1,069.** The Victualling Board of the Navy to the Navy Board. We have received orders to provide victuals for the troops to be sent to New York, but we must ask for directions as to the actual numbers of the men, and as to the allowance of victuals to be provided, as we do not remember ever to have furnished any soldiers' provisions for New York. You are aware that we were unable to make good provision of flesh for this year, so we suggest whether some other sort of provisions might not serve for the supply of the soldiers. *Signed.* Tho. Papillon, Jno. Agar, Hum. Ayles. *Copy.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 30 May. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 56; *and* 48. *pp.* 159, 160.]

May 29. Admiralty. **1,070.** J. Sotherne to John Povey. Forwarding the letter from the Victualling Board of 26 May, to be laid before the Lords of Trade and Plantations. ½ *p.* *Endorsed,* Read 1 June, '94. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 57.]

May 29. **1,071.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Mr. Heathcote called in, who said that he had raised about fifty men for the New York Companies. Orders issued for obtaining a warrant for quartering the men in some convenient place. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *p.* 293.]

May 30. **1,072.** Minutes of General Assembly of Massachusetts. Names of the Council and Representatives.

The Representatives chose Nehemiah Jewett for Speaker and proceeded to the Election of Councillors.

1694.
May 31. The Governor approved the whole of the twenty-eight Councillors, who were accordingly sworn. The appeal of Ann Richards against the decision of the Probate Court of Suffolk was dismissed. The Governor moved the Representatives early to answer the question of supply.

June 1. Bill to ascertain the fees of the Messenger of the House of Representatives read and ordered for second reading. A vote of £500 for fitting up the galley lately built to cruise on the coast was read. Samuel Willard thanked for his sermon at the opening of the Assembly. Joint Committee appointed to draw up a report respecting the proposed incorporation of Sir Matthew Dudley and Company.

June 2. Bill as to the Messenger's fees read a second time. Additional Bill for setting forth general privileges read and debated. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 421-427.]

May 31. **1,073.** John Povey to Mr. Heathcote. Directing him to attend the Committee of Trade and Plantations on 1st June on the business of despatching the soldiers to New York. *Draft.* ½ *p.* *Endorsed,* 2 companies, 200 men. To complete those at New York, 80 men. Recruits for their old complement, 60 men. Total, 340 men. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 58.]

May 31. **1,074.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. The Council met at 9 p.m. when the Governor informed it of the arrival of Captain Stephen Elliot with warning that a French expedition was about to sail against Jamaica. Resolved to hold a Council of War.

Minutes of the Council of War. Orders for publication of Articles of War; for all women and children to be sent from windward to Port Royal, and for a path to be cut for their retreat; that all officers give out that any slave killing a Frenchman shall receive his freedom and further reward for good service; that all retired officers appear in arms; and that sixteen foot and six horse be left to patrol Guanoboa and as many continued at Sixteen Mile Walks. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 279, 280.]

June 1. **1,075.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The draft letters to Massachusetts and New Hampshire in favour of Mr. Taylor approved.

Sir Edmund Andros's letter of 5 January read, also a memorial as to the state of the revenue and a request for stores of war, which last was sent to the Board of Ordnance for estimate of the cost.

Extract of a letter from the Victualling Commissioners of 26 May read, and orders issued thereupon (*see No.* 1,069). List of documents received from New York. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 294-297.]

June 1. **1,076.** Memorandum. The Lords of Trade and Plantations desire that bedding may be provided for 340 men, who are to be sent to New York to recruit the existing companies and form two new companies. *Draft with corrections.* ½ *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 28 June, 1694. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 59.]

June 1. **1,077.** John Povey to Mr. Heathcote. You are to attend the Board of Admiralty to inform them what number of the troops for

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New York will be now ready to go with the convoy for the mast-ships. You will also attend the Board of Ordnance, as to bedding for these men. Letters to Mr. Sotherne and to the Board of Ordnance are enclosed. Mr. Clerk, the Secretary at War, has been ordered to obtain the Queen's order for the subsistence and medicines for the men. *Draft.* 1¼ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 60.]

June 1. **1,078.** John Povey to the Secretary at War. Desiring him to obtain the Queen's order for clearing the subsistence of the troops for New York, that they may be able to pay off their quarters and march as soon as the shipping is ready; and further to obtain the Queen's order for a chest of medicines. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 61.]

June 1. **1,079.** John Povey to Mr. Sotherne. As the 340 men for New York cannot all be got ready in time to sail with the mast-ships, the Agent for the companies has been ordered to state how many are ready to embark at once, that no more shipping than necessary may be taken up for them. The men now embarking will be victualled in the same manner as the two companies sent to New York in January, 1690. The rest will wait for next convoy. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *pp.* 160, 161.]

June 1. **1,080.** John Povey to the Lieutenant-General of Ordnance. Ordering him to provide bedding for the troops to be sent out to New York. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *p.* 161.]

June 1. **1,081.** John Povey to the Lieutenant-General of Ordnance. Submitting a list of the stores of war asked for by Sir Edmund Andros, and asking for an estimate of their cost. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 254.]

June 5. **1,082.** Minutes of General Assembly of Massachusetts. Additional Bill for setting forth privileges amended. Bill against adultery and polygamy read and amended. Bill for ascertaining Messenger's fees passed. Bill for regulating ferries read a first time.

June 6. The Additional Bill as to privileges read a second time. Bill to continue duties of impost and excise read a first time. Bill against adultery and polygamy passed. Commissioners appointed to investigate the refusal of the inhabitants of Newton to contribute to the maintenance of the great bridge over the Charles River at Cambridge.

June 7. Additional bill as to privileges passed. Bill to continue duties read a second time. James Taylor unanimously elected treasurer.

June 8. The Governor assented to the election of James Taylor to be Treasurer, also to the bill against adultery, the bill to continue duties, and the bill granting £500 to Sir William Phips. Bill to regulate trade with Indians read and amended. John Walley voted to be Commissioner of the office of impost and excise.

June 9. Bill to regulate Indian trade read a second time. Bill to enable towns, etc. and proprietors in common to be sued, read a first time. [*Col Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 427-432.]

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June 6. **1,083.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for abandoning the forts to windward, and that all the people come in to Liguanea and Kingston with their cattle, negroes, etc. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *p.* 278.]

June 6. **1,084.** Minutes of Council of Nevis. The Council and Assembly agreed that a letter be drawn in answer to a letter from the Agents.

The Council and Assembly agreed that, since they are informed by the Agents that the quartering of officers and soldiers is no way advantageous to Their Majesties, and since the poor centinels do not know (it is thought) that the provisions sent for them by the King are disposed of by the officers to their own private advantage, the soldiers have been granted free quarter, and it [? the provisions] may be turned with advantage to the use of the Island. [*This appears to be the sense of this entry, which as it stands in the original is absolutely unintelligible.*] Question of the insurance of the sugar to be sent home deferred till next meeting. Agreed to leave it to the Lieutenant-Governor to procure ministers for the several parishes. Joint Committee appointed to draw up the letter to the Agents. Permission given to the Treasurer to ship four tons of sugar without insurance. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., p.* 289.]

June 9.
Office of Ordnance.
1,085. Board of Ordnance to John Povey. On the requisition for bedding for the troops for New York we desire you to send the Agent of the place to attend us that we may ascertain what quantity is required. *Signed.* Tho. Littleton, Joh. Charlton. ½ *p. Endorsed,* Read 11 June. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 62.]

June 9.
Ordnance Office.
1,086. Board of Ordnance to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Forwarding estimate of the cost of warlike stores required for Virginia. *Signed.* Jo. Charlton, Tho. Littleton, C. Musgrave. ½ *p. Endorsed,* Recd. 11 June, 1694. Read 22 May, 1695. *Annexed,*

1,086. i. Estimate of stores of war required for Virginia. Total, £807. *Signed as the letter.* 1 *p. Endorsed as the letter.* [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *Nos.* 48, 48 i.; *and* 36. *pp.* 255-257.]

June 11. **1,087.** Memorandum as to the revenue in Virginia. By the account of the two shillings per hogshead and port duties for 1693, the revenue is indebted £1,265. Of this £600 has been sent to New York, of which £500 has been ordered to be paid out of quit-rents. £200 more has been disbursed for fortifications and the remaining £465 for the usual charges of government. The Governor asks that the said several sums, amounting in all to £765, may be repaid out of quit-rents. The balance of the revenue, quit-rents, in 1692 amounted to £3,639. Of this £1,135 has been ordered for the College, £100 to Mr. Blair, and £500 (as aforesaid) to New York, leaving £1,903, out of which the £765 may be paid, if this be thought fit. The Governor asks also for military stores. May not this charge be paid from the balance of £1,138? 2 *pp. Endorsed,* Recd. 1 June, 1694. Read 22 May, 1695. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 49; *and* 36. *pp.* 253, 254.]

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June 12. **1,088.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. No quorum. Adjourned to 10 July. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., p.* 368.]

June 12.
Boston.
1,089. Nathaniel Byfield to Joseph Dudley. A French privateer has recently taken five of our fishing boats, and as the Nonsuch is gone to St. Johns and the Conception is laid up for survey of defects, we have nothing to attack the French or to convoy our merchant vessels except a small vessel of about 70 tons, built by order of the last Assembly. She may do service against small privateers but is not comparable to the transport of near 200 tons taken by the Nonsuch last year, which was sold by the Governor, for reasons known to himself, for £500. On the 30th of May last the Assembly met to the number of more than forty members, in the town hall at Boston. We met between 8 and 9 in the morning, and after waiting two hours sent a message to the Council asking for members to swear us in; but it was not until after dinner that the Governor sent for us to attend him, which we did to the number of fifty-six. I had been returned for Bristol, Captain Davis for Springfield, Samuel Legge for Marblehead, Captain Disley for Oxford, Timothy Clarke for Chencford (?), and Ebenezer Thornton for Swansea. On our coming in the Governor said that there were many more of the gentlemen of Boston than could serve for the town, and that, for reasons which he would give later, I, Davis, Dudley Clarke and Captain Foxcroft should not be sworn. The rest being sworn, not without confusion, I told the Governor that the House of Representatives were proper judges of their own members, but he commanded silence; and when Samuel Legge, having held up his hand among the rest, came forward to sign, he was stopped by the Governor for being a non-resident of Marblehead. After some discourse among ourselves, we five agreed to go again to the Governor and Council, with myself as spokesman, to claim to be sworn in as duly elected members. We did so accordingly and I made the claim, though the Governor kept forbidding me to speak, and threatened me if I did not hold my tongue. We then returned to our own House, having told the Governor that what we had done was the least that we could do. In the House of Representatives Captain Legge took his stand and said he would not go out for all the Governor, until rejected by the House. The Governor, hearing of this, came down to the Representatives in fury without his hat, said that he had heard that a member, against whom he had objected, had refused to leave the House unless the House put him out, and that he wished he knew who it was. Legge at once came forward, and the Governor said that he had nothing against him and wished he had been returned for Boston, in which case he could freely have embraced him, but as to the others, if the House did not turn them out he would turn them out himself. Now if the making of such a law (which we hope you will get negatived) and the refusal to swear duly elected members be allowed, so that a Governor shall be able to pack the Assembly, farewell to all good; and I shall find another place to live in. That law is contrary to our charter, though, to our shame be it spoken, we infringe on our own privileges simply to be revenged of particular persons. Mr. J. M. [? Joshua Moody *or*

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Increase Mather] said a month ago that, but for myself, that law would not have been passed; which Mr. Willard well touched on in his election sermon, but, as you will see, to no purpose. The Speaker has issued writs, differing from that form prescribed by law, for the election of members in our places. To me personally to be out of the Assembly is ease, for I have my own business to attend to, but it is ruinous if we are to be excluded as we five have been, and so it will be found if this law be confirmed. We are now busy over a letter received from the Agents, and the thing proposed is to raise a sum of money and send it home to get the laws passed, and to send an Agent to stand in the gap; with which the Assembly will doubtless comply. It is suggested here that you injured yourself much in a public hearing before the Lords of Trade by saying that Sir W. Phips had not done one good thing since he had been Governor, when you were silenced by the question whether the peace with the Eastern Indians were not a good thing. It is also said that you have conformed to the Church of England, or you could not hold your place under Lord Cutts etc.

A ship lately came in to Rhode Island with great quantities of gold and silver, most likely obtained by wickedness. The people belonging to her were in Boston, and the Lieutenant-Governor issued a warrant against the captain and others, but when the Governor came back from Pemaquid he called the warrant in. Much more might be added about the power of gold. Governor Fletcher has been unhandsomely treated by the Mohawks and Senecas, who were negotiating with the French while he was negotiating with them. They admitted and excused themselves by pointing out that of all the six English Nations (so they call them, beginning at Virginia) New York, though small and unable to defend them from the French, alone concerned herself with the war. It is more than probable that they will break with us, which will be ruinous; but while we are divided into so many governments we cannot keep the peace nor defend ourselves. Pray do not let the Governor's behaviour towards the five members die, but let us know how it is resented. We languish for want of news, and I beg to see you here; but you had better not come till you are well equipped, and then the sooner the better. I look upon the dangers of this country as greater now than ever, and without a general governor we shall all be ruined. *Copy.* 2½ *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 25 July, '94, from Mr. Dudley. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 7. *No.* 31.]

June 12. **1,090.** Minutes of General Assembly of Massachusetts. Bill to regulate Indian trade again read. Voted that if the ship lately hired for a despatch boat be lost, the public will make good the loss to the owners. The Governor assented to the Bill for continuing duties.

June 13. Bill to regulate Indian Trade passed. Bill to raise a province tax read. Bill to enable towns, etc., to be sued read again. The Commissioners reported as to the maintenance of the great bridge over Charles River; and it was voted that the town of Newton bear one third of the cost thereof.

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June 14. Bill to prohibit purchase of lands from Indians read. Bill for granting the township of Tiverton passed. The Governor assented to the Bill for regulation of the Indian trade.

June 15. Bill to prohibit purchase of lands from Indians again read. Report of the Committee on Sir Matthew Dudley and Company's proposals read.

June 16. Bill to raise a tax of a shilling per poll and one penny per pound for estates read. Additional bill to the Act concerning strangers read. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 432-436.]

June 13. **1,091.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for the discharge of the last year's quotas of men for the frontier as the new year's quotas appear, and that those who have been relieved be not detained owing to the neglect and delay of those counties that have not sent up reliefs. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 530.]

June 13. **1,092.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Seven masters of ships forbidden to sail for Europe until a fleet be formed. Governor Fletcher's application for 200 men being read, it was agreed that the revenue of the Colony could not stand the charge. On a report of strange Indians on the frontiers, it was resolved to reinforce the rangers by eighteen men.

June 14. Order for ships for Europe to assemble in James River and be ready to sail on the 14th of July. Order for the justices for Charles City to attend on the 17th July to answer for their disobedience to an order to prosecute certain offenders. Ordered that Sittenbourne parish be not divided unless they can agree to join the next parish.

June 15. Order for close confinement of a condemned criminal. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 859-864.]

June 14. **1,093.** Minutes of the Council of Maryland. Certain Piscattaway Indians appeared in relation to the murder of an Englishman in Charles County. Order for the murderers to be demanded from the Emperor, and for a party to range from Potomac falls to Patuxent falls. Order for Nicholas Greenberry to have power to raise twelve men to range whenever he thinks necessary. Letters from the Governor of New York for assistance; resolved to answer that at present there is no money, but that the matter will be laid before the Assembly as soon as the new Governor arrives. Receipt for the £250 formerly sent, received. Order for a court for trial of a French prize-ship. Thomas Johnson brought up and committed for treasonable words until he find security to answer the charge at next court. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *pp.* 91-95; *and* 13. *pp.* 21-23.]

June 14. **1,094.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for payment of £500 towards fitting up a fire-ship, and of other expenses on account of defence. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *p.* 278.]

June 14. **1,095.** John Povey to Henry Guy. Forwarding a memorandum as to the revenue of Virginia, and the estimate of the cost of stores of war required by the Colony, for the opinion of the Lords of the Treasury. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 258.]

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June 15. **1,096.** Governor, Council and Assembly of Massachusetts to Lords of Trade and Plantations. We thank you for the opportunity of suggesting our objections to the incorporation of a company to work minerals, raise hemp and naval stores and purchase lands in New England, as is prayed for by Sir Matthew Dudley and others. The proposed company has already waived several heads of the proposed charter in deference to the objections of the Attorney General, so we shall only represent further, that all British subjects, singly or in company, have always had free liberty of shipbuilding, fishing, and working and trading in such commodities as they think fit, subject to the Acts of Trade and Navigation. For the gaining of such commodities as are named by the Company at easier rates, we think that the Company should be on an equal footing with all other traders, otherwise with so great a stock it will engross the trade to the ruin of the first planters, who settled this country at their own expense and defended it against all enemies. Should the Company be incorporated, it can make no settlement but by acquiring large tracts of land. Many of the people here have little better title than bare possession; so if the corporation make strict and narrow inquisition by the law, the settlers will not be able to uphold themselves against so wealthy a body. The first planters were so much troubled by litigious controversies over title to lands that they passed laws to provide that no purchase of lands from Indians should be valid without the previous sanction of the General Court; and the invalidation of this establishment, by grant to the proposed corporation or otherwise, would mean ruin or at least endless litigation to many. *Signed.* William Phips, Nehemiah Jewet, Speaker of the Assembly. 2 *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 14 Feb. 1694-5. Read 22 May, 1695. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 7. *No.* 32; *and* 35. *pp.* 183-186.]

June 16.
Boston. **1,097.** Lieutenant-Governor Usher to Lords of Trade and Plantations. On the 1st inst. I gave you an account of my suspension of John Hincks from the Council, and of my commitment of William Partridge, the Treasurer, for issuing money contrary to the King's Commission. Herewith you will receive an account of stores, and the minutes of Council. As to the allegations of the Council in their letter of 19 January, I would reply, that when I ordered the Secretary to sail for England not one of the Council objected; that when I moved the Council to thank the King for sending the guns, they refused to do so; that I agree with them that the cessation with the Indians may be interrupted at any moment, so beg for 100 soldiers; that they should have declared their minds as to the Secretary's mission when the order was made in Council. *Signed.* John Usher. 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 7 Sept. 1694. Abstract read 28 Sept. '94. [*Board of Trade.* New Hampshire, 1. No. 34; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXVII., pp.* 249-251.]

June 18. **1,098.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Governor Fletcher's letter of 28 March and that of the Council of New York of 3 April read. The Attorney General ordered to hasten his report on the boundaries of Rhode Island. The quota of Pennsylvania to

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be considered when the Queen's decision as to the other quotas is known. Draft letters as to the quota of Connecticut.

Thomas Gardner's petition read and referred to Lord Howard of Effingham. Agreed to lay the letters from the Commissioners of Customs of 22 February and of Mr. Guy of 5 April before the Queen in Council. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 297, 298.]

June 18. **1,099.** Petition of Thomas Gardner to the Privy Council. For further consideration of his claim to the reward offered for apprehension of Nathaniel Bacon in 1676. 1 *p.* *Inscribed.* Read 18 June, '94. Referred to Lord Howard. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 50; *and* 36. *pp.* 277, 278.]

June 18. **1,100.** John Povey to Lord Howard of Effingham. Forwarding him a copy of Thomas Gardner's petition for his report. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 279.]

June 18. **1,101.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That the presentment of the Commissioners of Customs of 22 February (*see No.* 1005 I) be laid before the King. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 262.]

June 18. **1,102.** John Povey to the Attorney General. Desiring his report on the boundaries of Rhode Island and New England. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 7. *No.* 33.]

June 18. **1,103.** Minutes of General Assembly of Massachusetts. The Report of the Committee appointed to hear pleas for abatements and allowances in the assessment, read and approved. The Bill for a poll-tax passed.

June 19. Voted that an additional £50 be given to Increase Mather for his services as Agent; also that £100 be given to Elisha Cooke and Thomas Oakes; also £60 to Ichabod Wiswall for his services on a journey to England. £10 granted to Ambrose Daws in compensation for the loss of one of his eyes in the public service.

June 20. £25 voted to Andrew Hamilton for encouragement of the Post Office. A Bill concerning Sarah Price was read and sent down for concurrence. A representation against the proposed incorporation of Sir Matthew Dudley's company was read, approved and signed.

June 21. £100 voted to William Blathwayt; and £100 each to Sir Henry Ashurst and Mr. Constantine Phips, with £200 more for expense of their office. James Taylor sworn in as Treasurer. Report on the arrears of rates in the towns and county of Hampshire read, and the sum ordered to be paid to the Treasurer, with certain abatements. Bill to enable the Treasurer to answer present demands read and committed.

June 22. The bill last named was passed. A vote of the Representatives to send Commissioners to treat with the Indians at Albany was agreed to. £250 voted to James Taylor for his last year's service as Treasurer. A committee appointed to revise the accounts of the late Government of Massachusetts. Adjourned to 5 September. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 437-444.]

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June 19. **1,104.** John Povey to the Lieutenant-General of Ordnance. Enclosing a certificate of the arms wanting for the troops to be sent to New York. *Draft.* ¼ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 63.]

[June 19.] **1,105.** Certificate of articles wanting for 80 recruits. 80 firelocks, 80 cartridge boxes, 80 girdles and frogs, 80 "byonets," 80 hatchets, bedding, etc. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 64.]

June 20. **1,106.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for fresh meat to be furnished to the forces, and arrangements made accordingly. Order for ships to be sent to report the danger of the Island to England, calling if possible also at Barbados.

June 21. Application from Liguanea for reinforcements received. Agreed to reinforce it from Passage Fort if necessary. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 281, 282.]

June 21. Whitehall. **1,107.** The Queen to the Governor of New York. Restricting his command of the militia of Connecticut to the quota of 120 men, of which the proportion is not to be greater than that required from other Colonies, except in case of imminent danger of invasion, when he may, with the advice of the Governor, command the whole of the militia, leaving a sufficient force for the protection of the Colony. *Countersigned.* John Trenchard. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *pp.* 127-130.]

June 21. **1,108.** The Queen to the Magistrates of Connecticut. Rehearsing the substance of the foregoing despatch and ordering their compliance therewith. Major General Winthrop will inform them of the gracious intentions of the Crown in respect of their rights and privileges, he having been very zealous in their behalf. *Countersigned.* John Trenchard. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *pp.* 130-134.]

June 23. Jamaica. **1,109.** Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Beeston to Sir John Trenchard. I have already reported our danger from our own weakness and the growing power of the French. What I foresaw has now come upon us. The French making daily inroads on our out-parts, I sent the Falcon to cruise to eastward and keep them off, which she did, for six French sail which were designing to plunder St. Davids and St. Thomas refused to fight her, and turned back to Petit Guavos. Three strong French men-of-war had just arrived there which, together with another already in that port, were sent out in search of the Falcon which they easily found and took. They then formed a design to attack us in force, while we, knowing nothing either of the design or the capture of the Falcon, sent up a flag of truce to complain of ill usage done to our people by privateers. The messengers Major Low and Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Clarke, were detained, which made me suspicious; and at length on the last of May Captain Elliott and two of his men, prisoners with the French, stole away in the night at the hazard of their lives in a very small canoe and brought me warning. On this I immediately endeavoured to get Fort Charles finished, collected all the forces from the out parts

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about the town, made breastworks at the landing places and wherever they might be useful and altogether brought things into as good a posture of defence as we could. We had but just time to accomplish it, when on Sunday morning, the 17th inst., their fleet of fourteen sail came in sight and came to an anchor in Cow Bay, seven leagues to windward of Port Royal. There they landed, and have ever since been ravaging, plundering and burning all before them in St. David's or St. Thomas; but I had ordered the people with the best of their goods and many of their negroes to these parts, about three days before. We now expect them daily to attack us, and we shall do our best to defend ourselves; but a deserter, an Irishman, says they are three thousand men. If so it is a third more than we can raise. Our people seem hearty yet, but time will weary them out and the consideration that they have left their homes and families to the mercy of the enemy or negroes. The best we can expect is that they will not attack our united forces; but then having command of the sea they will plunder and destroy all out-parts of the Island, and I fear to think of the consequences to people who live well here but have nothing anywhere else. Mr. Benjamin Way, who goes home with this letter, will give you many particulars which I cannot mention. I beg you to lay them and our condition before the King and Council that relief may be sent to us and advice of its coming despatched in good time; otherwise I doubt my ability to prevent the people from complying with the enemy in order to save part of their property. If this happens the Island will be lost, and with it the English trade in the West Indies. It will also be fatal to the Spaniards, for there is no Island comparable to Jamaica in these parts either for trade or a seat of war. I intend to send off another ship, with three gentlemen on board, in a week or ten days, and soon after that another for fear of miscarriage, that relief may be sent to us. The relieving force must be speedy and very considerable, at least six men-of-war and a thousand or twelve hundred soldiers; else all will be lost, for the French will never leave us now till they conquer or we beat them off the coast. This is matter of great moment, and I hope for your utmost favour herein. 1¼ *pp. Duplicate.* [*America and West Indies.* 540. *No.* 39; *and Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 192-196.]

June 23. **1,110.** Copy of the foregoing. *Endorsed*, Recd. and Read at the Committee, 17 Aug. '94. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 33.]

[June 23.] **1,111.** Computation of the strength of the French and English at Jamaica. The French have four men-of-war, with 160 guns and 950 men, also about 1,500 men at Petit Guavos. The strength of Jamaica is reckoned at 1,630 men. *Rough draft.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 34.]

June 24. **1,112.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. A letter from a French man-of-war as to exchange of prisoners was considered, on which letter was a notice that unless William Grubbin's wife were sent back, none of the English nation should be returned. Agreed to take no notice of it. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 282, 283.]

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June 25. **1,113.** Account given by a deserter from the French fleet of the force designed against Jamaica. Twenty-two ships, 278 guns, and 3,164 men. *Signed.* Wm. Beeston. 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 15 Oct. '94.

Duplicate of the above. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *Nos.* 35, 36.]

June 27. **1,114.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order permitting the overseers of St. Mary's to return to their plantations, and directing a small reinforcement to march to Withywood. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *p.* 283.]

June 29. Nevis. **1,115.** Samuel Gardner to Sir John Trenchard. On receipt of your letter, with the petition of the executors and legatees of John Netheway to the King, I made enquiry and shall see that the petitioners have justice done to them. *Signed.* Sam. Gardner. 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* R. Dec. 5, 1694. [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 85.]

June 29. **1,116.** Minutes of Council of Maryland. Six of the chief men of the Piscattaways attended; and the surrender of the Anacosti King was required of them, for the murder lately committed. Order for a Commission for his trial. Order for a session of the Council for the election of sheriffs. Representation of the Justices of Calvert County that they have been obliged to adjourn the Court for want of a duly appointed sheriff. Order for the said justices to attend next Provincial Court. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 13. *pp.* 23-27.]

June 30. **1,117.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order to move the two companies from Passage Fort to the town and to St. Dorothy's, as they are sickly. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *p.* 213.]

July 1. London. **1,118.** Certificate of Colonel Henry Holt. That Paul de Brissack served as a volunteer in Bolton's regiment at the taking of St. Kitts, at Mariegalante, Guadeloupe and Martinique, at which last he was dangerously wounded. On board H.M.S. Diamond, wherein he was a passenger, he behaved with great courage at the defence of the ship and was thrice wounded. After the capture of the ship he was much ill-treated by the enemy, who stripped him naked and threw him into prison at St. Malo, where I saw him in a sad condition. He also remitted me a sum of money, which I had put in my chest, and which I lost, with everything else of my own. *Signed.* H. Holt. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 38.]

July 1. Boston. **1,119.** Lieutenant-Governor Usher to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I send the proceedings relating to the suspension of Mr. John Hincks. As to his answer thereto, he was summoned to hear the charges and proofs against him but refused to attend. After his suspension he caused great disturbance by giving out that neither he nor any of the people would obey warrants issued by Captain Fryer, who by the King's instructions was to succeed him in Council. Last April I sent a warrant to the Captain of the fort to demand of Hincks two barrels of powder taken by him out of the

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King's stores, or £28 in purchase of the same. He disobeyed the order and still retains the money received for the said powder. I should have no help in further proceedings against Hincks, so await your instructions. The Assembly met in May. I enclose copy of my speech, and of their answer, which I take as a reflection on the King's commission. I offered to the Assembly to lay before the King proposals for the security of the place and the support of the Government. After ten days' sitting they sent their answer, than which, I submit, no greater affront was ever put on the King's commission, namely Luke xiv., 28, 29, "This man began to build and was not able to finish." Thus though there is absolute necessity to raise money for the preservation of the place they positively refuse to do so. The meaning is that if the King will keep New Hampshire as a separate province, he must do so out of his own Exchequer in England; and if the King expects them to support it he will find that he has not first sat down to count the cost. I have given £300 of my own money to the expenses of Government and much of my time, but to this day have not received a penny. I have tried with abundance of civility and patience to gain them, but unless they may govern as they please they will do nothing. I have also committed William Partridge, the Treasurer, to the fort, until he gives security in £2,000 to answer to the Commissioners of the Treasury in England. I have repeatedly told him of the Royal order that no money shall be issued from the Treasury unless first allowed in Council and a warrant signed by the Governor or President and countersigned by the Secretary. Yet he disobeys this order; he refuses to pay money according to my warrant and pays it away to other persons without warrant. In his accounts he has charged the King with £36 for clamps for the fort, when not a penny of work was done; and he has paid away great sums for work of which no particulars were laid before Council, contrary to my positive order. Again, besides his own salary he has charged the King with £18, for money converted to his own use out of the King's revenue, without any order in Council. The Council called him to account for this, but he says that what is not allowed in his accounts will be given credit for, which is as much as to say, catch a thief, let him go, and he will pay that which he has stolen. This behaviour of the Treasurer is due not to ignorance, but to wilfulness and contempt of the King's commission. He refuses to give me copies of his receipts and vouchers; I am sure Government by the King's commission was never so sorely tried as in New Hampshire. Though the people are but few, yet being awed by two or three persons they do all that in them lies to affront the Royal authority. I am sorry to give you so unsatisfactory an account. When they could govern themselves the people's purses could be stretched to pay for their irregularities, though they were poorer than they are now; but now, let the King appoint a Governor and if they do not kill him outright they will starve him to death before they will give one penny to his subsistence. *Signed.* John Usher. 2 *pp.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 9 March, '94. Read 22 May, 1695. *Enclosed*,

1,119. I. Copy of the orders and warrant for John Hincks to appear and answer the charges against him. Sworn evidence of Captain Shadrach Walton that John Hincks removed four barrels of powder out of the King's stores, without the Lieutenant-Governor's order and without his own knowledge. Further evidence that the Treasurer gave an order for payment of £25 to Captain Walton out of the rates, which rates Hincks gave orders not to be gathered. The Treasurer, being asked why he paid this money without warrant, gave assurance that he had paid none without an order in Council.

Reasons for suspending John Hincks. That he had taken upon himself to prove wills, etc. without authority, and refused to give up the said wills. That he had taken, without orders, four barrels of powder from the King's stores, sold them, and converted the money to his own use, and refused to return either the powder or the money. That he had ordered the sum of £25, for which a warrant had been issued by the Treasurer for payment to Captain Walton, not to be collected; and that he had refused to attend and answer these charges when summoned. *Copy.* 2 *pp.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 9 March, 1694-5.

1,119. II. Speech of Lieutenant-Governor Usher to the Assembly of New Hampshire. 18 May, 1694. I must remind you of the King's gracious care in taking you under his immediate Government, and sending you great guns and powder to the value of £1,500. You have been witnesses of my own care for the province, yet I have not received a penny from you. Let me remind you of the passage in Corinthians, "No man goeth to war at his own charge." Sundry debts are due for wages due to soldiers and to garrisons, and money is needed for repair of the fort, and for building a house for the King's stores, which I judge may amount to £1,000. Also money is needed for the support of the Government. If you strengthen not my hands you cannot expect such assistance for defence and security of the province as I could wish to give. I beg that you will despatch this business speedily.

Answer of the Assembly. We know that to raise money for security and defence of the province is as much for our own interest as for the King's service. We are satisfied with your quotation from Corinthians, and would answer it by Luke xiv. 28, 29. Now that the cost can be counted we find that we cannot defray so much as £1,000. Even a less sum could not be collected for several months, for most of the people depend on corn and cattle for money from which to pay their rates, and neither will be fit for market for a considerable time. We hope that the money in the Treasurer's hands and current revenue will suffice to pay the province's debts. We shall defer any support to the Government until we hear the result of the Secretary's mission to England.

Message of the Lieutenant-Governor. You kept me so long waiting for your answer, that I hope you will not judge my delay in replying too hardly. You did well to remind me of Luke xiv. 28, 29, and I ask you to choose two members to form a joint committee to count the cost of repairing the fort. 21 May, 1694.

Answer of the Assembly. Having already given you our views as to raising money, we beg respectfully to refer you to them, as we can give no other answer. 21 May, 1694.

Message from the Lieutenant-Governor. To refer to your former statement is no answer. 24 May, 1694.

Message from the Assembly. Then we answer Nay.

Message from the Lieutenant-Governor. I ask you for £602; viz. £202 due for work already done at the fort, £100 for a store house, and £400 for a sconce of refuge.

Answer of the Assembly. We cannot raise the money, and we believe the money in the Treasurer's hands and the current revenue to be sufficient to pay our debts and for present needs. Besides you tell us that the whole of our affairs have been submitted to the King, so we loyally await his pleasure.

Message from the Lieutenant-Governor. The King will judge of your loyalty, when you refuse to join in estimating the cost of work necessary for the safety of the country. I have submitted the Council's estimate to you, and showed you my commission to erect forts, but you refuse to grant the money. You are therefore dissolved.

Minutes of Council of New Hampshire. 19 May, 1694. The Treasurer presented his accounts, and on examination replied as follows, That he had no authority to take £18 for himself, that he had not paid to an officer the sum ordered by warrant, that he had Mr. Hincks's order to pay £36 for clamps when the work was not done, that he had an order of Council for a certain payment of £5, but neither order nor warrant for another payment of £8. The Council disallowed the charge of £36 and £8; and a warrant was issued for taking the Treasurer, William Partridge, into custody. *The whole*, 4 *pp*. *Inscribed*, Recd. 12 Nov. 1694.

1,119. III. A copy of the Minutes of Council of 19 May, 1694, above abstracted. 2 *pp*. *Endorsed*, Recd. 9 March, 1694-5.

1,119. IV. Abstract of the items objected to in the Treasurer's accounts, amounting to 136*l*. ½ *p*. *Endorsed*, Recd. 14 Nov. 1694. [*Board of Trade*. New Hampshire, 1. *Nos.* 35, 35 I.-IV.; *and* (*without enclosures*) *Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXVII., pp.* 257-261.]

July 2. **1,120**. Minutes of Council of Nevis. Letter to Governor Codrington. We are deputed by the Council and Assembly to represent to you the unkindness of Lieutenant-General Hill to this Island. For two years past he has put a guard over the salt-ponds in St. Kitts to prevent any (except certain persons) from gathering it, until a few days ago the rain fell and wasted it. This year again there appeared a vast quantity of salt, but he refused permission to gather it till the 18th of May, when the rains fell and continued so long as to waste it for this season. Consequently, if the French

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should take our provision ships, we shall be compelled to make use of our stock, which will soon be consumed. This will be a hardship to all and especially to the poor. We beg you to grant us free access to the salt, without restraint, as the seasons may offer. The Lieutenant General also has often been desired to exchange shot with us, weight for weight, since much of ours is too big for our guns and much of his too small for his own; but he returns no answer. Again we require a gunsmith to repair our arms, but though he promised us to send us one, he has not done so, and many have been put to great expense in taking their arms to St. Kitts for repair. We also complain that many of our runaway negroes are detained in St. Kitts under colour of an order for paying 1,000 lbs. of sugar per head and sixpence a day for them during their imprisonment, which sums, if due notice be not given, may amount to more than their value. *Signed.* Jno. Smargin, Jno. Cole. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., p.* 290.]

July 2. Jamaica. **1,121.** Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Beeston to Sir John Trenchard. I enclose copy of mine of 23 June. The enemy are twenty-two sail and three thousand men and odd, as appears from the account of a deserter, which agrees with that of some escaped British prisoners. Most of their ships are now at Port Morant and their men ashore thereabouts, burning and destroying all they meet. Some men have been killed on both sides, but few, for it is too far for us to march against them, and also very unsafe, for they are watching for us to divide our forces, when they will fall on our strength hereabouts. We have nothing at sea but the Advice, and she has but seventy men, though she has been pressing ever since last November and has frightened all our seamen away, put the Crown to great expense and done us no service. The least I can expect is that the enemy will destroy all the outparts; and, as they have command of the sea, this part here will not be able to support the people and forces here as well as the many that will be ruined when the enemy is destroying. So I can only commend our condition to the King and beg for speedy relief. *P.S.*—July 4th. They are now burning all in St. George's and St. Mary's. *Duplicate.* ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 540. *No.* 39.]

July 2. **1,122.** Minutes of Council of New York. The Governor referred the Council to the minutes of his proceedings in Pennsylvania, and ordered the news of the treaty between the French and Indians to be read. Letter from Governor Treat read, reporting a rumour in Connecticut that Governor Fletcher had threatened to proclaim war against the Five Nations unless they should come in within a hundred days. Order for the proceedings at Albany to be printed and distributed in order to check these false reports. Resolved to summon the justices who are negligent in collecting taxes before the Governor and Council. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 531, 532.]

July 3. **1,123.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for the arrest of Captain Usher Tyrrell for insubordination and conniving at desertion. Leave given to despatch a vessel to the Spanish coast to warn ships not to come to Jamaica. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *p.* 284.]

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July 4. **1,124.** Minutes of Council and Assembly of Montserrat. Act passed for reimbursement of those who have lent money to the Island. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., p.* 329.]

July 5. **1,125.** Minutes of Council of New York. Orders for sundry payments. John Van Comp's case about a grant of land referred to a Committee for examination and report. A Committee appointed to see to the repair of the Governor's lodgings in the fort. Order for leasing the cellar under the Custom house to the best advantage, it being valueless for the public service. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 531-533.]

July 5. **1,126.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. The Lieutenant-Governor presented the King's letter with orders as to the charges against Sir William Phips. The 17th inst. was appointed for receiving of evidence. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 255, 256.]

July 5. **1,127.** Petition of William Penn to the Queen and Privy Council. Protesting against the inclusion of Pennsylvania in Governor Fletcher's commission. 1 *p. Inscribed,* Read 5 July, 1694. Referred to Mr. Attorney and Solicitor General. [*America and West Indies.* 599. *No.* 11; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXVI., pp.* 41, 42.]

July 5. **1,128.** Order of the Privy Council. Referring William Penn's petition to the Attorney and Solicitor General for report. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXVI., p.* 42.]

[July 5.] **1,129.** A collection of documents relating to the sailing of the merchant fleet from Barbados in May, 1694.

1,129. I. Petition of 22 masters of ships to Governor Kendall. Praying to be allowed to sail without convoy, as their men are dying so fast. *Copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed* by Governor Kendall, to the effect that he refused the request and read Governor Codrington's letter of 14 March (*No.* 950) as his reason.

1,129. II. Another petition of 18 masters to be allowed to sail to England without convoy. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

1,129. III. Reasons given by 23 masters of ships, at Governor Kendall's request, against the despatch of a swift advice sloop to England in advance of the convoy. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

1,129. IV. Petition of masters of ships to be allowed to sail on 6 May. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

1,129. V. Petition of masters of ships for the sailing of the convoy to be delayed until 8th May. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

The whole of the foregoing endorsed, Recd. 5 July, 1694. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *Nos.* 64, 64 I.-V.]

July 7. **1,130.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Orders to the inhabitants to apply themselves to planting provisions; for the two negro deserters from the French to be liberated; for supply of provisions to destitute persons and hired labourers; for despatch of sloops to England and Barbados; and for all serviceable negroes to be sent in to the town. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 284, 285.]

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July 7.
Jamaica.

1,131. Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Beeston to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I send copies of mine of 23 June and 2 July, by this, my third express. The French fleet is still at Port Morant, from which they send out vessels to burn and destroy, and I dare not send parties after them, lest they should fall on us here when we are weakened. They could be on us in four hours and they do not want for intelligence amongst us, by Irish and others. Two days since four or five armed Irish with us contrived to run away to them, but the plot was betrayed by one of them, and the ringleader tried by court martial and executed. Some of our people who have lately escaped from them report that they still design against Port Royal and our united strength, when their ships and men are reunited. We will do our best to defend it, and I think that if they had any hopes of carrying the Island they would not be so barbarous, for they spare nothing alive, except mankind, and those they punish and torture. They burn and destroy all that will burn, fill the wells with dead cattle and do all the mischief that they can. This will put us to great want, so if ships be sent they should bring us flour, white bread and pease. *Signed.* Wm. Beeston. ½ *p. Endorsed,* R. Oct. 12, 1694. [*America and West Indies.* 540. *No.* 39.]

July 7.
Whitehall.

1,132. Order of the Queen in Council. Report of the Lord Chief Justice and Attorney General, recommending the grant of a Charter of incorporation to Sir Matthew Dudley and Company for working minerals in New England. *Dated,* 1 July, 1692. Ordered that a warrant for the passing of the necessary letters patent be prepared. *Signed.* John Nicholas. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp.* 450-454.]

July 9.

1,133. Minutes of Council of New York. Order for arrest of Cornelius Jacobs, master mariner, for illegal trading. The Governor reported that after long silence as to the defence of the frontiers Sir William Phips had written to ask the issue of the negotiations with the Indians, and in what manner he could help to preserve them to alliance with the English. Resolved to send him a copy of the proceedings and of the latest intelligence. Orders for sundry payments. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 533, 534.]

July 10.

1,134. Minutes of Council of Barbados. Orders for sundry payments. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 454-457.]

July 10.

1,135. Journal of Assembly of Barbados. No quorum. The Assembly expired this night. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., p.* 368.]

July 10.

1,136. Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Order for a Committee to take account of all the bills in the Treasurer's hands and give him a receipt for the same in discharge of his account so far, taking a receipt from him for such sum in the said bills at net value. The question of an expedition against Villebon's force in St. John's River was deferred for further consideration. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 257, 258.]

July 11.

1,137. The Attorney General to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I have heard the Agents of Massachusetts and Rhode Island as to the question of boundaries. *Here follows a recital of the charters* and *of*

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the arguments of both parties. Upon the whole matter it seems to be an intricate and difficult matter how to ascertain the true bounds of these colonies, the boundaries fixed by the charters being obscure and seeming to interfere with each other, or at any rate being disputed by the parties. I can find no certainty to go upon, and cannot tell how the question can be settled except by appointing some commission or other authority on the spot to enquire and ascertain the truth. I have heard no more as to the substantiation of the claims made by the Earl of Arran. *Signed.* Edw. Ward. 2 *closely written pages. Endorsed,* Recd. 18 July, 1694.

Rough draft of the foregoing, dated 10 July, 1694. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 7. *Nos.* 34, 34 A.; *and* 35. *pp.* 138-146.]

July 12. Whitehall. **1,138.** Order of the Privy Council. Referring the report of the Attorney and Solicitor General on the right of government in Pennsylvania to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Wm. Bridgeman. ½ *p. Annexed,*

1,138. I. Report of the Attorney and Solicitor General. We think that in such exigencies as are described in Governor Fletcher's commission the Crown has legal right to grant such a commission; but that when those reasons fail or cease the right of government belongs to William Penn. *Signed.* Edw. Ward, Tho. Trevor. *Copy.* 2 *pp. The whole endorsed,* Recd. 13 July, '94. [*America and West Indies.* 599. *Nos.* 12, 12 I.; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXVI., pp.* 43-45.]

July 12. Whitehall. **1,139.** Order of the Privy Council. Referring a report from the Lords of the Treasury as to illicit trading to Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, to Lords of Trade and Plantations for their recommendations. *Signed.* Wm. Bridgeman. ½ *p. Annexed,*

1,139. I. Lords of the Treasury to the King. 10 July, 1694. We have considered the presentment of the Commissioners of Customs, referred to us. We are satisfied that the merchants who trade fairly to Virginia and Maryland have great cause for complaint. We can think of no better remedy than the appointment of a suitable vessel with a commander experienced in such matters to cruise on those coasts and inspect the Collector's books. Such an officer, under the supervision of the Governor, would be very valuable. It would be well too if the Governors were directed to send home more frequently lists of ships that clear in the Colonies. *Signed.* Godolphin, He. Fox, Cha. Montague, J. Smith. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

1,139. II. Presentment of Commissioners of Customs. If our recommendations of 22 February be now adopted (*see No.* 1,105 I.) we recommend that Colonel Nicholson, now going Governor to Maryland, may be empowered to hire a vessel of about 40 tons with a competent commander, to put a stop to illicit trade on that coast, the cost being defrayed from the King's share of one third of all forfeitures under the Acts of Trade. *Copy.* 1 *p. The whole endorsed,* Recd. 13 July. Read 8 Aug. 1694. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *Nos.* 51, 51 I., II.; *and* (*without enclosure* II.) 36. *pp.* 263-265.]

July 12.

1,140. Minutes of Council of New York. The Governor reported that the King was about to send four companies of regular troops to New York, and claimed the Council's gratitude for the same. On the Governor's producing an Order in Council granting to him the penny a pound duty, it was ordered that Major Ingoldsby's accounts be examined to see what he received in the interval between Governor Sloughter's death and Governor Fletcher's arrival. Order for a committee to consider the best way of remitting money to England for payment of sums due to the offices there. The King's letter as to the building of a chapel in the fort read. The Governor announced that he must shortly meet the Indians at Albany and that it would be well to make a shew of armed force, so proposed to write to New England and Connecticut to send each 100 men, and to instruct Major Schuyler to summon the Indians to meet him. Approved. Order for John Borrein to give satisfaction for negligence in collecting taxes. Order for sundry payments. The question of appointing an officer to regulate the scales and measure of money was referred to the Corporation of New York. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol LXXV., pp.* 535-537.]

July 12.
Boston.

1,141. Nathaniel Byfield to Lieutenant-Governor Usher. Our Governor's treatment of the Assembly in the past year has been such as I think can be parallelled in no place belonging to the English nation. When the old Treasurer's account was laid before the House, we found very great charges for money expended by the Agents. I objected to this being brought into the province account, in that Plymouth having employed no Agents had nothing to do with any charges before the Governor's arrival. The matter being debated at large in the House, I and three men were sent up to the Governor and Council to argue it there. I kept to the point that the Colony of New Plymouth empowered no one to appear for it in England, and quoted the charter itself; whereupon the Governor with great spirit and rashness said that that was a Whitehall stroke; to which I made no reply, supposing that he knew Whitehall better than I. *Here follows a brief repetition of the story of the five members as in No.* 1,089. 2 *pp. Endorsed,* Recd. 7 Sept. 1694, from Mr. Usher. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 7. *No.* 35.]

July 12.
Boston.

1,142. Governor Sir William Phips to the Earl of Nottingham. I have received the King's letter summoning me home to answer the charges against me. As soon as the preparations therein directed are complete I shall embark, and I hope no delay will arise through a journey which I am making to the Eastern parts, which is judged absolutely necessary to secure the peace with the Indians. But if it should retard my coming for a few weeks I hope that I shall be excused, the matter being of the greatest importance to the Colony. *Signed.* William Phips. 1¼ *pp. Endorsed,* R. Sept. 20, '94. [*America and West Indies.* 561. *No.* 41.]

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July 12. **1,143.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. The Council agreed, but not without misgiving on the part of many, that the expedition against Villebon should be undertaken. Order for payment of £50 to Increase Mather, of £65 each to John Leverett and William Brattle, fellows of Harvard College, and of £500 to Sir William Phips. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 258-259.]

July 13. **1,144.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The report of the Attorney and Solicitor General as to Mr. Penn's right in Pennsylvania read (*see No.* 1,138 I.) and Mr. Penn called in, who undertook to repair thither, take over the government and comply with the royal commands as to assisting New York. He also produced two Acts of the Assembly submitting to the Royal pleasure and providing money for the support of the Government. Agreed to recommend that Mr. Penn be restored to the administration of the Government of Pennsylvania. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 299-302.]

July 13. **1,145.** John Povey to the Attorney General. Forwarding the Acts of Pennsylvania, for report as to their fitness to be confirmed. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 599. *No.* 13; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXVI., p.* 49.]

July 13. St. Swithin's Lane. **1,146.** Mr. Heathcote to John Povey. I think that the two companies should be sent direct to New York; but if this cannot be and if they must be sent in the mast-ships to Boston, then the Government of Massachusetts must be instructed to provide for their immediate transport to New York, the men-of-war on the coast carrying as many as possible and a hired ship the rest. *Signed.* Gilbert Heathcote. ½ *p. Endorsed,* Recd. 13 July, '94. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 65.]

July 14. **1,147.** Minutes of Council of Maryland. The sheriffs for the nine counties appointed, and their commissions ordered to be prepared. Orders for delivery of ammunition for the defence of several counties, and for obtaining evidence against the Anacosti King. Order for all records as to probate of wills during the Revolution to be searched out and returned. An embargo ordered on all ships for Europe after the 23rd inst. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 13. *pp.* 27-29.]

July 15. **1,148.** Minutes of Council of New York. On receipt of news from Albany that the Indians had sent belts of wampum to desire the Governor to meet the Five Nations, it was ordered that Major Schuyler should send them an answer holding them to their promise, and fixing the 15th of August as the day of meeting. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 537, 538.]

July 16. **1,149.** John Povey to the Agents for Massachusetts. Requesting their attendance at the Committee of Trade and Plantations on the 18th inst. when the Attorney General's report on the boundaries of Rhode Island will be considered. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 7. *No.* 36.]

July 17. **1,150.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Mr. Jahleel Brenton appeared and presented several affidavits as to his charges against Sir William Phips. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., p.* 260.]

1694.
July 17. **1,151.** Speech of Lieutenant-Governor Usher to the Council of New Hampshire. Captain George Long and several others have taken up arms to oppose the execution of a warrant ordering him to appear before me. A warrant was then given to Captain Walton to bring him to me, but this was opposed by him and by some of the men listed as soldiers for the fort. I ask you therefore to advise what shall be done.

The Council recommended that Captain Long ought to be prosecuted according to law. 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 7 Sept. '94. *Annexed,*

1,151. I. Depositions of Thomas Cobbet, Robert Tufton and Captain Shadrach Walters as to the resistance offered by George Long to the said Captain Walton on his boarding Long's ship to serve the Governor's warrant. 4 *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 7 Sept. '94.

1,151. II. Copy of Tufton's and Cobbet's evidence only. 2 *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 9 Mar. '94-5.

1,151. III. Further depositions as to George Long's behaviour, and a copy of Captain Walton's deposition. 3 *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 9 Mar. '94-5.

1,151. IV. Copies of the warrants issued and returns made on the occasion. 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 7 Sept., 1694. [*Board of Trade.* New Hampshire, 1. *Nos.* 36, 36 I.-IV.]

July 18. **1,152.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Draft report as to Mr. Penn's rights in Pennsylvania read, and held back till the Attorney General's report on the laws of Pennsylvania shall be received.

The Attorney General's report on the boundaries of Rhode Island read; and a Commission ordered to be prepared for impartial persons to enquire into the matter.

The report of the Commander of the convoy to Newfoundland read and referred to the Admiralty. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 302, 303.]

July 18. **1,153.** Reports as to the attacks of the Indians on Oyster River. Captain Packer marched up from Bickfords' Garrison, but found the Indians withdrawn. He left men to levy 35 people. The enemy was strangely barbarous. They conjecture that about 60 people were killed or taken. The people at Oyster River reckon that there were at least 200 Indians, Southern Indians judging by their barbarity, for they scalped in an unusual manner. *Signed.* Wm. Redford.

Captain Packer marched with 60 men to relief of Oyster River, embarked and landed at Bickford's Garrison, which had withstood the enemy. But one man was left in it, by name Bickford, but he had five or six guns and dared the Indians to come in. The enemy had left some hours before we came, so Packer buried the dead, reinforced the upper garrison and re-embarked. *Signed.* Tho. Packer. *Copy.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 7 Sept. 1694. [*Board of Trade.* New Hampshire, 1. *No.* 37.]

July 18. **1,154.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Orders for sundry payments. Henry Hartwell and James Blair sworn of the Council. Order for particular care in the Rangers to guard Brent Town.

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Order for the fleet in James River to be allowed to sail. James Jossey complaining that he was assaulted and beaten in Nancymond Court, the said Court was ordered to answer the complaint. The Governors of the College gave in a letter from the Commissioners of Customs for record. Two letters from the Commissioners of Customs read as to illicit traders now on their way to Virginia, and as to certificates of masters carrying tobacco to England.

Order for the guns on Rappahannock River to be brought to James Town. The justices of Charles City attended, and on making their submission were discharged. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 865-870.]

July 19. **1,155.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Information being received of the surprise of Oyster River by the enemy the Governor declared his resolution to go thither forthwith, so the further collection of evidence regarding the charges against him were deferred until his return. Order for payment of Captain Timothy Clarke for building and equipping the galley Province. Order for payment of £250 to James Taylor for salary, and for repayment of £342 for bills drawn by Increase Mather and Elisha Cooke during their Agency in England. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 260-262.]

July 19. **1,156.** Minutes of the Council of New York. Order for presents to certain Indians. Patents for land granted to William Barker, Thomas de Key and George Harrison and Company. Order for sending home the money collected for redemption of captives in Algiers. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 538, 539.]

July 20. **1,157.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. A messenger from Colonel Lawes, to give account why he had disobeyed the Governor's orders, was heard and dismissed. Order for the party at Vere to retire to St. Dorothy's unless strong enough to repel the enemy. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *p.* 285.]

July 20. **1,158.** Duplicate copy of the Orders of the Council of Virginia from 14 April to 20 July, 1694. 11 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 638. *No.* 17.]

July 21.
Virginia. **1,159.** Governor Sir Edmund Andros to Sir John Trenchard. Henry Hartwell and James Blair have been sworn of the Council. On the 19th inst. Governor Nicholson proceeded from hence to Maryland. Some strange Indians having been seen on the frontier I have reinforced the rangers on the James and Potomac rivers. *Signed.* E. Andros. ½ *p.* *Endorsed,* R. Sept. 14, 1694. [*America and West Indies.* 638. *No.* 18.]

July 23. **1,160.** Lord Howard of Effingham to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I can give no further report on Captain Gardner's petition than I have already given; but I repeat that I believe he did very great service in apprehending Nathaniel Bacon, and that he has never received any of the promised reward of £200, except the £25 that I gave him. *Signed.* Effingham. *Holograph.* ½ *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 27 July, '94. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 52; *and* 36. *p.* 279.]

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July 23. **1,161.** List of ships, seventeen in all, bound from Virginia to England on 23 July, 1694. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 53.]

July 25. **1,162.** John Povey to the Attorney General. Ordering him to prepare a draft Commission for persons to enquire into the matter of the boundary of Rhode Island and New York. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 35. *p.* 147.]

July 25. **1,163.** The Attorney General to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I have perused the Laws of Pennsylvania. There is one law about erecting a Post Office, in which it is not evident to me what right Andrew Hamilton has under the Crown. Also in the laws as to intestates no care is taken for payment of debts due to the Crown. With these exceptions I see no reason why the laws should not be confirmed. *Signed.* Edw. Ward. ½ *p. Endorsed,* Read 27 July, '94. [*America and West Indies.* 599. *No.* 14; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXVI., pp.* 49, 50.]

July 25. **1,164.** The Attorney and Solicitor General to Lords of Trade and Plantations. We have examined Mr. Penn's title to the County of Newcastle and the tracts dependent thereon, by virtue of which he affirms that he held that country as surely as Pennsylvania until Colonel Fletcher's commission. *Signed.* Ed. Ward, Tho. Trevor. 1½ *pp. Endorsed,* Read 27 July, '94. [*America and West Indies.* 599. *No.* 15; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXVI., pp.* 45-48.]

July 26. **1,165.** Minutes of Council of New York. Jacob Kersteed appointed sheriff of King's County. Patents for land granted to Arent Prael, Abraham Marlen, Jarvis Marshall, William Welch and William Pinhorne. Orders for sundry payments. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 539-541.]

July 26. **1,166.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Several Virginian merchants heard on the matter of convoy.

Order for the Admiralty to be asked what orders have been given for victualling the soldiers on their passage to New York, and whether the transport can sail with the Newfoundland convoy.

July 27. The Queen's order for the embarkation of the soldiers for New York to be obtained and Mr. Povey to go to the Navy Office and Victualling Office to see that all is ready.

The Attorney General's report as to Mr. Penn's rights to Newcastle and Delaware read, and Mr. Penn being called in consented to bind himself by an agreement as to certain matters and to subscribe the declaration of fidelity to Their Majesties. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 303-306.]

July 26. **1,167.** Minutes of Council of Maryland. Francis Nicholson's commissions as Governor and as Vice-Admiral were read, also the names of the Council appointed in his despatches.

July 27. The Governor and the Council were sworn, also Henry Denton, the Clerk. Proclamation of the Governor's accession ordered. The Governor asked the Council to provide him with an account of the state of the ecclesiastical, civil and military affairs of the country.

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Petition of Captain John Hurle that some person may be appointed to receive the King's share of a French prize captured by him. Order for Governor Copley's commission of Vice-Admiralty to be examined. Order for an embargo on all ships for Europe until 13 September. The bodies of Governor and Mrs. Copley being still uninterred it was ordered that they be buried in a vault at next Provincial Court with all the decency and grandeur of which circumstances will admit. The Governor asked as to the truth of the rumours he had heard in Virginia, that but for Sir Edmund Andros's arrival on both occasions there would have been confusion. The Council answered that Sir Thomas Laurence and Colonel Blakiston had disputed the Presidency of the Council after Governor Copley's death, and that there was about to be a conference with the Assembly on the subject when Sir Edmund Andros's letter, announcing his speedy coming, was received. Sir Thomas Laurence said that no one but Sir E. Andros was to blame for his exclusion from the Provincial Court in May last.

July 28. The Attorney General reported as to Governor Copley's commission of Admiralty, which was compared with Governor Nicholson's; whereupon it was ordered that the French prize-ship must be retried by a properly-constituted Court. The necessary commissions for such a court were then issued. The Indians appearing to renew the treaty were required to surrender one of their number who had broken prison.

July 30. The Council presented their report in the various departments of public affairs; and having given several reasons for calling an Assembly, writs were issued for an Assembly to meet on 20 September. Order for Councillors to be principal officers of Militia in their Counties. Order for the late Colonel Blakiston's papers as to the revenue to be given up by his widow.

July 31. The question of the prize-ship was again considered, when it was ordered that the proceeds of the ship be divided into four equal parts, of which four to be made over to the captors and one put in the Receiver General's hands for the King. Edward Randolph sworn of the Council. Orders for returns to be made of the fines and forfeitures at the different courts, also a very minute and particular return as to the Militia, their arms, etc., and a return from each vestry of the titheable men. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *pp.* 101-113.]

July 27. **1,168.** Memorandum of the Victualling Board of the Navy. On the 25th of May the Victuallers received the Navy Board's letter of 24th as to victualling the troops for New York, and on the 26th they answered it. Since then the Victuallers have heard nothing more about the matter. If the ships lie in the river the provisions can easily be put on board, but if they are gone to Portsmouth the provisions must be sent after them. The Victuallers desire an order as to the number of men and the time for which they are to be victualled. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 66.]

July 28. **1,169.** The King to the Governor of New York. Directing as to the soldiers to be sent out to New York, that they are to be mustered and the account of the stores checked. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *pp.* 162-3.]

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July 28. **1,170.** The King to the Governor of Massachusetts. If the companies for New York should arrive first at Boston, you are to muster them, check the account of their stores, disembark them and hire fresh ships for transporting them to New York, drawing bills on the Paymaster General for the expense. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *pp.* 164-166.]

July 28. **1,171.** Warrant for the master of the mast-ship Hope to embark two companies of soldiers and transport them to Boston or New York. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *pp.* 166-168.]

July 28. **1,172.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for presents to three Indians lately come from Canada. The Governor selected a Committee to accompany him to Albany. He then dismissed the three Indians with their presents and with compliments. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 544, 545.]

July 30. **1,173.** Minutes of Council of New York. Committee appointed to consider what presents are needful for the coming negotiations with the Indians. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 545.]

July 30. **1,174.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Proclamation for a day of thanksgiving. Orders for the relief of destitute inhabitants, and for the Treasurer to bring in his accounts. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 286, 287.]

Aug. 1. **1,175.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Mr. Penn was heard as to his petition concerning the Act for recording deeds. Agreed that the Attorney General be summoned to report on all the laws of Pennsylvania.

Draft Commission for settling the boundaries of Rhode Island read, and a clause added charging the expense thereof on the parties concerned. It was agreed that the whole Council of New York should be appointed Commissioners. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 307, 308.]

Aug. 1. **1,176.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Agreed to move the King that the Governments of Virginia, Maryland, Massachusetts and Rhode Island be ordered to furnish quotas of 240, 160, 350 and 48 men respectively for the defence of New York; that suitable order be sent to Massachusetts and Rhode Island as to the command of the Militia; and that the Members of the Council of New York be named Commissioners to enquire into the boundary of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 35. *pp.* 148-153; *and* New York, 48. *pp.* 174-177.]

Aug. 1. **1,177.** Petition of Christopher Almy to Lords of Trade and Plantations. That no one belonging to Connecticut be appointed to serve in the Commission to report as to the question of the boundaries of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, inasmuch as Connecticut and Rhode have also had disputes as to boundaries; and since Massachusetts, Plymouth and Connecticut were united Colonies it is conceived that neither of them nor Rhode Island herself should be judges in the matter. ½ *p. Endorsed,* Read 1 Aug. '94. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 7. No. 37; *and* 35. *p.* 146.]

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Aug. 1. **1,178.** Draft of a Commission for enquiring as to the Eastern boundaries of Rhode Island. *The names are not given in the draft, but in the Entry Book the Commissioners are seen to be the Council of New York.* 3 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 7. *No.* 38; *and* 35. *pp.* 162-164.]

Aug. 1. **1,179.** Petition of William Penn. That the law of Pennsylvania as to unrecorded deeds may not be confirmed till further consideration of the Assembly. *Signed.* Wm. Penn. ½ *p. Endorsed,* Read 1 Aug. '94. [*America and West Indies.* 599. *No.* 16; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXVI., p.* 50.]

Aug. 1. **1,180.** John Povey to the Attorney General. The Lords of Trade see objection to the laws of Pennsylvania about whalers and about servants, and desire your further consideration of the same. *Draft.* 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 599. *No.* 17.]

Aug. 1-3. **1,181.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Mr. Penn has agreed that, if the propriety of Pennsylvania be restored to him, he will at once repair thither to take charge of the Government, transmit the Royal orders to the Council and Assembly, secure obedience in particular to all orders as to furnishing a quota of men, appoint the person now commissioned by Governor Fletcher to be Governor, submit the Government back to Governor Fletcher if the Royal orders be not obeyed, execute the laws passed by Governor Fletcher in May, 1693, and subscribe the declaration of fidelity to Their Majesties. The Assembly of Pennsylvania also has passed an act of submission to the Royal Government. The Lords therefore agree to recommend Mr. Penn to the Royal favour for restoration to the administration of the Government, and to advise the revocation of Governor Fletcher's commission, reserving however his right to claim a quota of eighty men and assistance in the defence of New York. The Lords agree also to advise the confirmation of several laws of Pennsylvania. *List of the laws follows.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *pp.* 134-142.]

Aug. 2. Whitehall. **1,182.** Order of the Queen in Council. That suitable orders be sent to the Governors of New York, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, as to the quota of men to be furnished for defence and that a Commission be passed appointing the Councillors of New York to enquire into the boundary of Rhode Island and Massachusetts (*see No.* 1,176). [*Board of Trade.* New England, 35. *pp.* 152-161; *and* New York, 48. *pp.* 178-180.]

Aug. 2. **1,183.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. The Governor reported that he had visited Pemaquid and found all well there, and that the Indians were friendly though no Sachems came to meet him. The Lieutenant-Governor reported what had been done during his absence, and the nomination of Commissioners to meet the Indians at Albany. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., p.* 263.]

Aug. 2. **1,184.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. On reading Mrs. Stapleton's depositions it was resolved that Thomas Sutton and Francis Blackmore should be suspended the Council. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *p.* 287.]

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1,185. Minutes of Council of New York. Colonel Lodowyck thanked for his services in England, and directed to bring in an account of his expenses. Intelligence from Pennsylvania read of a belt of wampum sent by the Five Nations to the Delaware Indians, which had disturbed them. Order for payment of £200 for expense of the agency in England and for other payments. Patents for land granted to William Barker, Abraham Luteine, Richard Harvey and Dorland Swebruigh. Inspectors of weights and measures appointed. Colonel Lodowyck refused any particular account of his disbursements on behalf of the Colony in England.

Aug. 3. Patent for land granted to Paul Richards. Cornelius Jacobs's ship redelivered to him, on his giving security for her value in case of condemnation. Orders for payments. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 545-549.]

Aug. 3. **1,186.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Attorney General attended with his report on the laws of Pennsylvania, and decision on the matter was taken. Draft report as to Mr. Penn's rights in North America approved. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 309-12.]

Aug. 3. **1,187.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. To recommend that Mr. Penn be restored to the administration of Pennsylvania, he having agreed to appoint William Markham to be Governor and to permit certain laws to be in force until they can be revoked or renewed by the Assembly of Pennsylvania; also that five of the laws passed be disallowed. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXVI., pp.* 51-56.]

Aug. 3. **1,188.** Agreement of William Penn. That certain laws passed by the Assembly of Pennsylvania under Governor Fletcher and disallowed by the Crown, shall none the less have the force of law until altered or revoked in a full General Assembly at Pennsylvania. *Signed.* Wm. Penn. 1 *p.*

Rough draft of the foregoing. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 599. *Nos.* 18, 19; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXVI.*, p. 57.]

Aug. 3.
Whitehall.

1,189. Lords of Trade and Plantations to Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Beeston. We have received yours of 23 June, reporting the landing of the French in Jamaica (*see No.* 1,109). The Queen relies very much on your vigilance, courage and conduct, and on the loyalty of your people to hold out till relief can reach you. Orders have been given to send to Jamaica with all speed ships and men enough not only to relieve the Island but to reduce the French in the neighbourhood so that they shall not again be able to molest it or damage its trade. You will assure the inhabitants that every preparation is making for their assistance and protection. *Signed.* Shrewsbury, Normanby, Bathe, Romney, Dursley, J. Somers, Carmarthen, Pembroke, Cha. Montague, J. Holt, He. Goodrick. *Copy.* 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 37; *and* 53. *pp.* 197-199.]

Aug. 4.
Petersfield.

1,190. The Mayor and other inhabitants of Petersfield to Colonel John Gibson, Governor of Portsmouth. The intolerable affronts and abuses of Captain William Hide on his companies' march through

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this place oblige us to apply to you for redress and for satisfaction for the damage done to our Church. For by his own resolute will and in contempt to the house of God he made use of the Church to quarter his whole company in for the night, when they not only broke the seats and windows and tore all the cushions and mats but by their nasty and unparalleled abuse defiled the pulpit, font and indeed the whole Church. The damage, upon a moderate computation, amounts to £13 12*s*. 0*d*. We beg you, to protect a place through which troops are constantly marching, to take such notice as you think best hereof, and to order us restitution. *Signed.* Bart. Starr, Mayor, *and by ten more.* 1½ *pp. Endorsed*, R. Aug. 6 from Colonel Gibson. Sent to Mr. Povey, Aug. 9. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 67.]

Aug. 4. **1,191.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. The Commission and instructions for the Commissioners to be sent to Albany, as also a letter to Governor Fletcher, were read and approved. Order for payment of £200 to the said Commissioners for presents to the Indians and £50 more towards the payments of their expenses, the rest to be defrayed when they present their accounts. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., p.* 264.]

Aug. 4. **1,192.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for arrest of Thomas Sutton and Francis Blackmore.

Aug. 5. Order for suspension of Francis Blackmore. Accounts for fortification passed. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 287, 288.]

Aug. 6. **1,193.** Minutes of Council of New York. Committee appointed to prepare an address of thanks to the King and to enquire as to the preparations for victualling the expedition to Albany. Letters from the Governors of New England and Connecticut read. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 549-550.]

Aug. 7.
Jamaica.

1,194. Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Beeston to Lords of Trade and Plantations. It has pleased God so to bless our arms that we have beaten off the French. They have done themselves no great good, but they have done this people and country a spoil that cannot soon be estimated. They have wholly destroyed fifty sugar works besides many other plantations, burnt all wherever they came, and killed with barbarous inhumanity every living thing they met with. In St. Thomas and St. David's all is laid level and nothing left that would burn; St. George's, St. Mary's and Vere are much damaged though not overrun. The country being large and the people few I was obliged to concentrate what force I could and abandon what I could not defend to the ravage of the enemy. Doubtless many of the sufferers will complain of this, but had I dispersed my men they would have been beaten in small parties and the Island lost. On this indeed the enemy counted, but as soon as we found them at a place where we could come at them conveniently, our men attacked them with such courage and vigour as showed them they were mistaken. Our expense in maintaining all the forces and labouring parties for our defence during two months, in resettling ruined families and in paying for negroes who have done good service and must be freed, is so great that we cannot pay it.

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The Treasury is empty and much in debt. If the King cannot send us £3,000 or £4,000 the ruined inhabitants will leave the country, and that weakening will give occasion to others to do the like, so that the Island may become deserted. And if we have not speedy recruits of men and shipping, a second attack by the French may place us in great danger. If I am thought to have done my duty here, I beg you to procure for me the commission and the whole salary of Governor. The post costs me £2,500 a year besides what is allowed me, and the Treasury is so poor that I cannot receive what is allowed me. Had I not an estate of my own here I could not subsist, though of that too I have lost £500 a year destroyed by the French. A gentleman had been appointed to go to England and lay our condition before the King, but the Assembly has hindered his proceeding. I have sent Mr. Blathwayt depositions against Colonel Sutton and Mr. Blackmore of the Council, for endeavouring to hold an unfitting correspondence with the enemy. I have suspended both of them till the King's pleasure be known. *Signed.* Wm. Beeston. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 401-405.]

Aug. 7. Jamaica. **1,195.** Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Beeston to Sir John Trenchard. By three several expresses I gave you notice of the attack of the French on this Island. After they had been five weeks on it and done mighty spoil, it pleased God to bless our army with success, for as soon as we could come at them without too much separating our forces we beat them off. I am sending details to the Duke of Shrewsbury, who I hear is the principal Secretary of State and has this Island under his protection, but I know this only by report, so I beg for pardon if I have committed any error. *Signed.* Wm. Beeston. *Holograph.* ½ *p.* *Endorsed,* R. 29 Oct., 1694. [*America and West Indies.* 540. *No.* 40.]

[Aug.] **1,196.** Address of the Council and Assembly of Jamaica to the King and Queen. We have been so weakened by successive calamities that we have sent Colonel Peter Beckford home to represent our condition and to beg for relief and succour. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 405, 406.]

Aug. 7. **1,197.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That notice be given to Mr. Gilbert Heathcote and other agents of Jamaica, and also to Captain Dawe of H.M.S. Falcon to attend the meeting of the Committee on the 9th inst. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 38.]

Aug. 7. Whitehall. **1,198.** John Povey to Mr. Janson. Requiring the attendance of some of the Commissioners of Customs at the meeting of the Committee of Trade and Plantations on the morrow. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 54.]

Aug. 7. **1,199.** The same to the same. The petition of the Virginian merchants for convoy outward to Newfoundland will be considered to-morrow, as well as the question of illicit trading. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 55.]

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Aug. 7. **1,200.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Petition from Ralph Lane considered; and he was told in answer that he was at liberty to appeal home, if he would. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 457-459.]

Aug. 7. **1,201.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Proclamations as to precautions to be taken to prevent mischief by Indians, and to encourage men to enlist against the Indian enemy. The offers to recruits are, three shillings a week for subsistence, the benefit of all plunder and captives, and 20*l.* a head for every male Indian over sixteen years of age, brought in dead or alive. Advised, that the Sachems be ordered to secure and bring in two notorious murderers and their accomplices. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 265, 266.]

Aug. 8. **1,202.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Memorial of the wants of the soldiers, now embarking for New York, read; and orders as to checking illicit trade in Maryland and Virginia agreed to. The complaint of the Corporation of Petersfield read, and orders issued thereupon.

Memorial of the Agents of the Leeward Islands as to a neutrality in the West Indies read. Agreed to lay the same before Council. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 312-315.]

Aug. 8.
Whitehall. **1,203.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That convoy be provided for the companies sailing to New York for fifty leagues beyond soundings, that the victuals for them be made up to two months' full allowance, of which none to be consumed until they are under sail, that a tun of vinegar be put on board, a surgeon and medicines provided, and powder and ball issued for 150 men. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *p.* 170.]

Aug. 8. **1,204.** Memorandum of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That Mr. Clerk be acquainted that the Council expect an answer from Captain Hide to the complaint of the Corporation of Petersfield, and that Captain Hide may know that the Lords are much offended at his insolent proceedings there. Mr. Clerk is also to take care that the damage be deducted from Captain Hide's pay if he be in fault, and also that the Corporation of Petersfield know that the Lords have resented Captain Hide's proceedings very much and that strict charge shall be given to all officers marching that way to behave themselves with more decency and order. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 70.]

Aug. 8. **1,205.** Particulars of the wants of the soldiers now embarked for New York. Captain Hide has neither money nor credit to buy fresh provisions for himself and officers or brandy and tobacco for the men, and desires that he may be supplied therewith. The men have neither powder nor ball. There is no surgeon nor medicines. Their provisions waste daily. One week out of the two months' allowance is already consumed. At this time of year they ought to have three months' allowance, as the voyage frequently takes twelve to thirteen weeks. Therefore pray another month's allowance to be added. Also please move for a convoy to go through with them, for the privateers are alive on the coast of New England and

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these coasts. A tun of vinegar should be provided to wash the decks every morning and prevent sickness among the men. Several are sick already. 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Read 8 Aug., 1694. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 71; *and* 48. *pp.* 168, 169.]

Aug. 8. **1,206.** John Povey to William Bridgeman. I enclose copy of a minute of the Lords of Trade and Plantations showing what is required of the Admiralty and what may be further necessary for the despatch of the troops to New York, which please lay before the Admiralty. *Draft.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 68.]

Aug. 8. Office of Ordnance. **1,207.** William Phelps to John Povey. That there may be rather an overplus than a want, the storekeeper at Portsmouth has been instructed to deliver ten barrels of powder and 10 *cwt.* of musket shot to the ship carrying the troops to New York, for their security on the voyage. *Signed.* Will. Phelps, 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 69.]

Aug. 8. **1,208.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. To recommend the suggestion of the Commissioners of Customs of 22 March (*see No.* 1,139 II.) as to the prevention of illicit trade on the coasts of Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, and that a letter be written to Sir E. Andros accordingly. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 266, 267.]

Aug. 9. Whitehall. **1,209.** Order of the Queen in Council. For the delivery of a sufficient quantity of powder and ball to the troops embarked for New York. *Draft, with corrections.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 72; *and* 48. *p.* 172.]

Aug. 9. **1,210.** Two orders of the Queen in Council. For the furnishing of a surgeon, medicines, and vinegar for the troops for New York, also for providing two months' full allowance of victuals, and convoy (*see No.* 1,203). [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *pp.* 171-173.]

Aug. 9. **1,211.** Order of the Queen in Council. Confirming the Act of Pennsylvania for a rate of a penny in the pound on all real and personal estates, and sixpence a head on all who are not thus rated, and that one half of the sum so raised be given to Governor Fletcher. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *pp.* 180, 181.]

Aug. 9. Whitehall. **1,212.** Order of the Queen in Council. That Governor Nicholson be instructed to hire one or more small vessels with experienced commanders to check illicit trading on the coasts of Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, and that the like instructions for enforcement of the Acts of Trade be sent to Sir E. Andros. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 267, 268.]

Aug. 9. Whitehall. **1,213.** Order of the Queen in Council. For the administration of Pennsylvania to be restored to William Penn, according to the recommendation of 3 August (*see No.* 1,187). [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXVI., pp.* 56-58.]

Aug. 9. **1,214.** Orders of the Queen in Council. For the confirmation of twenty and the disallowance of two Acts of Pennsylvania. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXVI., pp.* 60-63.]

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Aug. 9. **1,215.** Order of the Queen in Council. Referring a memorial from the Commissioners for the Leeward Islands to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Wm. Bridgeman. ½ *p.* *Annexed,*

1,215. I. Memorial of the Commissioners for the Leeward Islands to the Queen. We hear from Governor Codrington that Count de Blenac has intimated his willingness to renew the neutrality in those parts and that he has full powers from the French King respecting the same. Colonel Codrington writes that if empowered with commission and instructions to treat, he has no doubt of making good and honourable terms. We beg that this may be considered. We are also to inform you that some persons calling themselves Brandenburghers are settling Crab Island, which is within Governor Codrington's government. He desires your instructions thereon. *Signed.* Bastian Bayer, Joseph Martyn, Rd. Cary. *Original.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Read 9 Aug. *The order endorsed,* Read Aug. and 1 Nov. 1694. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *Nos.* 39, 39 I.; *and* 44. *pp.* 215-217.]

1,216. Memorial relating to a Neutrality in America. In 1678 a treaty was made by Sir William Stapleton and Count de Blenac under which it was agreed that in case of a rupture between the two Crowns there should be peace in the Islands under their government. The French King refused to ratify it on the ground that though it bound the Leeward Islands it did not bind Jamaica and Barbados, and when the treaty was amended so as to include all the Caribbee Islands, the French Ambassador refused to sign it. In 1686 a treaty was concluded, providing that in case of a rupture in Europe peace and neutrality should remain between the subjects of either nation in America; and in 1687 Commissioners were appointed to settle the bounds of the two nations in America, who agreed that the subjects of neither nation in America should do violence to the other without express orders. Yet in 1689 the French were the aggressors in St. Christophers, and are now very strong in Hispaniola, while Jamaica is much weakened by continual earthquake, sickness and desertion of the inhabitants. 2½ *pp.* *Endorsed,* 1694. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 40.]

Aug. 9. **1,217.** Minutes of Council of New York. Patents for land granted to Simon Simonte, George Brown, and Gan Bordein. Colonels Nicholas Bayard and Caleb Heathcote agreed to advance 300*l.* for payment of the arrears of the troops at Albany. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 550, 551.]

Aug. 10.
Portsmouth. **1,218.** Captain Hide to Colonel Gibson. "Honoured Sir," In reply to the complaints of the Corporation of Petersfield I must inform you that having sustained great losses by the desertion of my serjeants and several of my men the night before I came, and understanding that several more of them threatened to run away that very night I earnestly solicited the Mayor for some barn or empty house to put the soldiers in and keep them together, alike for the good of the service and the ease of the town. His answer

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was that he did not care if they did run away; that it would be my business to watch them, and that he would quarter them according to Act of Parliament and no other way. I have been quartered in many towns, but never found the Magistrates less desirous to serve the Government than at Petersfield. I was forced, rather than be in a confusion and to lose all my men, to put them into the church, and watched with them all night to hinder them from doing mischief. Next morning the Mayor demanded but ten shillings for the damage done, besides something to the sexton for cleaning it, as several can testify. Finding him exact on me a charge for glass that was broken a year ago I would not pay him so much, so out of malice they have now drawn up that form against me and charge me unreasonably. I shall leave some officers behind me who were with me in the town and some which sat up with me in the church all that night, who shall take any indifferent men to declare upon oath the damage done, and I am willing to give satisfaction for it. *Signed.* W. Hide. 2 *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. from Mr. Clerk, 16 Aug. 1694. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 74.]

Aug. 10.
Navy Office.

1,219. Captain George St. Lo to John Povey. The Navy Board has this day ordered provisions for the soldiers, and a tun of vinegar to keep the ship clean withal. Care will be taken to have provisions in readiness, so that they may always have two months' supply when they sail. *Signed.* G. St. Lo. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 73.]

[Aug. 13.]

1,220. List of illegal trading ships in Virginia and Maryland during 1693-1694. Fourteen ships in all, with names of owners, masters, cargo, etc. *In the handwriting of Edward Randolph. Long slip. Endorsed,* Read 13 Aug. '94, from Mr. Randolph. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 56.]

Aug. 13.
Albany.

1,221. Minutes of Council of New York. The Council met at Albany on a letter from Sir William Phips asking for suggestions as to a present to the Indians from Massachusetts. The Governor said that he had always given the presents in the name of the King and Queen, and had included all the provinces in the covenant-chain, which practice he thought it would be inconvenient to alter.

On the same evening, the Commissioners for Boston and Connecticut being present, the Governor brought forward the relations of New York with the neighbouring Colonies and asked not only for advice but for contribution to the defence of the frontiers. The Commissioners remaining silent the Governor stated his views as to the manner of giving presents, to which they desired time to prepare a reply.

Aug. 14.

The Commissioners consented that the presents to the Indians should be thrown into one stock and given as Governor Fletcher had urged. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 551-553.]

Aug. 14.

1,222. Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Further evidence was received as to Mr. Brenton's charges against the Governor. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., p.* 266.]

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Aug. 14.

1,223. Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Sir William Beeston's letters of 12 February and 5 April read. The Lords of the Admiralty gave information as to the naval force at Jamaica, and Captain Dawes, R.N., of the strength of the French at Hispaniola. Agreed to recommend the despatch of a fifth-rate frigate and of a draft of soldiers to Jamaica. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 317-320.]

Aug. 14.

1,224. Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. To recommend the payment of £175 to Captain Thomas Gardner out of the quit-rents of Virginia, being the balance due to him of a reward of £200.

Note. Order was made accordingly. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 280.]

Aug. 15.

1,225. Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for appointment of Commissioners to distribute relief to the wounded and distressed. Order that the Assembly meet according to its adjournment. Orders for payments. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 288, 289.]

Aug. 15.
Navy Office.

1,226. Captain George St. Lo to John Povey. In reply to your last as to the soldiers going to the West Indies, everything shall be complied with by this Board, and as fully as shall be needful. *Signed.* G. St. Lo. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 75.]

Aug. 16.

1,227. John Povey to William Bridgeman. Requiring of the Admiralty a list showing the present distribution of ships at war, with their opinion as to the ships that should be sent to Jamaica, and directing that an advice-boat for Jamaica be at once prepared. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 211.]

Aug. 16.

1,228. Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Commissioners of sick and wounded and for exchange of prisoners attended, when the Lords drew attention to the constant liberation of the French prisoners taken in the West Indies.

An express arrived with Sir William Beeston's letters of 23 June. The Admiralty was desired to send at once a list of ships of war, with their present stations, and of the number that can be spared for Jamaica, and also to prepare an advice-boat to be ready to sail to Jamaica. A letter to Sir William Beeston was also directed to be prepared.

Aug. 17.

Captain Hide's letter of defence read, and orders given for the damage done by his company to be made good by stoppage from their pay. List of men-of-war received, and orders given for enquiry as to the obtaining transport ships. The Secretary at War attended and was ordered to consult with Lord Romney as to the men that can be drafted from the army to Jamaica. The Navy Board directed to make enquiry as to transport ships. It was reported that the merchants were under no apprehension of the loss of the Island, but of the devastation of a portion of it only.

Abstract of proceedings in Virginia as to bulk tobacco read and referred to the Treasury.

Major Crispe's petition (*see No.* 1,010 I.) read and referred to the Treasury. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 320-329.]

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[Aug. 17.] **1,229.** Abstract of the proceedings of the General Assembly of Virginia in reference to Act for ports, the prohibition to export bulk-tobacco and the revision of the laws. 12 October to 11 November. 2 *pp.* *Endorsed,* Read 17 Aug. '94. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 57 ; *and* 36. *pp.* 272, 273.]

Aug. 17. **1,230.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Governor Russell's Commission read, himself sworn, and the Council sworn. Order for a proclamation of his assumption of the Government. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 461-463; *and Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *pp.* 1, 2.]

Aug. 17. Albany. **1,231.** Minutes of Council of New York. The Governor reported that Count Frontenac had sent him a belt of wampum, which he suspected to be a snare to make the Indians believe that a peace was agreed on between French and English, and that the English had broken faith with the Indians. Resolved that the belt cannot be received. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 553, 554.]

Aug. 17. **1,232.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Order for payment of £100 apiece to Elisha Cooke and Thomas Oakes for their services as Agents in England, as also the expense of their passages; also of £100 to William Blathwayt for his services as Auditor General, and of £100 each to Sir Henry Ashurst and Mr. Constantine Phips as well as £200 more for the expenses of the agency. Further evidence taken as to the charges against the Governor. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 267, 268.]

Aug. 17. **1,233.** John Povey to the Secretary of the Treasury. Forwarding the petition of Major Joseph Crispe (*see No.* 1,010 I) for consideration and report. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *p.* 186.]

Aug. 17. **1,234.** John Povey to the Commissioners of the Navy. Desiring them to ascertain at what rates ships may be taken up for transport of troops to Jamaica, and when they will be ready to sail. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 200.]

Aug. 18. Admiralty. **1,235.** William Bridgeman to John Povey. The Admiralty will be ready to lay before the Committee their opinion as to men of war for Jamaica. *Signed.* Wm. Bridgeman. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 39 ; *and* 53. *p.* 211.]

Aug. 18. Jamaica. **1,236.** Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Beeston to the Duke of Shrewsbury. I send copy of the narrative of what passed while the French were here. Since then Major Low and Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, who were detained by Mons. du Cas all the time of his expedition hither, have returned, with the captain of the Falcon and many other prisoners. I shall shortly send back forty French prisoners that I have here. Major Low tells me that the French returned to Hispaniola very sickly, and it may be concluded that what with many killed and wounded and dead of sickness they have lost half their numbers they brought with them. The men-of-war also are returning to France, so that with men and ships we could not only revenge ourselves but root them out of Hispaniola. I have great reason to be suspicious of the Spaniards as to this late

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enterprise of the French, for not only did they know of the French preparations, but I sent an express to the President of Panama to tell him what advantage he had, and I know that he received it in good time. With 200 men he might have rooted the French out of Hispaniola, for Du Cas left only the English prisoners, women, children and two hundred sickly decrepit men behind him; and he would hardly have done this for nine weeks together had there not been some good understanding between them, though if the French gain this Island the Spaniards will not find them such easy neighbours as we have been. We have been wholly betrayed not only by renegades from our own nation and by Irish deserters, but also too clearly (though it cannot be positively proved) by some dwellers here, who held correspondence with the French and hoped when they came that their estates would be spared. I have sent to Mr. Blathwayt copies of letters which show this and which I have chanced to intercept. Again, when Captain Bryan of H.M.S. Falcon was taken, Mons. Du Cas said that he would ask him no questions about Jamaica affairs as he doubted not that he knew them better himself. He added that he had intelligence thence every week or ten days, and knew all our force and how and where they were seated, so that we are in an ill condition with such an enemy so near us and such villains among ourselves to betray us to them. Captain Bryan, who goes by this ship, will give you further particulars and I have written also to the Lords of Trade and Plantations. *Signed.* Wm. Beeston. *Duplicate.* 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed*, R. 1 July, '95. *Annexed*,

1,236. I. A brief account of what passed in Jamaica during the preparations and duration of the French attacks on it in 1694. Privateering having been for some years past discountenanced in Jamaica and encouraged among the French at Hispaniola, many of our people who cared not to live any other kind of life went over to them and in time became their people. Others also went, some of them Roman Catholics, some Irish, some because they thought it their duty to serve King James, some because they were in debt or dissatisfied. Thus the French were strengthened and ourselves weakened. Among the chief of these rogues was one Grubbin, who was born here of English parents, and who knowing every part of the Island had done much mischief by landing in the night, robbing lone settlements, and going away again before notice could be given to any force to oppose him. Stapleton and Lynch, two Irishmen who were here since my coming hither, also proved very inveterate. Stapleton came from the Windward Islands with his wife and child, and was kindly used about Port Morant. Lynch, as I guess, came in a sloop as a spy. He refused the oaths when tendered to him, and got out of the way before I could have him apprehended. I sent warrants all over the Island for him, but Major Kelly kept him privately at his plantation for six months, notwithstanding the warrants. These two, as appears from letters since intercepted, had too close a correspondence with some of our windward

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inhabitants, where their abode was while they were here. At length Major Kelly found a way to send them off in a sloop, which he pretended he was sending to Curaçoa for seamen (and probably this was part of his design); so loading up the ship with about 1,200*l.* worth of indigo he sent it privately away, contrary to the Acts of Trade. About this time Kelly was killed by a party of French, who had landed at Cow Bay, while riding up to Port Morant to despatch this sloop. The sloop sailed soon after, with Lynch and Stapleton in her, who in requital for his kindness ran away with her and cargo to the French. They then (as I am informed) told Mons. Du Cas that the Island could be easily subdued, and that the fortifications at Port Royal were out of powder and few men in them, so that 200 men could take that place, and 200 more could march where they would into the country, so few were the people, and so little used to arms. Stapleton wrote to his wife (whom he had lodged by the seaside in St. Thomas's parish for the purpose) that he would come and fetch her and some company, meaning negroes, with her. He made other revelations also therein, but by chance the letters came to my hands, and I secured his wife. Some time in April one Captain Elliot was sent in a sloop by some merchants with a cargo of £8,000 or £10,000 to trade on the coasts of Carthagena and Porto Bello, where he was captured by two French privateers and carried to Petit Guavos. About the same time I had with much ado got the Falcon manned, and, to keep the small French privateers from landing parties to plunder, I ordered Captain Bryan to cruise seven or eight leagues to windward of the Island to prevent them from coming down on us. This he did with great diligence and made two or three cruises; but about the middle of April he met with six privateers, with 500 men aboard, to be landed for the plunder of St. Thomas's and St. David's parishes. The Falcon made sail towards them, on which (as we afterwards heard) Major Beauregard called a Council of War, and would have fought the Falcon, but the captain of the privateers refused, saying that at best they would only get broken bones and spoil their men for any other design. So off they ran and all outsailed the Falcon but one, a New England provision ship, which had been captured on her way hither. This the Falcon took and brought in, but I sent the frigate back in forty-eight hours to cruise in the same place. At this very juncture some merchant ships and three men-of-war arrived at Petit Guavos from France; and the Governor, being told by the privateers where the Falcon was, sent them after her. They soon met her, fought her and were too many for her; but of this we were ignorant for some weeks.

Some time before this, one of our armed sloops belonging to the Island had accidentally met with Grubbin's wife, a Frenchwoman, on the coast of Hispaniola. They would

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have left her where she was, but she earnestly begged to go with them and be quit of her husband who, she said, used her very ill. They therefore brought her here, and though I would have sent her away again, being a Frenchwoman, she desired earnestly to stay and have protection; and it was a stated agreement between Du Cas and myself that such of their nation as were with us should not be sent away against their wills, and the like for ours that were with the French. I would have sent her away with a flag of truce that came here, but she refused, and by the agreement I could not force her. Nevertheless Grubbin in revenge told the people, where he landed to plunder, to write to me, that he would carry off every woman he met with till he had his wife again. Accordingly he landed one night at a lone house in St. Elizabeth's, belonging to Mrs. Barrow, a minister's widow, plundered her of her negroes, household goods and all she had, tortured her to make her confess if she had money, and took away with him her maiden daughter, Rachel, aged fourteen years, and carried her off to Petit Guavos. The house being at least 100 miles from me, I did not hear of this directly. Much about the same time another privateer had been on the north side of the Island, when they took Major Terry and his wife, carried them on board their ships, stripped her to her shift and beat her, and at last for ransom made him give bond to pay a certain sum, for which they would send. Also there they took two sloops, whose owners came to me and asked for leave to go to Petit Guavos and buy their vessels and cargoes. I gave it to them, and wrote them safe-conducts. Soon afterwards Mrs. Barrow came to me with prayers and tears, begging me to help her on behalf of her daughter. Considering that these were inhumanities beyond the customs of Christian warfare I sent Major Low and Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Clarke with a flag of truce to Mons. Du Cas, to complain of them and of many other insolencies of the privateers, and to require punishment of the offenders, or warn them that I would take satisfaction on any of their people that we met with. But the two sloops afore-mentioned and Major Low's also were seized and plundered directly that they reached the coast, and those on board detained as prisoners.

Some time passed away and we heard nothing of the Falcon, though I could not think she was taken, not having heard of the arrival of French men-of-war, but thought she must have been lost through some accident. At length I became seriously alarmed, for about a month before I had received a letter from a gentleman unknown to me at Curaçoa, saying that the French were making great preparations against Jamaica. While I was still waiting in growing doubt and anxiety, on Thursday the 31st of May, in the evening, while I was sitting with some gentlemen, there entered my house Captain Elliot in a very mean habit and with a meagre, weather-beaten countenance, who told me that for the safety of the Island he and two more had ventured their lives in a small canoe that would carry no more than three people, and had stolen away from the enemy on the Saturday night before, to warn me that the French had recruits of men and ship from France and Martinique, and that Du Cas was coming against Jamaica with 20 ships and 3,000 men; that Stapleton, Lynch and other of the rogues who had deserted us had told him that the fortifications of Port Royal were down and the population much weakened by the earthquake, sickness and desertion, that at least five hundred men affected to King James would join them, and that a very small number of men might march through the country. The French, he said, hoped to be with us in three or four days, before any intelligence could reach us. This was surprising, but I at once called the Council together, adjourned the Assembly for a month, called a Council of War and proclaimed martial law.

At this time one of the bastions of Fort Charles at Port Royal was built but up to the sills of the port, but Colonel Beckford applied himself so industriously to the work that he got the bastion built, the platform laid, the guns mounted, and all the fort in excellent order. He then laid a line of nineteen culverins to east of the fort, and five to the west; and meanwhile we fitted out a vessel as a fire-ship, drew the merchant-ships into a line, posted the Advice so as to second the fort, barricaded the streets leading to the fort and mounted great guns in them, and put all in as good a posture of defence as was possible in the time. I sent Beckford 100 whites and as many blacks from St. Catherine's, St. Andrew's and Kingston, and put fifty blacks on board the Advice. Meanwhile Colonel Lawes at St. Andrew's and Kingston drew lines where they were wanted, secured a pass where an enemy might break in at the eastermost part of Kingston and St. James's, and garrisoned and provisioned his house, which was well walled and gunned for defence. They also built a regular fort in the parade at Kingston and put themselves into very good order. On St. Catherine's side we also made good breastworks and planted guns where there might be danger of a landing; and the like was done at Old Harbour and Carlisle Bay. The Island being too large to be defended in all parts with the force at our disposal I resolved, if possible, to defend what was strongest, so sent for all the forces from the out-parts and drew them near together unto St. Dorothy's, St. Catherine's, St. Andrew's and Port Royal, from which places we could assist one another if attacked. A few men were left to defend Carlisle Bay; but that was thirty miles off. The people of St. Thomas and St. David's, being to eastward and most exposed to the enemy, I ordered to come in to

St. Andrew's and Kingston, with their wives, children, negroes and all they had. In about twenty-five to thirty miles space they could not have collected 130 men together, so could not have defended themselves. The most part came in, but a few trusted to the good nature of the French, as some intercepted letters had led me to expect, and lost what they left behind. At Port Morant I ordered the guns at Fort William to be spiked, the shot to be buried and the powder to be brought away, as indefensible against such a force. We also collected as many negroes as could be trusted, and put them in arms, wherein many did good service as well as in the laborious part of raising breastworks. We were fortunately well stocked with flour and salt provisions.

On Sunday morning, 17th June, the French fleet came in sight with a fresh gale, and we expected them to come straight in to Port Royal; but they had met with no intelligence, so left eight ships at Port Morant and anchored fourteen in Cow Bay, seven leagues to windward, where, if I had not ordered in all the people from St. David's and St. Thomas, they would have cut them off from joining us, and ourselves from sending succour to them. Here a negro came to them and told them that Captain Elliot had given us warning, that all the people were collected from the out-parts and that Port Royal was fortified. Mons. Du Cas would have come in none the less, but many of his people, and Captain Rollon of the Temeraire, who was admiral, told Du Cas that he would not venture the ships into a harbour from which, if they did not prevail, they would never come out again. They then fell to landing their men, plundered, burnt and destroyed all before them to eastward, killed all the cattle and fowls, drove flocks of sheep into houses and fired them, burnt the canes, pulled up the very herbs, and cut down the fruit trees. Some of the straggling people that were left behind they tortured, some, and in particular two, they murdered in cold blood, some women they suffered the negroes to violate, some they dug out of their graves, so that more inhuman barbarities were never committed by Turk or infidel. What they could not carry away they destroyed, and the whole of that country they laid waste, for they were at perfect liberty there, the distance being too great for us to send a force to repel them. Moreover, they had secured the pass at Cow Bay and were watching for us to divide our forces, when they would have been upon us in a few hours with their ships and have put us in great danger. Having cleared all before them from Cow Bay to Port Morant, about twenty-five miles, and moved their ships there, they thought they would do the like everywhere, and sent vessels round to the north side, where they burnt some plantations, but returned to their ships on the approach of some of our forces. On the Thursday after their arrival at Cow Bay the wind blew hard, and the Admiral's ship and another were blown off shore to Blackfield Bay at the west end of the Island, where they landed sixty men. Major Andress, who had been left there with a few men, engaged them and there was a small encounter in which we had one man killed and two wounded, and they lost some; but the Admiral firing a gun to recall them they hurried on board, leaving their food and captured cattle behind them, and sailed away. The fleet having done all the mischief that it could at Port Morant and the country round it, battered down the wall of Fort William, burned the gun-carriages and left nothing that they thought might be useful to mankind. On Monday 16 July the whole fleet sailed from thence and next day some seventeen of them came in sight of Port Royal and in the afternoon anchored with the rest at Cow Bay. To amuse us they then landed their men very fast and made fires along the bay, which made us fear that they designed to force the pass into St. Andrew's. I therefore sent 100 men from St. Catherine's to reinforce them, but still suspected a trick, and so it proved to be. For as soon as it was dark they embarked all their men again, and leaving three large ships at Cow Bay, sailed with the rest to westward. On the morning of the 18th we saw them from our look-outs and I concluded that they meant to surprise Carlisle Bay before I could reinforce it, being about thirty-six miles away from us at St. Catherine's. I ordered two troops of horse and a detachment of foot to march and to mount such of the foot as they could get horses for, and by evening they were all marched away. The mounted men got there in the night, and the rest marched so hard that they reached it next morning. The French fleet anchored in the bay in the afternoon of the 18th. A Guinea ship was lying there, which had landed her negroes but was unable to beat up to Port Royal against the hard breeze. Captain Daniel, seeing that he could not save her, set her on fire and went ashore with his men into a breastwork, where they did very good service, losing six men killed and others wounded. In the breastwork were about 250 men, besides blacks, and here Colonel Sutton of Clarendon Regiment was in command; he had built the work, but it was ill made and worse contrived. On the south of it was the sea, on the west a large river, and on the east they had left a wood standing, while they had made no provision either for victuals or forage. Thursday, the 19th July, some hours before day, the French threw up balls of wild fire from every ship as signals for landing, and by daylight had landed what was reckoned to be 1,400 or 1,500 men. There were small guards posted to watch them, who fired at them as they approached and then retreated. About nine or ten in the morning the French, having very good guides, came down through the wood in the east side and fell very hotly on the breastwork. There was a hot fire on both sides for a time, but the breastwork being ill made,

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and the French officers forcing their men on, ours gave way and fled away to westward. Many got over the river and were saved, others were bogged and drowned. Many of the officers and most of the men fought bravely and killed many of the enemy before they were forced to retreat. Colonel Claybourne and his Captain-lieutenant Vassall were killed dead ; Lieutenant-Colonel Smart, Lieutenant Dawkins and others were also killed; Captain Dawkins, Captain Fisher and others were wounded and divers taken prisoners. They lost all their horses and four of their colours. Just as the French forced the breastwork some of the reinforcements that I had sent came in after a march of thirty miles, weary, lame and hungry; yet they fell bravely on the right of the enemy and charged them so warmly that they could not follow our men that fled over the river, who would otherwise have been cut off. Both officers and men, notwithstanding fatigue and hunger behaved with such gallantry that they made the enemy retire. Ours then did the like to refresh themselves after their march. Several were killed and wounded on both sides. As soon as the encounter was over the French with their usual barbarity fell to burning or destroying all they could, and made no advance towards our forces, nor ours towards them except in small skirmishing parties. On the 22nd however they marched upwards, and came to a brick house of one Mr. Hubbard's, who had got five and twenty men in, well provided with arms, ammunition, victuals and water. On this house they fell smartly, but those within defended themselves so well that they killed some and wounded more, including several considerable officers. Major Lloyd hearing the fire came up with horse and foot in time to help to beat the French off and to plunder the dead, but here too we lost some men.

That night our scouts and spies brought news that the French were bringing up guns to batter the house next day. Meanwhile the Council of War, not being satisfied with the briskness and conduct of the chief officers, unanimously chose Major Richard Lloyd to command all the forces there, some 700 men. Next day, the 23rd, Major Lloyd put about sixty men into Hubbard's house, and laid the rest in an ambuscade to await the expected coming of the enemy. Had they come on few of them would have returned alive, but being privateers and finding so many of their men and best officers killed or wounded and that they could make no advance into the country, they set fire to the little town of Carlisle, left their prisoners and returned to their ships. At their first coming they boasted that they would destroy all the country before them to St. Catherine's, plunder and burn that also, and then cut off the water from Port Royal, starve it out and so secure the whole country; but at the same time they took care to let our people know that all who would enlist to the King of France and to King James

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should have their goods preserved to them, which few believed. Having met with no repulse in St. Thomas and St. David's they thought to march as freely everywhere. On Tuesday the 24th their whole fleet sailed, and for fear lest they should fall on Old Harbour (which lies between St. Catherine's and Carlisle) and land a force to cut off our troops at Vere from us, Major Lloyd by my order marched the force to St. Dorothy's, leaving only a guard at Carlisle Bay, while I called in troops from Port Royal and St. Andrew's (which was safe so long as the enemy was to leeward) and collected 450 men besides blacks. Had they put this trick on us, there is an open plain six miles of westward of this town through which they must have passed, and where our horse could have done us good service, which they could not in the enclosed country at Vere. We had also five good field-pieces, so that I doubt not we should have given them a warm reception; but they made all haste homewards and had favourable weather to do it. Du Cas and two or three ships departed without making further stay anywhere; but about seventeen sail put into Port Morant to wood and water, which they did with all speed, and then putting their prisoners ashore on the evening of Saturday the 28th, they sailed away that night, homeward as we guess, for we have heard no more of them. I cannot yet procure a certain account of the losses on either side, but we reckon ours at sixty killed and wounded since the first landing of the French. From what we can gather from released prisoners the French have about 350 killed and wounded men, besides many dead of sickness in the ships, so that it is supposed that they will find 700 men wanting.

I have since ascertained that Hubbard's house was first garrisoned and held by order of Major Lloyd. We have lost about 100 killed and wounded of all sorts, Christians, Jews and negroes, 50 sugar works destroyed and many other plantations in St. David's, St. Thomas's and St. Mary's, over 200 houses burnt besides in Vere and St. George's, and about 1,300 negroes carried off, besides other spoil. *Signed.* Wm. Beeston. *Copy.* 9 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 540. *Nos.* 41, 41 I.]

Aug. 20.
Albany.

1,237. Minutes of Council of New York. The Commissioners for New England and Connecticut urged that the Indians should be checked for not condoling the blood lately shed in New England. The Governor pointed out that it would not be safe to make a treaty in respect of one particular province only, but proposed to suggest to the Indians to join him in a mission to the Eastern Indians to urge them to peace. The Governor concurred with the Commissioners as to the treatment of Chevalier Deaux. The Governor suggested that 500 men was the least number requisite for adequate defence of the frontiers. Governor Hamilton and Major Pyncheon thought 200 sufficient. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 554, 555.]

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Aug. 20. **1,238.** Instrument for revocation of so much of Governor Fletcher's Commission as concerns the Government of Pennsylvania. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXVI., pp.* 63-65.]

Aug. 20.
Navy Office **1,239.** Commissioners for the Navy to John Povey. We have in compliance with orders sent officers to speak with masters of ships as to transport for troops to Jamaica. The enclosed list of ships was given to us, and the masters should have waited on us today; but only three came at the appointed time, who between them can carry 470 men and can be ready to sail in a fortnight. But they all ask £4 a man for transport, Their Majesties providing victuals and hammocks or bedding. We hope to give you further particulars shortly and shall lose no time, but we take leave to say that considering the vast business on our hands in providing stores and transport of the same to the Mediterranean, despatching several ships now refitting, and providing for the many on the stocks and ready to be launched and for the reception of the fleet, which will soon be obliged to return into port, as well as other matters, we did hope that their Lordships would not have required us to provide transport for these soldiers but would have left the matter to the Commissioners appointed for that business, who, having nothing else to do, could give it despatch. But if the service must be done by us we hope that we shall be excused if any of the naval services be not complied with according to the wishes of the Admiralty. *Signed.* E. Dummer, Thos. Willshire, D. Lyddell, J. Pett, G. St. Lo. 2 *pp. Endorsed,* Recd. 20 Aug. Read 21 Aug. '94. *Annexed,*

1,239. I. List of twenty-six ships of from 200 to 400 tons, with their masters' names, berths, and destinations. 2 *pp.*

[*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *Nos.* 40, 40 I.; *and* 53. *pp.* 200-202.]

[Aug. 20.] **1,240.** Memorandum from the Admiralty. The ships that we can prepare for all services this winter are 63, of which 43 are appointed by a late Act of Parliament to cruise for protection of merchant vessels in their going out and coming home. This leaves 20 for all services such as foreign convoys, etc., for Jamaica and for unforeseen services, which is insufficient; but if the King order ships to be sent to Jamaica we recommend the Dunkirk, 3rd rate, the Ruby, Reserve or Assistance, 4th rates, and the fire-ships Terrible and Hawk as most proper for the service. *Here follows a distribution of the whole of the sixty-three ships for the winter's service. The whole,* 3½ *pp. Endorsed,* Presented 20 Aug. '94. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 42; *and* 53. *pp.* 212-216.]

Aug. 20. **1,241.** John Povey to William Bridgeman. The Committee of Trade and Plantation will meet this evening at 5 p.m. to hear the opinion of the Admiralty as to ships of war for Jamaica. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 43.]

Aug. 21. **1,242.** The same to the Secretary at War and the Commissioners. Summoning them to attend the meeting of the Committee on 21st inst. *Draft.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 44.]

Aug. 20. **1,243.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Lords of the Admiralty attended concerning the despatch of ships of Jamaica, and reported that the advice-boat was ready to sail.

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Aug. 21. The Secretary at War attending, it was agreed to recommend the drafting of 1,200 men from the several regiments into two regiments of ten companies from Jamaica. A letter from the Navy Board with a list of transports read, wherein they deprecate the laying of the burden of finding transports upon them. The business was then referred to the Commissioners for Transportation. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 329-333.]

Aug. 21. Whitehall. **1,244.** John Povey to the Commissioners of Transportation. Forwarding a list of ships lying in the Thames that are suitable for transport of troops. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 203.]

Aug. 21. **1,245.** John Povey to Mr. Clerk. Directing him to prepare draft establishments for one regiment of twelve companies of 100 men each; and for two regiments of ten companies of 60 men each. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 209.]

Aug. 21. **1,246.** The Queen to the Proprietor of Pennsylvania. Charging him to send assistance to New York when required, the Province's quota being eighty men. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXVI., pp.* 58-60.]

Aug. 21. **1,247.** The Queen to the Governor of Massachusetts. In the execution of the power granted to you to command the militia of Rhode Island you shall not in war take command of more than such quota as we shall direct, except in case of imminent danger or actual invasion, in which event you will with the advice of the Governor take command of the whole of the forces, leaving however a sufficient force for the defence of the province. And since several of the provinces have omitted to send Commissioners to agree upon the quota to be furnished by them for defence of New York we appoint Massachusetts to furnish not more than 350 men, at the requisition of the Governor of New York, who has orders to require no greater quota in proportion than he demands of other Colonies. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 35. *pp.* 165-169.]

Aug. 21. **1,248.** The Queen to the Governor of Rhode Island. Recites the directions given to the Governor of Massachusetts as to the command of the militia (*see preceding abstract*), fixes the quota of Rhode Island at 48 men, to be furnished whenever applied for by the Governor of New York, who has orders to require no greater proportion of the fixed quota from Rhode Island than from the other Colonies. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 35. *pp.* 170-174.]

Aug. 21. **1,249.** The Queen to the Governor of Virginia. A similar letter to the preceding, fixing the quota of Virginia at 250 men. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 269, 270.]

Aug. 21. **1,250.** The Queen to the Governor of Maryland. A similar letter, fixing the quota of Maryland at 160 men. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 8. *pp.* 178-180.]

Aug. 21. **1,251.** The Queen to the Governor of New York. We have restored William Penn to the Government of Pennsylvania, and have ordered him, as well as the Governors of the other Colonies, to furnish you with a quota of men, the quota of Pennsylvania being eighty men. He has also been ordered to assist you out of the public funds of the Province, as Pennsylvania has at present no militia. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *pp.* 142-145.]

Aug. 21. **1,252.** The Queen to William Penn. Ordering him to furnish eighty men, or the equivalent in money, as the quota of Pennsylvania if called upon by New York for assistance, and to make provision for supplying such assistance as shall be required by him. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *pp.* 48, 49.]

Aug. 21. **1,253.** Memo. Letters similarly to the foregoing were sent to other Colonies, the quotas being fixed as follows:—Connecticut, 120 men; Rhode Island, 48 men; Massachusetts, 350 men; Maryland, 160 men; Virginia, 240 men; New York, 200 men; Pennsylvania, 80 men. Total, 1,198 men. Also, with the consent of the proprietor of New Jersey, the Governor of New York is empowered to command the forces of that province to a number not exceeding 700 men, making the total force for defence of Albany 1,898 men. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *pp.* 150, 151.]

Aug. 21. **1,254.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. On the question of issuing writs for an Assembly, it was agreed to refer the question of the law as to the qualification of electors to the judges and law-officers. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 463-465; *and Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *pp.* 3, 4.]

Aug. 22. **1,255.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. The case against Thomas Sutton and Francis Blackmore heard and adjourned. Order for arrest of Nicholas Beerin, and for Sutton and Blackmore to pay the Provost Marshal's fees. Sundry accounts passed and payments ordered. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 289-291.]

Aug. 22. **1,256.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Further evidence taken as to the charges against the Governor.

Aug. 23. On the application of the town of Groton, it was advised that thirty men be sent to protect the frontiers, and eight troopers to range the ground for Indians about the towns. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 269, 270.]

Aug. 23. Albany. **1,257.** Minutes of Council of New York. Several accounts were brought in, and a Committee appointed to examine the same. Committee appointed to examine Albany Fort, with a view to mounting great guns. The Governor suggested the appointment of a Commissary of subsistence for the four companies expected from England. Order for payment of £45 to Major Dirick Wessells for a year's pay as Commissary of the Musters. Patent for land granted to Charles Broadhead.

Aug. 24. More accounts brought in and referred to a Committee. Proclamation for officers to examine all strange Indians coming on the frontier and report to the Commandant of the nearest garrison. Orders for payments, and that Major Ingoldsby have £60 a year to supply the fort at Albany with firewood. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 555-557.]

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Aug. 26.
Jamaica.

1,258. Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Beeston to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I beg you to lay our condition before the King. By a moderate computation the cost of the war will amount to £10,000; and five of the parishes, instead of helping, must receive relief to resettle the people. Unless the King will grant about £4,000 I fear for ill consequences. The war makes our income small and every day less, while our expenses increase, nor is there any money to build fortifications. Unless we have a little help the people will think themselves neglected, as they do already, because we have had neither ships nor news from England since February last. Our enemies have better intelligence from England than we have, and from here also they know everything, as Mons. Du Cas told the captain of the Falcon. The Assembly is to meet on the 30th to find some way to pay our debts, but that tediousness of the payment will I fear discourage all people from trusting the public in future. The people has grown so accustomed to martial law, by which common justice is obstructed, the credit of the Island lost and people kept out of their just debts, that as soon as the Assembly meets one of the first things is for it to address for martial law. And, now that there is occasion for money, unless they are satisfied therein they will do nothing and, whatever happens, they will take the advantage of throwing it on the Governor if he refuses it to them. Unless an instruction be sent to the Governor to impose martial law on great emergency only, and to raise it as soon as things are quiet, the Island will be spoiled and the people will forget that there is justice, equity or civil authority. For so long as they can preserve and raise their own fortunes, they care not on whose ruin it is done. I cannot now persuade them that it is now time to lay martial law by, but as it is in my power to act I shall order the Court to be before the Assembly meets. They will be very angry; but I cannot think it right that the martial and civil law should so interfere with each other that no man knows by which he is to be governed.

I formerly recommended Colonel Stanton for the Council, but he has lost all his estate through the French, and it seems to be too evident, from letters that have been intercepted, that he was in correspondence with the French. He, like some others, left his goods behind him when he came into Port Royal in the assurance that the French would not meddle with them, but privateers made no distinction and burnt or carried off everything. I shall not swear him of the Council even if the warrant comes. Now that they have lost everything these people blame me for calling them in, saying that they could have defended themselves. But this is impossible, and moreover they allowed a single privateer to overrun St. David's parish twice last year, and made little or no resistance. It was for this and for other reasons that I called them all to Port Royal. Colonel Sutton and Mr. Blackmore being suspended, I find it hard to select good men for the Council. All the old ones are gone, and now some of those born in the Island must be made use of. I recommend James Banister, who is of good estate and lies conveniently near. I am now trying to promote those officers who did good service during the war, having convenience for their encouragement and for filling the regiments again. I hope to send

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muster-rolls of all the forces when it is done, but they do not exceed 2,400 men. The people of St. Thomas and St. David's are by much persuasion returning to their ruined lands, but the destruction of sugar- cotton- and indigo-works was very great. The destruction of Fort William is of no importance, for there were few inhabitants on that side to man it. Major Low and Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke are returned from Petit Guavos with our prisoners. The Governor has sent me a kind of huffing letter. I shall return him the French prisoners and write him an answer.' There are 300 British seamen at Curaçoa, who will not return for fear of being pressed. I have sent a proclamation promising that they shall be free if they enter their names at the Naval Office. *Signed.* Wm. Beeston. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 54. *pp.* 14-19.]

Aug. 27. Transport Office. **1,259.** The Commissioners for Transportation to Lords of Trade and Plantations. We find that we can hire ships for transport of troops to Jamaica on the following conditions, viz., that the King find victuals and that they receive £4 a head freight for every man before sailing, as they fear there will be no cargo for them at Jamaica. The masters desire to know where they shall go if they find Jamaica in possession of the French and cannot land their men there, and what consideration they will receive on this account. They urge also that it will be requisite to victual the ships for four months owing to the uncertainty; but any portion not spent at sea will be acceptable at Jamaica. They require assurance that they shall not be unduly detained nor their men pressed. So far we have found five ships, fit to carry 1,055 men. The Virginia ships' masters are unwilling to treat till we have your orders to make a positive agreement. 2½ *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. the same day. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 45; *and* 53. *pp.* 204-206.]

Aug. 27. **1,260.** Commissioners for Transportation to John Povey. Forwarding a memorial as to the provision of ships to transport troops to Jamaica. *Signed.* John Nicholl, John Ellis. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 203.]

Aug. 28. **1,261.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Commissioners of Transportation presented a memorial of the terms for hire of transport-ships, which the Lords considered very dear. The memorial was then sent down to the Treasury, which sent a reply intimating its willingness to supply money from time to time for the Jamaica expedition. The consideration of the establishment of the regiments for Jamaica was postponed. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 333-335.]

Aug. 28. **1,262.** Estimate of the annual charge of two regiments of foot each of ten companies and 60 men to a company. Total, £25,191. 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* Recd. and read 28 Aug., '94. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 46.]

Aug. 28. **1,263.** Similar Estimate for a regiment of twelve companies of 100 men per company. Total, £21,319. 1 *p.* *Endorsed as the preceding.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 47.]

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Aug. 28.

1,264. Memorandum as to the above Estimates. Officers of companies whose men are drafted must receive £2 a man; drafted men who have served in Ireland must be paid their arrears, and officers also; an additional serjeant to each of twelve companies will raise the estimate £328. A draft of 8 men per company out of twelve regiments will produce 1,248 men; deducting 48 for the six companies of Beaumont at Berwick, this will leave just 1,200. 1 *p. Endorsed as the preceding.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 48.]

Aug. 30.

1,265. John Povey to Commissioners of Transportation. Ordering them to attend the Committee on 1st September. *Draft. Scrap.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 49.]

Aug. 30.
Barbados.

1,266. Governor Russell to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Bristol, Hampshire, Experiment and Play (prize) sailed from Plymouth with the merchant fleet on 16 June, and on 11 July anchored with the fleet in Madeira roads. On the 17th we sailed for Barbados and made the Island on the 14th inst., when the Jamaica fleet bore away from us. We could not weather the Island that night, but the Play contrived to send in a boat so that the inhabitants should not be alarmed. Next morning we saw four large ships to windward, which we could not but suspect to be French, but finding that they stood as we did for Carlisle Bay and did not bear down to cut off our ships, we knew them to be friends, and so we anchored in Carlisle Bay at noon. The four ships also came in and proved to be East Indiamen, richly laden, which are to sail for Europe with the Barbados fleet under convoy of the Tiger and Mermaid. Both of these ships are so short of their complement of men that I allowed them to press 67 men. News that a press was coming leaked out, and in some of the ships they found nothing but officers. They pressed what men they could, therefore, but when the masters complained I consented that the officers might be given up by the men-of-war in exchange for seamen. On the 17th I went ashore, where I was met by the Governor and Council and sworn in. I readmitted Colonel Hallett and Major Andrews according to my instructions, but have not yet had time to examine Hallett's case. In deference to some of the Council I deferred issuing writs for an election till next Council day, when a debate arose as to who were to be the electors, viz. those only who had ten acres of land, or those who had forty shillings a year. I was in favour of the latter, being the custom of England, but the majority of the Council were against me, so the election will be held accordingly, though I am told that it will be a great discouragement to the common people, who have forty shillings a year, to be excluded. I desire your directions herein, for if the next election is held on the same ground it may encourage many to go to Pennsylvania or other new Colonies, as soon as their contracts are expired, whereas we want to keep all that we can. I found all the forts and batteries in very good order, and the militia, for their numbers, good and well-disciplined. Colonel Kendall finding the air and water better at Oistins has appointed it to be the anchorage for the men-of-war, and I shall do likewise. I beg that the other

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man-of-war designed for this Island may be sent out, and if we could have also a brigantine or sloop, such as they build in Jamaica and Bermuda—the best sailers in the world—it would be of great service, for then the enemy would not dare to approach the Island in their snows, which they often do, either to see what ships are here or to intercept our provision-ships from North America. Had we a brigantine and a sloop they would not dare come near us without ships to protect them, but these snows will run a man-of-war out of sight in two or three hours. Such craft could also keep an eye on Martinique and Guadeloupe and intercept their trade. For want of them one of our sloops was captured a fortnight ago within sight of the Island, and in her unluckily were two Indian chiefs from Trinidad, who had come to make peace and settle trade with us. Colonel Kendall is returning home. The state of defence in this Island proves how good an officer he is. *Signed.* F. Russell. 4 *pp.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 20 Feb., 1694-5. Read 22 May, '95. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 65; *and* 44. *pp.* 97-105.]

Aug. 30. **1,267.** Minutes of Council of New York. The Council met again at New York. Patent for land granted to Leonard Cole. Orders issued to justices of the peace to collect arrears of taxes and give exact account of the same before 25th September, or appear before Council to answer for their neglect. Order for the quota of each County towards payment of the English soldiers to be ascertained. Letter from the Council of Maryland read, excusing the non-payment of a protested bill. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 557, 558.]

Aug. 31. **1,268.** Commission to John Archdale to be Governor of Carolina, with power to appoint deputy-governors in both North and South Carolina. *Signed.* Craven, Bath, Ashley, Carteret, Wm. Thornburgh for Sir John Colleton, Thos. Amy. [*Board of Trade.* Carolina, 4. *p.* 17.]

Aug. 31. **1,269.** Commission to John Archdale to be his deputy in North and South Carolina. *Signed.* Craven. The rest of the Proprietors gave him blank deputations. [*Board of Trade.* Carolina, 4. *p.* 18.]

[Aug. 31.] **1,270.** Commission of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Ferdinando Gorges to be Attorney General of Carolina. *Signed.* Craven, Bath, Wm. Thornburgh for John Colleton, John Archdale for Thomas Archdale, Tho. Amy. [*Board of Trade.* Carolina, 4. *p.* 18.]

Aug. 31. **1,271.** Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Governor Thomas Smith. We forward you duplicate of our authority to assert to a law enforcing our constitutional system of appointing juries. We have given full power to John Archdale, who will speedily leave England, to deal with the complaints as to indentures for land. He comes with full authority to do all for the peace of the country. *Signed.* Craven, Bath, William Thornburgh for Sir John Colleton, John Archdale for Thomas Archdale, Tho. Amy. [*Board of Trade.* Carolina, 4. *p.* 19.]

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Aug. 31. **1,272.** Instructions of the Proprietors of Carolina to John Archdale. (1) To encourage building in Charleston, and to try to pass an Act that land taken up therein and not built on shall, after a certain term, revert to the Proprietors; and (2) to endeavour to procure a similiar provision as to land taken up in the country and not cleared or occupied. (3) He is authorised to offer a charter to Charleston. (4) He is to endeavour the building of new towns. (5) He is to inspect the constitutions and to present such parts of them as he think fit to the Assembly for concurrence. (6) He may offer encouragements for improving land, whale-fishing, building mills and such like. (7) He is to endeavour the fortifying of Charlestown, (8) to do his best for protection of the Indians, (9) to try to sell land but reserve a just tax of twelvepence *per annum per* 100 acres; the price near settlements to be not less than £20 per 1,000 acres and in more remote places £10 per 1,000 acres. (10) He is to be guided generally by the Instructions to Governors Ludwell and Smith. *Signed.* Craven, Bath, Ashley, Carteret, Wm. Thornburgh for Sir J. Colleton, Tho. Amy. [*Board of Trade.* Carolina, 4. *p.* 20.]

Aug. 31. **1,273.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Two of the Commissioners returned from Albany, and presented their report of the negotiations. Further evidence as to the charges against the Governor was received. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., p.* 270.]

Aug. 31. **1,274.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Nicholas Beerin examined as to the charges against Thomas Sutton and Francis Blackmore. Order for payment of £177 due to them for hire of a sloop. Proclamation forbidding all correspondence with the French subjects. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 291, 292.]

Sept. 1. **1,275.** Minutes of Council of New York. A Committee appointed to contract with Abraham Depeyster for the victualling of all the forces in the province. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 558, 559.]

Sept. 1. **1,276.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Commissioners for exchange of prisoners attended, who were ordered to furnish a list of French and Irish prisoners in their custody. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 336, 337.]

Sept. 2.
Wannegham. **1,277.** William Blathwayt to Sir John Trenchard. Your letters and Sir William Beeston's have been read to the King, who is very sensible of the infinite importance of the safety of Jamaica to England and her allies the Spaniards. The situation of the Island is such that, if it be lost to France, all that profitable trade which we enjoy (though underhand) with the Spanish Colonies, as well as the negro-traffic, will be cut off. Besides we shall be cut off from the produce of the Island, and it will be unsafe for our ships to return home by way of the Gulf of Bahama. The Spaniards, if Jamaica be lost, cannot long expect to be masters of the remaining part of Hispaniola or of St. Domingo itself. The French will soon possess themselves of Cuba, with little charge, nor can Havannah hold out against them, so that the flotas and galleons will have no safe rendezvous nor passage to Europe, even though

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the French should not take, as they easily may, all the Sottovento Islands as they are called, and the towns on the coast from Trinidad to St. Augustine, the loss of which would be more prejudice to our trade than all the French conquests in Europe. Moved by these considerations the King has ordered ships to be sent out to Jamaica with stores of provisions and of warlike material, and not detachments of men (which he thinks too dilatory) but two entire regiments, one of which may perhaps best be shipped at Plymouth. The King doubts not but that proper instructions will be sent out, and measures taken to prevent disagreement between the military and naval commanders, and he recommends that different instructions may be given to answer all events, either of the Islands being taken by the French or of attacking them in Hispaniola. For driving them from thence, the help of the Spaniards will be necessary, and orders have therefore been sent to Mr. Stanhope at Madrid to concert operations and to take care that orders be sent to the Spanish Governors accordingly. The best place for the squadron to stop at on the way will be Nevis and not Barbados; and it is worthy of consideration what offers should be made to detach the buccaneers from the French. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 50.]

Sept. 3. **1,278.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Agreed to lay the advice of the Admiralty as to ships for Jamaica before Council, and to move for orders to prepare the victuals and stores for the expedition, and for the march of the two regiments for the expedition to Portsmouth and Plymouth. The Commissioners of Transportation received orders to provide shipping for 2,000 men. The Boards of Ordnance and of Victualling directed to report as to the stores necessary for the expedition. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 337-339.]

Sept. 3. **1,279.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Agreed to lay before the Council the Admiralty's memorandum (*see No.* 1,240) and to move that orders may be given for sending ships to Jamaica by the end of this month, and for all preparations to be made for shipping two regiments thither. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp* 217, 218.]

Sept. 3.
Whitehall. **1,280.** John Povey to the Commissioners for Transportation. You will provide shipping for 2,000 men, with what abatement you can of the price asked by the masters of ships, half to be paid before and half at the completion of the service. The masters are to be agreed with for a certain rate *per* ton *per* month, and you will report to the Lords of Trade and Plantations on the 6th inst., when the shipping will be ready for the men. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 207.]

Sept. 3. **1,281.** John Povey to the Victuallers of the Navy. Ordering their attendance at the meeting of the Committee of Trade and Plantations on the 6th, when they will bring an account of the provisions necessary to be sent with the two regiments of foot to Jamaica. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 208.]

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Sept. 3. **1,282.** John Povey to the Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance. Requiring to know by the 6th inst. what ordnance and other stores of war should be sent with the two regiments to Jamaica. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 209.]

Sept. 3. **1,283.** John Povey to the Secretary at War. Requesting that the two regiments under orders for Jamaica be quartered at Portsmouth and Plymouth, ready for embarkation, and the independent company for Jamaica also at Portsmouth. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 210.]

Sept. 4. **1,284.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Report of the judges and law-officers received. Orders issued that the law of 4 August, 1691, is still in force, and that the elections will be held under it. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 465, 466; *and Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *pp.* 4, 5.]

Sept. 4. **1,285.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Further evidence was received as to the charges against the Governor. Order for payment of £24 to Bartholemew Gidney. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., p.* 273.]

Sept. 4. **1,286.** Minutes of Council of New York. The Governor proposed that the Assembly be moved to grant 4*d.* a day additional to the troops coming from England, their pay being eightpence a day, of which twopence is stopped in England for clothing, and 5½*d.*, New York money, for provisions paid here, and that the neighbouring Colonies be called upon to provide 200 men more, or contribute to the pay of the English. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 559, 560.]

Sept. 5. **1,287.** Copy of agreememt made between the Commissioners of Transportation and Christopher Lyell, master mariner, for transport of 250 soldiers to Jamaica. The terms are £4 a head for every man, and 2*s.* 6*d.* additional per man for medical attendance and medicines; the King to find victuals and bedding. 2½ *pp. Endorsed,* Recd. 6 Sept. 1694. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 51; *and* 53. *pp.* 235-238.]

Sept. 5. **1,288.** Minutes of General Assembly of Massachusetts. The Governor recommended the state of the Treasury to the Representatives. Committee appointed to enquire if there be any objections to the erection of a meeting house at the west end of Watertown. Bartholemew Gidney, Elisha Hutchinson and John Walley appointed a Committee to consider how the war may be vigorously prosecuted and the friendly Indians kept within certain lines.

Sept. 6. The War Committee brought up its suggestions, which were ordered to be drawn into a bill. A letter of the Lords of Trade as to supply of Naval stores was read. Special Commissioners appointed to take charge of the Indians in Bristol and Barnstable Counties. Proclamation for seizure of several Indians who have fled from justice in Barnstable.

Sept. 7. Bill to repress hostile and preserve friendly Indians read twice.

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Sept. 8. The same bill was again read and debated. Report of the Committee for taking in the claims of the soldiers and the disbursements in Sir E. Andros's time brought up. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 449-452.]

Sept. 6. **1,289.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Estimates from the Boards of Ordnance and of Victualling read. The Victualling Board was directed to provide four months' provisions for 1,700 men. The Commissioners of Transport presented a draft agreement for shipping, and were ordered to give an estimate for bedding, etc. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 340-342.]

Sept. 6. Whitehall. **1,290.** John Povey to Henry Guy. Forwarding abstract of the proceedings of the Assembly of Virginia in relation to the Ports' Act, and the bill for prohibiting export of bulk-tobacco. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 271.]

Sept. 6. **1,291.** John Povey to the Commissioners for Transportation. Directing them to hire shipping for the transport of men and stores to Jamaica, and to send in an estimate of the expense of their necessaries excepting victuals. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 239.]

Sept. 6. **1,292.** John Povey to Henry Guy. Forwarding estimate of ordnance stores for the expedition to Jamaica for consideration of the Treasury. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 228.]

Sept. 6. **1,293.** John Povey to William Bridgeman. Desiring the Admiralty to order the Victualling Board to prepare four months' provisions on whole allowance for 1,700 men and to report when the said provisions will be ready to be shipped. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 233.]

Sept. 6. Whitehall. **1,294.** Order of the Queen in Council. For preparation of stores, shipping and all other necessaries for the despatch of ships of war and two regiments to Jamaica; the Admiralty and Ordnance office to take note hereof. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 234.]

Sept. 6. **1,295.** The Victuallers of the Navy to Lords of Trade and Plantations. As to the proportion of victuals necessary to be sent with two regiments to Jamaica, two months' provisions on short allowance was sent with the soldiers to the West Indies in 1692, costing £4,865 besides freight; and we are of opinion that less should not be sent now. In 1692 provisions for 2,000 men to make up the two months' to nine months' victuals on full allowance was sent out, of which the estimated cost is £12,429. Whether such quantity is now necessary it is for you to decide. *Signed.* Tho. Papillon, John Agar, Hum. Ayles. 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. same day. *Annexed,*

1,295. i. Detailed estimate of two months' victuals for 2,000 men on short allowance. Total, £4,865. 1 *p.* *Signed and endorsed as the preceding.*

1,295. ii. Detailed estimate of nine months' provisions for 2,000 men at full allowance; total, £12,429, with a note showing

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how £400 may be saved. 1 *p.* *Signed and endorsed as the preceding.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *Nos.* 52, 52 I., II.; *and* 53. *pp.* 229-232.]

Sept. 6. Rhode Island. **1,296.** The Governor of Rhode Island to Lords of Trade and Plantations. We thank you for your letter of 18 September, 1693, whereby we understand that you have been informed that the Acts of Trade and Navigation have been greatly violated in Rhode Island. I have communicated the letter to the General Assembly, and if there have been any failing among us it shall be amended. Mr. Jahleel Brenton will explain to you that we need better fortification to compel shipping to yield obedience. *Signed.* John Easton. 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 9 Mar. Read 22 May, 1695. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 7. *No.* 39; *and* 35. *pp.* 181, 182.]

Sept. 6. **1,297.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Certain masters of ships producing duplicate of an Order in Council for disallowance of the act to limit freights, the Order was admitted as valid. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 466, 467; *and Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *pp.* 5, 6.]

[Sept. 7.] **1,298.** Copy of Sir William Phips's accounts. The items include £500 "taken by force from Captain Brenton," £1,500 "received from pirates, he giving them liberty to come to Boston," £2,000 "by monopolising the trade to Eastward in his own hands." The total gains ascribed to him are £8,900. 2 *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 7 Sept. 1694. [*Board of Trade.* New Hampshire, 1. *No.* 38.]

Sept. 8. Whitehall. **1,299.** Order of the Queen in Council. That ships be forthwith fitted out for the service of Jamaica with all speed, that four months' provisions at short allowance for 1,700 men be forthwith provided by the Victualling Board, who will report when they are prepared to ship the same; and that the companies for New York be victualled likewise. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 218-220.]

Sept. 8. **1,300.** Minutes of Council of New York. Patent for land granted to Claus Luyter. Orders for sundry payments.

Sept. 9. Letters from Albany read reporting that Count Frontenac was about to leave Montreal with a large number of French and Indians, as was supposed, with the design of attacking Albany, but in Governor Fletcher's opinion more probably with the intention of rebuilding Cadaraqui. Resolved that it is impossible to reach Cadaraqui in time; but that the neighbouring Colonies be informed, and asked to contribute men or money. The Council was against the Governor's offer to go in person to Albany. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 560, 561.]

Sept. 10. Transport Office. **1,301.** Commissioners of Transport to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Submitting estimate of cost of freight and other necessaries (except provisions) for transporting 1,700 soldiers and 230 tons of ordnance stores to Jamaica. Total, £11,739. 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Read 11 Sept. '94. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 53; *and* 53. *p.* 241.]

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Sept. 10. **1,302.** Extract of a letter from the Navy Board forwarding the following extract from the Victualling Commissioners.

Commissioners of Victualling to the Navy Board. We have received your orders to provide four months' provisions for 1,700 men. The Lords of the Council told us of but 1,600 men, which were to be ready to sail in six weeks. They then told us that the provisions were to be reckoned for two months at short allowance on the voyage, in which 12½ ton of water cask was allowed to every hundred men, and two months' necessary-money, or 2*s.* 4*d.* per man. The rest of the provisions to make up the four months was to be without beer, without water-cask and without necessary-money. Instead of oil, usually laden for supply of butter and cheese, we purpose to send cheese packed in barrels, allowing 1 *lb.* of cheese for 1 *lb.* of butter, and 2 *lbs.* of Cheshire for 3 *lbs.* of Suffolk. Pray inform us if these proportions are to be altered. 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 19 Sept. '94. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 54; *and* 53. *pp.* 244, 245.]

Sept. 10. **1,303.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Further evidence was received as to the charge against the Governor. The like also on the 17th September. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 273, 274.]

Sept. 10. **1,304.** Minutes of General Assembly of Massachusetts. Additional Bills for support of ministers and regulating houses of public entertainment read a first time.

Sept. 11. Bill as to ministers again read and debated. Bill for repressing hostile Indians, etc., read and amended. A committee appointed to fix boundaries about Concord and Chelmsford. Bill for regulating wages of soldiers and seamen read.

Sept. 12. The last named bill again read and debated. Bill to give succour to neighbouring provinces read. Bill for repressing hostile Indians, etc., passed.

Sept. 13. Bill for an additional supply of money read and debated. Bill to give succour to neighbouring provinces passed.

Sept. 14. Bill for erecting the township of Harwich passed. Voted that the prize-ship St. Jacob, with all her goods, be discharged free of all duties. Bill for an additional supply passed.

Sept. 15. Bill for regulation of soldiers' wages again read and debated. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 452-456.]

Sept. 11.
Boston. **1,305.** Lieutenant-Governor Usher to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Advising despatch of an account of his proceedings as to the Indian invasion. *Signed.* John Usher. ½ *p.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 12 Nov. Read 26 Nov. 1694. [*Board of Trade.* New Hampshire, 1. *No.* 39; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXVII., p.* 252.]

Sept. **1,306.** Lieutenant-Governor Usher to Lords of Trade and Plantations. In July I gave you an account of an outbreak of war with the Indians, who had murdered about 100 souls. I now give a more ample account. On 18 July about 10 in the morning I received news that the Indians had beset Oyster River and burnt all they came near. I at once ordered all the captains to take out one third of their commands to the relief of Oyster River. They went and buried the dead and ranged the woods but found no

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enemy. At 11 o'clock I wrote to Sir William Phips for 200 men, which letter was delivered at his house at midnight. On 19 July I called a Council for the 20th, which decided that there was no need for it to apply to Sir William Phips for 100 men, but on my showing my instructions it was decided after my words that letters should be sent. After the letter had been despatched I received one from Sir William Phips of 19 July, saying that under the charter he could not impress or detach men for service outside the Colony. We ordered 20 men to be impressed to garrison Oyster River, and I then proposed to issue warrants for all persons to repair to their garrisons, to which I was answered that there was no need, as the law sufficed. Thus they rather obstruct than forward the business of the Colony, and all because the King appoints the Governor. On the 21 July came news that the enemy had attacked the Bank and carried off Madam Cutts. Though the Major was there and the militia in arms they were too much amazed by fear to pursue the enemy, who marched away having killed three persons. I at once wrote to Sir William Phips, saying that two of the chief actors in the murder were persons who had submitted to his Government, and I asked for 200 men. In reply I received a letter from Mr. Stoughton that the Governor was gone eastward; but on receiving mine of 21st he at once returned to Boston and ordered 200 men to march to relief of our province and theirs; but none have ever come to us. On 23 July I wrote to Sir William Phips that under the King's Commission apart from the charter he could do much for our relief, and sent him my own instructions to help any other province in time of need, and asked for 100 men, but obtained none. Mr. Stoughton on 26 July wrote to me telling me of the failure of his orders for our relief, but that he had issued fresh orders for 60 men to march to Kittery. On 30 July I wrote to Sir William Phips complaining that after repeated assistance given to Massachusetts in the last three or four years none was now given to us, and that the very Indians that they had taken under their government were now attacking us. I therefore asked that at least the ringleaders should be pursued and brought to justice. I had hopes for relief, but still none is come. If New Hampshire is lost, it will be a greater loss than Massachusetts, for the fishery and the supply of Naval stores is all from this place.

After two years in this government I have received not a penny for support of government, though I have spent some hundreds of pounds yearly. With submission I say that for me to spend my own estate among a lying crooked people who set themselves as one man to run down the Governor and trample on the Royal authority is a burden greater than I can bear; and since I have no bread to eat, nor any to stand by me, I judge it better for me to leave the place than that the King's commission should be thus abused. No one with the King's commission will ever be obeyed unless officers are sent from England to execute writs, and fifty soldiers to guard the fort and the Governor. A General Governor is greatly wanted. The war is now charged to the blame of this province, that we would not make peace, that the Indians were injured by taking furs and canoes from them, and that satisfaction for the same was denied them. I believe God's scourging of this land is for lying and

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disaffection. On the 6th instant the militia officers came to a decision to send half the militia in pursuit of the Indians on intelligence of their attacking any place. The fort is so far completed that 100 men could defend it against 1,000 Indians. *Signed.* John Usher. 3½ *pp.* *Endorsed,* Rec. 12 Nov. 1694. Recd. 22 May 1695. *Enclosed,*

1,306. I. Orders in Council of New Hampshire of 12 and 14 April, 1694, for rebuilding and repairing the garrisons, and order of 14 July, 1694, to Major William Vaughan to inspect the different garrisons and report on their condition.

Report of Major Vaughan, 19 July, 1694. Hampton wants but little repair; the militia is making good defects. At Exeter, Dover and Oyster River some of the defences are quite down, but rebuilding, and several in good repair.

Thomas Parker to Lieutenant-Governor Usher, 18 July, 1694. News is just come of the destruction of Oyster River by the Indians. Some have escaped; all our frontiers are beset.

Order of Lieutenant-Governor Usher to the Captains of Militia. 18 July, 1694. To march one third of their men at once to the relief of Oyster River.

Lieutenant-Governor Usher to Sir William Phips. 18 July, 1694. I have just received the enclosed. The whole province is in arms, and we fear several out towns are beset. Two men have escaped wounded, but I judge that the whole of Oyster River has been cut off. I doubt not of your ready assistance.

William Redford to Sir William Phips. Since the Lieutenant-Governor's of the 18th we have heard that the Indians are very numerous, at least 300. Dony, who signed the peace was there and said, when he was drunk, that he expected 600 Indians more and that the Maquas had joined them. Two friars are with the Indians, who after victory said mass twice. The Indians spread six or seven miles, and engaged all at once. Not above twenty houses in Oyster River are left standing, and without help from you it must be deserted, which will give the enemy an inlet into the whole country. Pray send us 100 men, with ammunition and provisions, to protect these outplaces. We are sending men according to our ability to our outward garrisons. We sent a third of the militia to Oyster River, but they found no enemy. It is judged that 80 persons are killed or taken, and abundance of cattle is killed. Three Indians were seen last night and several shots fired, so we judge the enemy to be still near us. We want assistance and count upon yours, as you may count upon ours if you be invaded.

Sir William Phips to Lieutenant-Governor Usher. 19 July, 1694. Your sad news as to Oyster River reached me this morning. The Council are ready to help you but the Charter forbids me to send men outside the Colony without their consent, or the consent of the Assembly. Meanwhile I shall give orders to strengthen our frontier adjoining and to call for volunteers, and shall try to find out if any Eastern Indians are concerned. I go to those parts to-morrow. I doubt not that you will do your best for your own defence. *Copies.* 4 *pp.* *Endorsed,* Read 12 Nov. 1694.

Lieutenant-Governor Usher to Sir William Phips. 21 July, 1694. News is just come that the Indians are killing and destroying at the Bank. Mrs. Cutts is captured, her house burning, many others beset. This is the third express for help. If the country is lost for want of it, it will be ill resented at home. God knows what this night may bring forth. At Oyster River 93 souls were killed or taken. 300 Indians are here, 600 more are expected, Robert and John Dony are the chief actors. It is hard for us to be murdered by Indians who submitted to your Government, so I hope for speedy help. I judge that in a little time all the out-towns will be laid waste, and only Great Island preserved. 200 men is the least that we need. *This letter, inserted here to preserve sequence, will be found in Enclosure No II.*

Lieutenant-Governor Usher to Sir William Phips. 23 July, 1694. I am sorry that my letter of 18th only reached you next morning, for it was delivered at your house about midnight. As to the objections of the Council, does not your commission give you power over the militia apart from the charter, and your instructions like mine bid you help neighbouring Colonies in time of need? The Indians, who have murdered about 100 souls, are all subjects of your Government; and I leave it to your judgment if it is fair that you should not help to secure this province against them. We want not less than 100 men with provisions and ammunition. If this place be lost, all subjects in these Colonies will suffer. My first express was much delayed and obstructed by heavy charges for ferryage and horses.

William Stoughton to Lieutenant-Governor Usher. 22 July, 1694. Yours of 21st was brought to me, the Governor being gone to Eastward. After consulting as many of the Council as could be collected, I have sent expresses to Colonels Appleton and Pierce, ordering them away to your relief, their regiments being nearest to you. I hope they will make haste, and I thoroughly condole with you in this calamity.

Lieutenant-Governor Usher to William Stoughton. 25 July, 1694. Yours of 22nd received. I have ordered 100 of our men to join yours in ranging the woods on the heads of our frontier towns.

William Stoughton to Lieutenant-Governor Usher. 26 July, 1694. My orders have unfortunately failed in the execution; but I have issued fresh orders for 60 men to be despatched to Kittery on the 27th. It is difficult to take men from the business of husbandry at this season, but the common safety is to be preferred, and nothing in my power shall be wanting thereto.

Lieutenant-Governor Usher to William Stoughton. 28 July, 1694. Yours of 19th received. How far your sending of men to your own frontier and none to ours is in accord with your instructions I leave you to judge. I am sure had you been in our place, we should not have refused your immediate help. Your orders as to relief of distressed places shall be carried out towards you in a like spirit, on application from yourself or the Governor, which my instructions require. God is scourging this land for lying and overturning the Government, and I hope that it may repent. I am told that your province rings with our taking canoes and furs from the Indians, and refusing satisfaction for the same. The enclosed order in Council will show you that the guilty parties were told to give satisfaction. Lying and uneasiness will I fear provoke God to destroy the peace for the Indians to subject themselves in your Government to the crown and laws of England. I desire that the laws may be enforced against John and Robert Dony. One hundred souls have been murdered by them under the notion of a peace, only to carry on an Indian trade. Eight canoes were seen off Wells yesterday bound eastward, which are judged to be the persons who did the mischief.

Orders in Council of 11 October, 1693, and 12 April, 1694, for the restoration of canoes taken from the Indians and for payment of compensation to them for the same.

Lieutenant-Governor Usher to Sir William Phips. 30 July, 1694. As to the Lieutenant-Governor's letter of 26 July, we think the King in your commission expects other assistance than you have given us. For the war to last three or four years, for our people to be killed, for this province to relieve Wells, York and Newichewanock when in distress, and now for us to obtain no relief, is hard. You took these Indians under the Crown and laws of England without consulting us; they come and murder 100 of our people and then fly into your Government; and still you deny us relief. I cannot do less than demand that John and Robert Dony and others concerned in these murders be brought to justice. I am sorry the country continues in the way of lying about our ill-treatment of the Indians in the matter of their canoes. I send a copy of the proceedings in Council in our vindication. I believe that God is scourging this country for its lying in the Revolution time, and that He will continue to scourge it unless it repent. He is known by His judgments. It is time to be plain. The King is not likely to approve that a country should be cut off, and no relief sent. I still desire you to send us 100 men, for to talk of uniting against a common enemy and then send no men to unite with us is a paradox.

Memorandum of 1 August, 1694. Major Francis Hooke of Kittery having received men from Massachusetts offered Lieutenant-Governor Usher assistance for relief of New Hampshire, but being asked to send men to Oyster River refused to comply.

Order of Lieutenant-Governor Usher to Major Vaughan. For impressment of 190 men with arms, ammunition and four days' provisions to be ready to march against the Indians at half an hour's notice. *Copies. The whole,* 12½ *pp. Endorsed,* Recd. 12 Nov. 1694.

1,306. II. Copies of the letters of 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 26 and 30 July abstracted above. 3¼ *pp. Endorsed as No.* I.

1,306. III. William Stoughton to John Usher. 3 August, 1694. I think it would be unreasonable to interpret the provision of the Charter against sending men out of the Colony without their consent as applicable to your case. I am pretty sure that the Governor has such an instruction as you mention. I told my mind to the Council and urged what I could, nor were they of themselves unwilling, but nothing more could be obtained than we have done, which is a great trouble to me. To say truth, our militia government signifies but little because of the refractoriness of the people and for want of brisk commanders. God's hand is out against us, and I believe, among other causes, for those which you touch upon. The Governor has returned and I hope that you will soon be relieved by the arrival of Governor Allen.

Note by Lieutenant-Governor Usher. Mr. Stoughton always tried to be of service to the King and country, but the militia officers and those who had a hand in the revolution will be as ready to overthrow the present King's Government. 1 *p. Endorsed as No.* I.

1,306. IV. Minutes of a meeting of the militia officers at Newcastle, 6 August, 1694. It was resolved that 100 men be told off to pursue and the rest to head the enemy. 1 *p.*.

1,306. V. Lieutenant-Governor Usher to the Governor and Council of Massachusetts. 14 August, 1694. I send a copy of my last to Sir William Phips a fortnight ago; and having received no answer I am requested by the Council to renew our request for 100 men. If your Government made peace with the Indians without including us, then no peace was made, and the fault is in you for not sending to us to join you. Not an Indian has been seen here to be spoken with as to making the peace, so New Hampshire cannot be blamed for the outbreak of war. As to canoes and furs taken from the Indians, enquiry has been made of those at Rickman's Island, who deny that the English have done them harm. When I left New Hampshire Oyster River was still threatened, and the crops and cattle round it being destroyed. I conceive that Sir William Phips has instructions to give assistance, so I repeat my request for 100 men. 1 *p. Endorsed as No.* I.

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1,306. VI. Copies of sundry military orders given by Lieutenant-Governor Usher in July, 1694. Copy of a warrant to Major Vaughan 9 August, 1694, ordering him to provide a guard for the Lieutenant-Governor; with a note to mention that the guard was not furnished as ordered.

Copy of the Orders in Council respecting the restoration of canoes to the Indians, abstracted in *No.* I.

Speech of the Lieutenant-Governor to the Council, 10 August, 1694. Captains John Long and John West have arrived with two ships from England, but have not made their entry. I have ordered the ships to be seized and expect you to see that the order is executed. I have been with you for two years, have spent £300 of my private estate, and received not a penny. My orders have constantly been disobeyed, myself slighted and contemptuously treated, and horrible lies have been uttered about me. I am now going to Boston and shall not return until I have such as will stand by me and maintain the Royal authority. Captain Fryer will be Commander-in-Chief in my absence. Let me commend to your consideration Luke XIX., 12, 14, 27, and XX., 15, 16; and now you are dismissed.

I subsequently acquainted the Council that my saddle had been pressed by a constable, though he had been told that it was mine, and so badly treated as to be spoiled. I was afterwards grossly insulted by a man, who was not even checked by the Council. 4 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New Hampshire, 1. *Nos.* 40, 40 I.-VI.; *and* (*without enclosures*) *Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXVII., pp.* 261-267.]

Sept. 11. **1,307.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Writs for the Assembly returned. List of members. The Assembly having been sworn presented James Colleton as Speaker, who was approved. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 468-470; *and Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *pp.* 6-9.]

Sept. 11. **1,308.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. List of the members elected at last election:—

St. Michael	George Peers.
	John Pilgrim.
St. Lucy	John Broome.
	Thomas Maycock.
St. Thomas	Nicholas Prideaux.
	William Allonby.
St. John	James Colleton.
	John Leslie.
Christchurch	Robert Bishop.
	Thomas Maxwell.
St. Peters	John Berringer.
	Thomas Meyrick.
St. James	Abel Alleyne.
	William Allonby.
St. Philip	William Fortescue.
	Edward Bishop.

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St. Andrew	John Mills. Charles Sandiford.
St. George	Charles Buttalls. Miles Toppin.
St. Joseph	John Holder. Henry Gallop.

James Colleton chosen Speaker; George Payne, clerk; William Burnett, marshal. The Assembly was sworn and adjourned to 2 October. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 369, 370.]

Sept. 11. **1,309.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The petition of Jane May and others was read and orders given thereon. Mr. Lowndes's letter and an estimate of the Commissioners of Transportation were read. Agreed to recommend Mr. John Murrey to be Commissary General, and that a medical staff be attached to the expedition. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 342-345.]

Sept. 11. Treasury Chambers. **1,310.** William Lowndes to John Povey. The Lords of the Treasury have adjusted with the Officers of Ordnance the payment of the money necessary for transport of Ordnance stores to Jamaica. *Signed.* Wm. Lowndes. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 55; *and* 53. *p.* 240.]

Sept. 11. **1,311.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Order for an embargo on all ships after departure of next convoy. Order for prosecution of James Howard for wrongful possession of an estate, and for a return of all intestate estates to be sent in to the Secretary.

Sept. 12. Order for the sheriff and justices of Nancymond Court to attend and answer to the complaint of James Jossey. With the Council's advice the Governor accepted the invitation of the governing body of the College to join that body. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 883, 884.]

Sept. 12. Virginia. **1,312.** Ralph Wormeley to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Advising despatch of the Orders of Council and of duplicates. ½ *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 5 Nov. 1694. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 58.]

Sept. 12. **1,313.** John Povey to William Lowndes. I forward copy of an estimate of the cost of transporting 1,700 men to Jamaica for approval of the Lords of the Treasury, upon whom the Commissioners of Transport have been ordered to attend. My Lords have appointed Mr. Murrey, late Commissary at Hounslow Heath, to act as Paymaster, Commissary of the Musters and Judge Advocate of the force, and suggest £500 a year as the rate of his salary, with £120 *per annum* for his clerk. They suggest also salaries at the rate of £365 a year for a physician, of £200 a year for an apothecary and of £50 a year for an apothecary's mate, for the present expedition. *Draft with corrections.* 1½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 56; *and* 53. *pp.* 242, 243.]

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Sept. 13.

1,314. William Bridgeman to John Povey. Forwarding extracts from letters of the Navy Board and Victualling Commissioners of 10 September (*see No.* 1,302). *Signed.* William Bridgeman. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 57; *and* 53. *p.* 243.]

Sept. 13.
Victualling Office.

1,315. Commissioners of Victualling to John Povey. Forwarding a revised estimate for transport of 1,700 men to Jamaica. *Signed.* Tho. Papillon, John Agar. ½ *p. Endorsed,* Recd. 13 Sept. Read 19 Sept. '94. *Enclosed,*

1,315. I. Estimate of cost of victualling 1,700 men at full allowance for four months, £7,088. *Dated.* 7 September, 1694. 1 *p. Endorsed as the covering letter.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *Nos.* 58, 58 I.; *and* 53. *pp.* 245-247.]

Sept. 13.

1,316. Minutes of Council of Nevis. Acts for easing of tenants and for levying executions for security of debts read and recorded, as also the Acts of the General Assembly of the Leeward Islands. The Assembly's time having expired, it could proceed to no business. Letter from Governor Codrington requesting the Council's concurrence in a patent for grant of land, which was conceded accordingly. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., p.* 291.]

Sept. 13.

1,317. Minutes of Council of New York. Colonel Heathcote authorised to find some person who will contract for 250 cattle for victualling the troops on the frontier. The Committee appointed to consider the quotas to be furnished by the various Colonies presented their report. Patent for land granted to Sanders Glenn. Orders for sundry payments. James Graham, Recorder, appeared to answer a complaint of Dann Vienvos against the city. Warrants issued to summon the Indians in Suffolk and King's County to meet the Governor. The land-dispute between John van Comp and Gertrude Bruyn settled. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 561-564.]

Sept. 17.

1,318. Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Mr. Bridgeman's letter of 13th inst. with an extract of one from the Navy Board, and a second extract from the Navy Board of 10th inst. read, with an estimate of the victuals for the expedition, of which last a copy was ordered to be sent to the Treasury. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *p.* 345.]

Sept. 17.
Boston.

1,319. Lieutenant-Governor Stoughton to Sir John Trenchard. I have received the King's letter, summoning Sir William Phips home to answer the charges against him. I caused it to be read in Council; the necessary notices have been given, and myself and Council have given up several days to the receiving of evidence. No delay shall be in the proceeding with this matter. *Signed.* Wm. Stoughton. 1½ *pp. Endorsed,* R. Nov. 12, 1694.

Duplicate of the foregoing. *Endorsed,* R., Nov. 24, 1694. [*America and West Indies.* 561. *Nos.* 42, 43.]

Sept. 18.
Boston.

1,320. Governor Sir William Phips to Sir John Trenchard. The taking of depositions being but now completed, I have not yet been able to come over, but I am so near shipping myself for the

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voyage that I shall defer all further matters until I can wait on you in person, except the following. Lately I ordered Captain Taylor in the Nonsuch to St. Johns to await the arrival of a considerable French ship that was expected there. On frivolous pretences Taylor delayed so long that the French ship arrived before him, and though she was once so near him as to prepare to fight him, he pretended that he never saw her; and so the Frenchman despatched her errand and weighed anchor. Villebon, the ringleader of the treacherous French in those parts, being now supplied with vast stores for war, fitted out a party of French Indians for blood and spoil upon our frontiers. These picked up a number of wild Indians of the tribe which I had lately brought to submission, and made cruel depredations upon a place called Oyster River, and after that upon another secure plantation, slaughtering the inhabitants. In this way a miserable wound has been given to the peace which we have enjoyed for a year; and the Eastern Sagamores on the news of my going home, seem to abandon that good regard for the English to which I had brought them, insomuch that on my late voyage they failed altogether of their promise to meet me. Captain Dobbins has since burned a considerable French ship in the place where Taylor failed. Pray give no heed to the malicious accusations of my enemies until I have been heard. *Signed.* William Phips. 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed*, R. Nov. 28, 1694. [*America and West Indies.* 561. *No.* 44.]

Sept. 18. **1,321.** John Povey to William Bridgeman. The Commissioners for Victualling are directed to attend the meeting of the Committee of Trade and Plantations to-morrow. If the Admiralty have any return to make as to next year's trade, it may then be laid before them. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 59.]

Sept. 18. **1,322.** John Povey to the Commissioners for Victualling. Directing their attendance at the meeting of the Committee of Trade and Plantations on the morrow at 9 a.m. *Draft.* ¼ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 60.]

Sept. 18. **1,323.** Minutes of General Assembly of Massachusetts. Bill for regulation of soldiers' wages, etc., read and amended. On the letter from the Lords of Trade as to supply of Naval stores, it was voted that a ship-load be sent as speedily as possible, and that a Committee be appointed to superintend the same.

Sept. 19. Bill for regulation of soldiers' wages, etc., read and engrossed. A vote of the Representatives for despatching an Agent to England was referred for further consideration.

Sept. 20. The vote as to an Agent was again considered and negatived. Bill to prohibit exportation of ships' timber and Naval stores read a first time.

Sept. 21. Order for an abatement of £50 on the assessment of Hadley. Bill to prohibit exportation of Naval stores again debated. A Conference was held by desire of the Representatives. Order for £1,000 to be placed at the Treasurer's disposal for more easily procuring a ship-load of Naval stores for England.

Sept. 22. Bill to prohibit exportation of Naval stores passed. Adjourned to 16 October. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 457-460.]

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Sept. 19. **1,324.** John Povey to Henry Guy. I forward the Victualling Board's estimate of cost of provisions for 1,700 men for the approval of the Treasury, desiring at the same time that the Victualling Board may be enabled to proceed with the service with all expedition. My Lords also would be glad to receive the Treasury's opinion on the estimate for transport of these men and for payment of a Commissary, Physician and Apothecaries. *Draft with corrections.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 61; *and* 53. *p.* 248.]

Sept. 20. **1,325.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Order for payments for the killing of wolves according to the Act. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 275, 276.]

Sept. 20. Whitehall. **1,326.** Order of the Queen in Council. Referring the petition of William Carbonell and others to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Rich. Colinge.

Petition of William Carbonell and others to the Queen. For orders to the Admiralty to pay for the hire of one of their ships, pressed for service as a man of war by the Government of Barbados. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *pp.* 130, 131.]

Sept. 20. Whitehall. **1,327.** Order of the Queen in Council. Referring the petition of Paul de Brissack to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* Rich. Colinge. ¼ *p. Annexed,*

1,327. I. Petition of Paul de Brissack to the Queen in Council. A ship belonging to me was forced by Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Hill to go to Nevis to fetch some cattle belonging to the said Lieutenant-Governor and was lost. I have brought several actions against him for the value of the ship, to which he refuses to answer. I beg that he may be summoned before the Governor and Council and compelled to pay. *Copy.* ½ *p. The whole endorsed,* Recd. 25 Sept. Read 28 Sept., 1694. Nothing. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *Nos.* 41, 41I.]

Sept. 20. **1,328.** Minutes of Council of New York. The dispute as to land between Captain John Evans and Gertrude Brown heard. Order for sundry payments. Order for Major Peter Schuyler to find a blacksmith to live among the Indians and furnish intelligence of them, granting him liberty to trade with the Indians in some measure, for his encouragement.

Sept. 21. Agreed with Major Peter Schuyler that he victual the troops at Albany, receiving 5½*d.* a day per man. Order for £200 to be paid to him in advance. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 564, 565.]

Sept. 20. **1,329.** Journal of House of Burgesses of Maryland. The House met and the members were sworn.

Sept. 21. Robert Smith chosen Speaker and approved. Speech of the Governor, announcing that he had appointed a day of fasting and humiliation, and that he would lay before them later what measures he had to propose. Cleborne Lomax approved as Clerk. The House was called over, and three members were found to be absent, of whom John Coode was excused, for reasons given in a letter, which was read. Rules of the House drawn up. Committee of privileges and elections appointed.

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Sept. 22. The House attended the Governor to hear his Commission read. Message to the Governor asking him to appoint a chaplain, which he consented to do. Committee of Grievances appointed. Message to the Governor to ask what he has to impart to them, to which he answered that he would speedily communicate the same. Sundry grievances brought up for consideration. Ordered that the ordinary-keepers shall render an account of every burgess's expenses on every Saturday night. The Committee of Elections made its report as to disputed returns, that it saw no reason to reject any of them. Order for arrest of the sheriff of Cecil County for making no return of the election of Burgesses. Address of congratulation to the Governor on his arrival, and thanks for favours received. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *pp.* 317-326.]

Sept. 20. **1,330.** Minutes of the Council of Maryland in Assembly. The Assembly was sworn, and a petition against one return referred to the Assembly. The Governor having ascertained that Lord Baltimore had appointed the last Clerk of Assembly, asked the Council to recommend a suitable person to him. Commissioners appointed to swear in the lower house. The Royal instructions as to bulk-tobacco and Ports read. Cleborne Lomax appointed Clerk of the House of Burgesses. Order for proclamation of a day of fasting and humiliation.

Sept. 21. The Burgesses attended, and the Governor made them a speech. Proclamation as to the fast day approved.

Sept. 22. The Governor's commission was read to the Assembly. The following matters were recommended to the Assembly: conversion of negroes and Indians, restraint of inhumanity to servants, a table of marriages, restraint of drunkenness and blasphemy, the building of public work-houses, supply for the Governor, moderation of burgesses' expenses. These with certain other letters and papers were sent down to the Burgesses, who answered by an address of thanks and congratulation. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *pp.* 255-262.]

Sept. 22.
Boston. **1,331.** Governor Sir William Phips to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I have received your letter of 5 April (*see No.* 1,003) and have duly communicated it to the Assembly, who have appointed a committee to provide for the despatch of a shipload of Naval stores, as soon as the season and the danger to workmen by reason of the war will permit. It is hoped that they may arrive within the compass of the year (of which a great part was expired before receipt of your letter), and it will be the utmost care of Government to answer the proposal made to Their Majesties. An account will be sent of the supply that may be transmitted annually. *Signed.* William Phips. 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 14 Jan. 1694-5. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 7. *No.* 40; *and* 35. *pp.* 175, 176.]

Sept. 22.
Transport Office. **1,332.** Commissioners for Transport to John Povey. We beg to be informed whether the surgeons of the various transports for Jamaica are to make up their own chests of medicines, to be duly inspected as the Lords of Trade shall direct, or whether the

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chests shall be made up by the Apothecary General or other duly appointed person. We think also that it would be best to ship all the troops at one port instead of at Portsmouth and Plymouth, as the latter course might cause the ships to lose a wind and delay them a month or two, with danger both to them and to the health of the troops. *Signed.* Robert Henley, Saml. Atkinson, John Nicoll, John Ellis. 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. that night. Read 26 Sept. '94. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No* 62; *and* 53. *pp.* 242-250.]

Sept. 22. **1,333.** Minutes of the Council of Maryland. The Governor asked the Council's opinion whether they could take upon them the hearing of appeals and writs of error, as also the regulation of the Courts of Chancery. The Attorneys were called in and consulted, who asked for time to consider their answer. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 13. *pp.* 113, 114.]

Sept. 24. **1,334.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Order for the warning of certain friendly Indians, and for the appointment of four Englishmen to take charge of them. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., p.* 275.]

Sept. 24. **1,335.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. The Governor laid before Council Colonel Goddard's letter as to the design of the French to attack Barbados; and the Council at once fell upon debating the question of defence. The Governor said also that he had impressed a brigantine and sloop to capture a French privateer. The Council agreed that the vessels should be taken up and fitted out; and a joint Committee of the Council and Assembly was appointed to superintend the same. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 470-473; *and Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *pp.* 10, 11.]

Sept. 24. **1,336.** Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Beeston to Sir John Trenchard. I have yours of 26 March and 5 April in favour of Mr. Simpson and Mr. Wilmer. That estate was wholly destroyed by the French, and nothing left but the land. Mr. Wilmer went to see it after his arrival, it being forty-five miles away, but whether he got wet or whether he wanted convenient lodging (the houses in those parts being all burnt down), he fell sick as soon as he returned and in a few days died. He left an extravagant will, bequeathing all he had to three parishes in England, but I cannot think that he was in his right mind when he made it, nor will the witnesses swear that he was. But someone shall saye what he has for his father, who, I guess, has more occasion for it than these parishes. I should have been happy to do him any service, and shall be the like for Mr. Simpson, who is a very civil gentleman and behaves himself very well. I have sent all the men-of-war and our fireship to the coast of Hispaniola, where I hope they will do something in recompense of the barbarous treatment used by the French to us here; but I am unable, owing to our weakness, to send any landsmen with them, so I doubt if they will attempt any great enterprise, for the Commanders seem to be very cautious of bringing Their Majesties' ships into any danger. *Signed.* Wm. Beeston. *Holograph.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* R. 11 Jan. 1694.

Duplicate of the foregoing. *Endorsed,* R. 17 Jan. 1694. [*America and West Indies.* 540. *Nos.* 42, 43.]

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Sept. 24. **1337.** Minutes of Council of Maryland. Order allowing some ships to sail, notwithstanding the recent embargo. Order that George Plater write to a merchant in London for certain arms, including hand-mortars such as the Grenadiers had at Tangier, in all to the value of £250.

Sept. 25. Orders for enquiry by what right Mr. Clayland, Mr. Leech and Mr. Davies have been preaching. Petition of Thomas Tench, executor of Governor Copley, as to certain difficulties in dealing with the estate, due to the action of Colonel Blakiston's administrators. A letter from Mr. Josephs read, praying that certain articles agreed on at the surrender of Mattapany might be recorded.

Sept. 26. The opinions of the attorneys as to the judicial functions of the Governor and Council. Undoubtedly the Governor in Council can sit in appeal or error without further commission than the King's. As to equity the Governor may constitute a court, or procure a law declaring them Judges in Equity.

Sept. 27. Order for bringing in the arms surrendered at Mattapany. The funerals of Colonel and Mrs. Copley appointed for the 5th of October.

Sept. 28. The opinion of the attorneys again read and sent down to the Burgesses.

Sept. 29. List of the vessels cleared for Europe. Philip Lynes, the Mayor elect of St. Maries, attended with several members of the corporation and was sworn. On a letter from Sir Edmund Andros as to taking the oath for execution of the Acts of Trade, the Governor made enquiry as to the oaths that Sir Edmund had taken, and submitted to the Attorneys whether Sir Edmund's assumption of the Government was legal. To this they answered that it was illegal, and that an Act would be required to legitimate all his actions. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *pp.* 113-127.]

Sept. 24. **1,338.** Journal of House of Burgesses of Maryland. The Governor's recommendations were read and considered, and sundry orders made thereupon. Resolved that the allowance made to Burgesses at last Assembly be enacted by law, but that the allowance to justices of County Courts shall be reduced. The Queen's letters as to bulk-tobacco and ports read, also the letters from the Governor of New York. Message of the Council recommending an increase of the number of vestrymen in each parish and that the minister be one of them. The House resolved that the minister should be so added, that vestrymen refusing to serve should be fined, and that care be taken for building ministers' houses and settling a glebe, if possible, to each. Further propositions as to the ministry and education deferred. The Governor and Sir Thomas Laurence thanked for their offer to subscribe to the building of a free school.

Sept. 25. Richard Johns and John Edmundson were excluded from the House, having refused to take the oaths, and new writs to fill their places were requested. On the Queen's letter as to bulk-tobacco, the House resolved that to prohibit the export thereof would be impoverishment both of the Royal revenue and of the people of Maryland, since the tobacco exported in bulk is of so poor quality that it would not be worth the freight of exporting in cask, and so

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would not be worth purchasing for export; hence the planters would cease to produce such tobacco, which in England pays *5d. per lb.* duty, and being never exported brings in a large revenue, whereas the better tobacco being always exported from England brings in but a small revenue. Herein the Governor and Council concurred. List of subscriptions offered by members of the House towards the erection of a free school. Order for the Committee of Laws to model a form for the bill for ports and bring the same before the House. Committee of Accounts appointed. At the instance of the Burgesses the Governor consented to postpone the Provincial Court till the Assembly should have risen. Resolved, on reading the report of the Committee of Laws, that the Acts for establishing the Protestant religion and concerning the gauge of tobacco-hogsheads be amended. The Receiver-General of the duty on imported liquors ordered to bring in his accounts. Complaints against the merchants of Pennsylvania that they will not accept payment in produce, but only in ready money at extravagant rates, for rum, goods, etc., imported by them, whereby money is made intolerably dear. Recommended that rum be imported direct from Barbados, and resolved to lay a duty on liquors imported from Pennsylvania. Adjourned to 27th.

Sept. 27. Bills as to gauge of tobacco-hogsheads, and as to an import on liquors from Pennsylvania considered. Order for delivering of the accounts of the public levy to the Committee of Accounts. The Committee of Grievances presented a further report.

Sept. 28. The grievances presented yesterday considered, and orders made thereon. The jurisdictions of County Courts, Vestry Courts, and Provincial Courts considered. Certain bills recommended in relation to the same, and their provisions discussed. Bill to forbid the transportation of inhabitants without passes read a first time. Bill for conversion of negroes rejected. Message to the Council asking for two Councillors to join the Committee for inspection of the laws. Order for Lord Baltimore's agents, Henry Darnall, Nicholas Sewall and William Digges, to attend and show by what authority they act. Further report from the Committee of Grievances.

Sept. 29. A petition to the Governor ordered, as to the seizure of sloops by the King's ships. Voted that the House meet at six o'clock in the morning. Order for a bill to appoint deputy-commissaries for matters of probate etc. in each county. Voted that two protested bills should be made good by the public. Bills as to servants' bastards, to quiet possession, for an impost of *4d.* a gallon on liquors, for easing the inhabitants in testamentary affairs, and for punishment of blasphemy, fornication and adultery read a first time. Sundry petitions considered. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *pp.* 326-345.]

Sept. 24. **1,339**. Minutes of Council of Maryland in Assembly. The Queen's letter and Colonel Hamilton's proposals as to a post-office read. Order for the inspection of the laws; and sundry suggestions made for the Act as to divine service and for education.

Sept. 25. Several petitions from Roman Catholics for their arms to be returned to them, referred to the Burgesses. Resolved to propose

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laws as to catechism of children, and as to the holding and jurisdiction of Courts, as to the fees of Naval officers, to compel the marking of the bounds of every man's land, and to amend the Act as to runaway servants. Agreed to postpone the Provisional Court.

Sept. 26. Proposals sent to the House to amend the laws as to gauge of casks, and as to bastards, to empower Vestries and County Courts to make by-laws, and to amend the Militia Act. Order for a return to be made of the arms taken at Mattapany. At the request of the Burgesses Mr. Plater, the Receiver General, was ordered to attend them. The opinion of the Attorneys as to the judicial power of the Governors and Council read.

Sept. 28. The jurisdiction and constitution of Courts considered. Mr. Llewellin summoned and questioned as to the records of Sir E. Andros's proceedings. Two members appointed to join the Burgesses' Committee for inspection of the laws. Orders as to the arming and exercising of the Militia. Order for the distribution of ammunition among the several counties, there being no public magazine.

Sept. 29. Order for settlement of one or more ferries on the Potomac river. The petition of George Mason, under sentence for murder of John Payne, sent to the Assembly. Stephen Blatchford sworn Clerk Assistant of Council. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *pp.* 262-271.]

Sept. 25.
New York.
1,340. Governor Fletcher to Sir John Trenchard. New York has the frontier of all those Colonies towards the main. There is a small garrison town called Albany and a wooden fort erected for purposes of trade. The way between Albany and Canada is wilderness—thickets, swamps, mountains and marshes, so that there is no marching with horse, artillery or dragoons. The Five Nations number about 1,300 fighting men. Though always our friends they are much wasted by the war and too sensible of the weakness of this province when they find the neighbouring Colonies give us no assistance. Without losing their affection for the English they have struck up a treaty with the French for themselves, wherein I am obliged to acquiesce for want of force. This beggarly war has cost the revenue £40,000 in the defence of the frontiers, and the tenth man on continual duty. This drives all our youth and loose people into the neighbouring provinces. In spite of the Royal orders the other Colonies refuse to assist us, so we who are next to the danger lie exposed to the burden. If the French gain over the Five Nations, Virginia and Maryland will be in danger of being laid waste, for these Indians are their only barrier. The reinforcements ordered by the King will enable me to bridle these Indians, if their pay and subsistence be duly returned. Men's labour here and everything else gives a great rate; and there is little shift to be made on the frontier, where most of the families are deserted or destroyed. I have sent home a copy of my treaty with the Indians. Our last consignment of guns I have disposed in the forts and garrisons of New York and Albany. *Signed.* Ben Fletcher. 2½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 579. *No.* 40.]

Sept. 25.
Barbados.
1,341. Governor Russell to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Since my last of 30th August we have been much troubled with the privateer called the Snow, which has, we fear, taken another vessel

of ours. As no man-of-war can come up with her I have persuaded the Council to fit out two prime sailers, a brigantine and a Bermuda sloop, which are here, to cruise after her with H.M.S. Bristol. To encourage the Council I offered to bear part of the expense myself and have put a hundred men of my English regiment on board of H.M. Ship Bristol, which came out from England under-manned and has lost many men from a fever which reigns both in the fleet and at Bridgetown. I have buried three of my own servants, and have five more lying sick at this time. Pray send over the rest of the regiment and urge the Admiralty to let us have a Jamaica or Bermuda sloop. They are built of cedar and whitewood, which latter the worm will not touch till it be decayed. Such vessels would be valuable to protect our trade and obtain us intelligence; they would not cost above £1,000, rigged, equipped and armed, and the merchant ships would gladly supply the necessary complement, seventy men, to man them. We also want some careening gear and Naval stores. I enclose a letter from Governor Goddard as to the affairs of Jamaica, and a sworn statement of intelligence that twenty French men of war had gone to take Barbados. This agrees with information which we obtained at Madeira. Needham's Fort is in good condition except that it has no well, only a cistern to hold rain-water. I hope to amend this, for this fort is of the greatest consequence to us. Every ship entering Carlisle Bay must tack at the fort and stand close in with it or fall to leeward. The fort is unfortunately commanded by two rocky hills one within less than a mile and the other within half a mile. The former would be the proper site for a citadel, and I wonder that one has never been built in an Island which contains 50,000 negroes, always plotting to cut the white men's throats. Should we lose Needham's Fort, we could not save the town from being bombarded or the shipping in Carlisle Bay from being burnt. I hope to persuade the Council and Assembly to enable me to put the Island into such a state of defence as to give any enemy a warm reception. The ship that carries this goes by my consent; she is a good sailer, and I think it important that you should have intelligence of the state of Jamaica. She will be convoyed as far as Deseada by H.M.S. Bristol, and our sloop and brigantine. I wish I had power to appoint a deputy here and sail to Jamaica as Captain-General with the 230 men that I brought with me. I could probably be there in a week, and I fear that without assistance the place will be lost, and then the French will ruin all the trade of the West Indies. Their cruisers to windward of this could take all their prizes to Martinique, and their cruisers off Deseada could intercept all ships trading from here to North America and Jamaica. Nor could Jamaica be retaken without great expense, hazard and difficulty. *Signed.* F. Russell. 2½ *pp. Endorsed,* Recd. 20 Feb. 1694-5. Read 22 May, 1695. *Enclosed,*

1,341. I. Governor Goddard to Governor Russell. The enclosed will tell you of the miserable devastations and military executions that the French have wrought in Jamaica. I pressed this sloop on purpose to give you the information. *Signed.* J. Goddard. *Copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed,* Rec. 20 Feb. 1694-5.

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1,341. II. Deposition of Benjamin Burton, master of a brigantine. I arrived at Port Morant on 18 July, but seeing the house burned and the fort demolished, did not venture to land. Sending a boat ashore next day we picked up a few crippled and sick men, who gave information that on the 17th the French sailed with 19 ships, H.M.S. Falcon (which they had taken) being one of them. They had landed men and had burned and destroyed all the plantations from Cow Bay to Port Morant, carrying off 2,000 negroes and 200 white prisoners. The French had since gone to Port Royal and had said that they were sending twenty men-of-war to take Barbados. Going ashore I saw the houses burnt and destroyed and the canes and cattle dead. Following the coast six leagues to leeward I saw all the houses destroyed, but being chased by three ships made my way to Bermuda. Sworn. 27 Aug. 1694. 2*pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *Nos.* 66, 66 I., II.; *and* (*without enclosures*) 44. *pp.* 106-113.]

Sept. 25. **1,342.** John Povey to the Commissioners of Transport. Desiring their attendance at the meeting of the Committee of Trade and Plantations on the 26th inst., when the questions of medicines for the troops for Jamaica will be considered. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 63.]

Sept. 25. **1,343.** John Povey to the Secretary of the Treasury. My Lords of Trade and Plantations will meet to-morrow at 5 o'clock, when they will expect to receive from the Lords of the Treasury their report on the estimates for transport of troops to Jamaica, and for medical officers. *Draft.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 64.]

Sept. 26. **1,344.** Minutes of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Agreed to recommend the appointment of Mr. John Murrey to be Commissary, Paymaster General, and Commissary of the Musters to the Jamaica expedition, with salary of 500*l.* a year, and 180*l.* for his clerks. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 250, 251.]

Sept. 26. Whitehall. **1,345.** John Povey to the Commissioners for Transportations. The medicines for the soldiers in passage to Jamaica will be inspected by the King's physicians. You will receive orders where the transports shall embark the men. You will also provide accommodation for Mr. Murrey and his clerks on one of the transports. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 250, 251.]

Sept. 26. Treasury Chamber. **1,346.** Secretary to the Treasury to John Povey. The Lords of the Treasury have no objection to the appointment of Mr. Murrey to attend the expedition to Jamaica in the offices and at the salaries that have been proposed for himself and clerk, and are of opinion that £60 a year may be allowed him for an additional clerk. The salaries for the Physician and Apothecaries are also approved and the sum for victualling the men will be paid to the Victuallers (*see No.* 1,315). *Signed.* Hen. Guy. 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 26 Sept. '94. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 65; *and* 53. *pp.* 251, 252.]

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Sept. 26. **1,347.** Memorandum for John Povey. Requesting him to move the Lords that the Commissary of the expedition to Jamaica may have accommodation in the ordnance-store-ship for himself, clerks and office, and £200 allowance for equipage. *Signed.* John Murrey. ½ *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 26 Sept. '94. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 66.]

Sept. 26. **1,348.** John Povey to the King's Physicians. Desiring them to report what medicines will be needed for the troops in their passage to Jamaica and afterwards, to inspect the said medicines, and to recommend a physician for the expedition at £365 *per annum,* an apothecary at £200, and an apothecary's mate at £50. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 277, 278.]

Sept. 26. **1,349.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Memorial of the Commissioners of Transportation of 22nd inst. read, and orders given as to ascertaining about medicines and suitable physicians for the Jamaica expedition. Plymouth was appointed as the port of embarkation. The Duke of Shrewsbury reported that Colonel Lillingston's regiment was to take the place of Colonel Farringdon's, that the two regiments were to be completed by drafts from the garrison at Plymouth, and that Captain Prince's company was to go out entire to Jamaica. Mr. Clark ordered to consider what regiment shall relieve the two regiments at Plymouth. Mr. Guy's letter of this day read, and decision taken thereon.

Agreed to represent that the recruits for the Leeward Islands cannot be ready in time to sail with the convoy unless they be drafted out of the regiments in England. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 346-349.]

Sept. 26. **1,350.** Minutes of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Agreed to represent that 400 recruits are required by the regiment in the Leeward Islands, which cannot be raised in time to sail under convoy of the ships of war unless they be drafted from the regiments in England. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *p.* 187.]

Sept. 27. Transport Office. **1,351.** Commissioners of Transport to John Povey. Enclosing a list of the transports-ships to carry the soldiers to Jamaica. *Signed.* John Ellis, Robt. Henley, Saml. Atkinson, John Nicholl. ½ *p.* *Enclosed,*

1,351. I. List of ships taken up for Jamaica. Ten ships in all, the largest 480 tons to carry 300 men, the smallest 78 tons, to carry 50 men. *Dated.* 27 Sept. 1694. ½ *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 27 Sept. '94. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *Nos.* 67, 67 I.; *and* 53. *p.* 256.]

Sept. 27. **1,352.** Order of the Queen in Council. For the appointment of John Murrey to be Commissary, Paymaster General, Commissary of the Musters, and Judge Advocate to the expedition for Jamaica, with salary at the rate of £500 a year, and £180 a year for his clerks. *Signed.* Richard Colinge. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 254.]

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Sept. 27. **1,353.** Order of the Queen in Council. That the Treasury pay £800 to the regiment in the Leeward Islands out of the arrears due to it, to enable the officers to raise the recruits that are to be sent to it this year. *Signed*. Rich. Colinge. [*Board of Trade*. Leeward Islands, 44. *p*. 188.]

Sept. 27. **1,354.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Order for the payment of £40 to the master of the sloop sent by Colonel Goddard from Bermuda. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp*. 473, 474; *and Board of Trade*. Barbados, 65. *pp*. 11, 12.]

Sept. 27. **1,355.** Minutes of General Assembly of New York. The Representatives not being come on the 25th nor this day, the Governor adjourned to the 5th October. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p*. 696.]

Sept. 27. **1,356.** Minutes of Council of New York. Various patents confirmed and payments ordered. The Attorney General on being questioned as to the trial of John Reaux, asked for time to prepare evidence.

Sept. 28. Letter from Bermuda received as to the French attack on Jamaica. Order for copies to be sent to the neighbouring Colonies, and for the great guns to be mounted.

Sept. 29. On the petition of poor French Protestants at New Rochelle, they were excused the immediate payment of their tax and allowed to pay it in two instalments within twelve months. The Indians of Suffolk appeared and were chidden for their suspicions and reassured of protection. Colonel Charles Lodowyck nominated Mayor of New York for next year. Further payment of £200 to Peter Schuyler ordered. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp*. 565-568.]

Sept. 28. **1,357.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Petition of Captain Weems read, and order given therein.

Mr. Usher's letter of 16 June read.

Petition of Paul Brisack read, and petitioner referred to his legal remedy. Colonel Lillingston's memorial was read, and he was directed to give an estimate for the saddles which he requires. [*Board of Trade*. Journal, 7. *pp*. 350-353.]

[Sept. 28.] **1,358.** Petition of Captain James Weems. I was in command of the frontier garrison at Pemaquid when the people of Boston assumed the Government and disbanded three companies which were in the King's pay and under my command at that place. I wrote to the Convention of Boston, who asked me to continue the defence of the place, promising me men and money, which never came. At last after four months I was attacked by a great body of French and Indians, and having lost all my men but eight and being myself disabled, I was obliged to capitulate and leave all that I had, to the value of £300. I went to Boston to demand my disbursements, but was told that I must claim them of the Crown. I have ever since been on service in Flanders, and having now a commission to raise a company for New York, I beg for an order to the

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Governor of Boston that the amount justly due to myself and my company, £172, may be discharged. 1 *p.* *Inscribed.* Read, 28 Sept. '94. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 76.]

Sept. 28. **1,359.** Minutes of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Agreed to refer Captain Weems's petition to the Governor of New England for payment of what is justly due to him. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *p.* 182.]

Sept. 28. **1,360.** Memorial of Colonel Luke Lillingston to the Lords of Trade and Plantations. I have been appointed to command the expedition to Jamaica in the quality of General, but I submit that with the bare pay of Colonel I cannot appear as becomes my post and commission, and I leave the matter in your hands. I beg that while the forces are abroad the officers may be allowed full pay, the contrary of which was only a discouragement in the last expedition. Several officers suffered from want of money to buy fresh provisions, so that I myself have given 38*s.* at St. Christophers for a small sheep, not fat, and 18*s.* for a lean turkey. I beg that the late Commissary may clear accounts with the regiment for the late expedition, which cost 30 per cent. on the money they received for subsistence, owing to the bad coin in which they were paid. This can be proved by a bag of the money, which was sealed and brought to England. I beg also that the Commissary may issue no stores but by my order, and that I may have sole inspection and responsibility for them; that the men may have muskets and bandoliers in exchange for pikes; that money may be appointed for me to supply a new clothing; and that 200 saddles and bridles may be issued to me by the Ordnance. I shall be better able to judge what further stores are needed when I have inspected those already ordered at the Tower, which I shall do to-morrow. *Copy.* 2 *pp.* *Endorsed,* Read, 28 Sept. '94. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 68; *and* 53. *pp.* 264, 265.]

Sept. 29.
Transport Office.

1,361. Commissioners of Transportation to John Povey. The Admiralty have not been informed when the transports for the Jamaica expedition will be ready to sail from Gravesend, viz. on the 15th October. If they be not advertised in time the ships may be kept in the Downs from want of convoy to protect them in their voyage to the port where the men are to be embarked. The notice will have more weight if it comes from the Lords of Trade and Plantations. The masters of the ships have been ordered to send their surgeons to you to receive your directions as to medicines. *Signed.* John Nicholl, Saml. Atkinson, John Ellis, Robt. Henley. 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. the same day. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 69; *and* 53. *p.* 263.]

Sept. 29. **1,362.** John Povey to Commissioners of Transport. I have received yours to-day. The Lords desire copies of the charter-parties and an account of the readiness of the ships from you at next meeting that they may give the necessary directions to the Admiralty. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 70.]

Oct. 1.
Transport Office.

1,363. Commissioners for Transportation to John Povey. We enclose copy of the charter-parties for hire of transport-ships for Jamaica. You will find little change in them except that the freight

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for ordnance stores is £3 a ton in the ships that carry men, and £3 10*s*. 0*d*. on the ships that carry stores only. You need not doubt that they will be at Gravesend on the 15th. *Signed.* Saml. Atkinson, John Ellis, Robt. Henley. 1 *p*. *Endorsed,* Read 9 Oct. '94. *Annexed,*

1,363. I. Copy of a charter party agreed on for a transport ship for Jamaica. 2¼ *pp*. *Endorsed,* Recd. 1 Oct. Read 9 Oct. '94. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *Nos.* 71, 71I.; *and* 53. *pp*. 257-262.]

Oct. 1. **1,364.** Estimate of the cost of two hundred saddles and bridles, with expense of packing, for the Jamaica expedition. Saddles £200, bridles and bits £60, packing-casks £6; total, £266. *Signed.* Luke Lillingston. ½ *p*. *Endorsed,* Read 1 Oct. '94. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No* 72; *and* 53. *p*. 266.]

Oct. 1. **1,365.** Commission to John Murrey to be Commissary to the forces designed for Jamaica. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p*. 255.]

Oct. 1. **1,366.** Minutes of Council of New York. The principal Indians of Suffolk and Nassau Island were called in and rebuked for their mutinous discourse, credulity and distrust. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp*. 567, 568.]

Oct. 1. **1,367.** Minutes of Council of Maryland. Order for an embargo on all ships till the 1st of November. On enquiry it appeared that Sir E. Andros had not sent home lists of the shipping and had only so far concerned himself with the Government as to preserve peace and quietness. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *p*. 127.]

Oct. 1. **1,368.** Journal of House of Burgesses of Maryland. Bill as to transportation of inhabitants, servants' bastards, quieting possession, against blasphemy, etc., as to testamentary affairs and as to gauge of cash, read a second time. Salary of burgesses voted to be 140*lbs*. of tobacco a day, and the bill to fix the same read a first time, as also a bill for relief of debtors. The sheriff of Cecil County brought up, and discharged on making submission. Reports of the Committee of Grievances and Committee of Laws were brought up, and orders made thereon, also a report of the Committee of Accounts.

Oct. 2. Amendments to the Water Mills' Act, and as to Naval Officers' fees considered. Bill for speedy justice for small debts read a first time, also an additional bill to the Act of Religion, and a bill for encouragement of learning. The bills as to payment of burgesses, to prohibit transportation of inhabitants, concerning servants' bastards, for the punishment of blasphemy, for quieting possession, concerning gauge of casks, for advancement of coins, for relief of debtors, for a duty of 4*d*. a gallon, as to testamentary affairs, to add to the Act of Religion, and two private bills, were sent to the Council. Orders fixing fees, etc., of servants of the House. Report of the Committee of Laws as to the establishment of Court-houses considered, and orders given thereon.

Oct. 3. Amendments to the Act for regulating ordinaries considered. Several petitions for payments considered. Message to the

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Governor as to the subscriptions of the burgesses for erection of a free school, desiring a conference as to the place where it shall be built. Answer of the Council that conferrers will meet them to-morrow.

Oct. 4. Proposals of the Council read, for restoration of arms to the Roman Catholics, for a law as to publication of the penal laws in every church four times a year, for a better method of keeping the records, for fixing the fees of Naval officers, and for repealing the law as to trade with Indians. The Council's amendments to the various bills sent up to them, considered, and a conference agreed to thereupon. Further consideration of the amendments. Opinion of the attorneys as to the appellate jurisdiction of the Council, extracts of the Royal instructions and other documents laid before the House.

Oct. 5. Further consideration of the Council's proposals.

Oct. 6. Consideration of the same continued. Order for audit of the accounts of the shilling per hogshead duty. Question of the Post Office considered. The establishment of the free school considered and sundry details agreed on. Bill as to fish in Dorchester and Suffolk counties read a first time. Bill as to servants' bastards read a third time. Colonel Henry Darnall examined as to his proceedings as Lord Baltimore's agent. The bills to add to the Act of Religion, and for advancement of coin read a second time. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *pp.* 344-369.]

Oct. 1. **1,369.** Minutes of Council of Maryland in Assembly. Sundry petitions referred to the Assembly. Edward Randolph's deputation as Auditor General read and sent to the Assembly. The business of the Post Office considered and recommended to the Assembly.

Oct. 2. Certain naturalised foreigners signed the test. Thirteen bills received from the Assembly.

Oct. 3. The bills received yesterday were read and sundry amendments proposed. The Assembly's message as to the free school received and answered. List of the subscriptions of the Council.

Oct. 4. The business of the school discussed, and the charter of Virginia college read. Proposed to make a law to impose a fine on all freeholders who do not attend the election of burgesses.

Oct. 6. Message from the Governor thanking the Burgesses for their address of congratulation. Four bills returned to the lower house with amendments. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *pp.* 271-277.]

Oct. 2. **1,370.** John Povey to Henry Guy. Forwarding Colonel Lillingston's estimate for bridles and saddles for the approval of the Treasury. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 267.]

Oct. 2. **1,371.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. The Assembly brought up a list of members for a joint committee on the public accounts. The Council's members were named for the Committee.

Oct. 3. Orders for sundry payments. Order as to the case of Ralph Lane. The Councillors took the oath as assessors in a Court of Error. The Assembly informed the Governor that they had voted him a present of £2,000; and that they had voted sevenpence halfpenny

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a day allowance to the soldiers from England. They asked them that the guard at the forts should be furnished by his regiment and that his commission might be entered in the records of the Assembly, which requests were granted; and they assured the Government that the expense of the sloop that had been hired against French privateers should readily be met. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 474-478; *and Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *pp.* 12-16.]

Oct. 2. **1,372.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. Rules passed and salaries of officers fixed. Committee appointed to report as to a suitable present to Governor Russell.

Oct. 3. Joint Committee appointed for the public accounts. Requests sent to the Governor as to guard duties (*see preceding abstract*). Votes for a present to the Governor and extra payment to the soldiers passed. Order for a bill to be prepared for an import on liquors. Reward of £45 voted to the Captain of the sloop sent by Governor Goddard. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 371-374.]

Oct. 3. **1,373.** Minutes of Council of Maryland. Robert King brought in his accounts as Naval Officer of Potomac district, when it appeared that he had never been sworn to observe the Acts of Trade. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *p.* 127.]

Oct. 5. **1,374.** Minutes of Council of New York. Warrant issued for erecting Huntington into a township. Arnout Vielle approved as a suitable person to go and live among the Indians, furnishing inteligence from time to time in consideration of liberty allowed him to trade. Orders for payment of salaries, and for direction to be given to the Mayor of Albany as to victualling the Indians that come there from time to time. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 569, 570.]

Oct. 6. **1,375.** Estimate of cost of physic, drugs and utensils for 1,600 men on the voyage to Jamaica, £200. Estimate for a magazine for twelve months for the same number ashore, £600. *Signed.* Jo. Hutton, Tho. Millington. ½ *p. Endorsed,* Recd. 6 Oct. Read 9 Oct. and 20 Nov. '94. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 73; *and* 53. *p.* 278.]

Oct. 5. **1,376.** Minutes of General Assembly of New York. Adjourned till to-morrow owing to the sickness of the Speaker.

Oct. 6. The Representatives attending, the Governor made them a speech, reporting the peace made by the Indians and the increased danger from the same, and that owing to the parsimony of the House the troops deserted seven at a time. He requests funds to mount great guns, to repair the barracks in the fort, and for the Act for Courts to be continued. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 696-699.]

Oct. 8. **1,377.** John Povey to the Commissioners of Transportation Directing them to make an estimate of the cost of transporting an additional company of 100 men and 40 tons of stores to Jamaica, and to attend the Lords of Trade with it on the 9th inst. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 268.]

Oct. 8. **1,378.** John Povey to William Bridgeman. Directing the Admiralty to order the Victualling Board to provide victuals for an additional company of 100 men for Jamaica, and to send an estimate of the same. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 268, 269.]

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Oct. 8. **1,379.** John Povey to the Victuallers of the Navy. Directing them to attend the meeting of the Lords of Trade on the morrow. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 269.]

Oct. 8. **1,380.** John Povey to the Master General of the Ordnance. Desiring him to provide the additional stores and officers required by Colonel Lillingston, two out of three engineers and the bomb-vessel excepted, and to send an estimate of the same. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 284.]

Oct. 8. **1,381.** Memorial of Colonel Lillingston to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Requesting (1) that his instructions may be despatched and his time for starting fixed, so that he may settle his private affairs. (2) That during the regiment's absence abroad the sixpence a week stopped from the soldiers' pay for shoes, stockings, repair of arms, etc., may be paid to the persons who provide them with shoes, etc., that are necessary over and above the year's mounting and cannot be furnished abroad; the same amounting to £22 a week. (3) That the arrears of men and of officers be paid before they start, and that the merchant may be paid for the last clothing, for which the Colonel stands engaged. (4) That some money may be paid to the Colonel to enable him to provide himself with such things as he wants. (5) That a ship be appointed to take his baggage on board, with the regiment's mounting, which will be about 25 or 30 tons. (6) That a year's clothing money may be paid him to buy cloth for surtouts and breeches for the men, and for hats, shirts, shoes, stockings and cravats for next spring's mounting, and that the officers may receive their full pay, and not subsistence only, during their absence from England. (7) That the instructions as to division of spoil may be clearer than the last, and that the Commanders in Chief of the Fleet and Forces shall share equally on all occasions either by land or sea. (8) That a clerk, or allowance for a clerk, may be given to him to enter the orders given to the Commissary General. (9) That money and credit be given him for contingent and incidental expenses. (10) That all payments to the troops may be made in better money than at the last expedition, when they lost quite one third part by reason of bad money. 2½ *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 8 Oct. Read 9 Oct. '94. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 74 ; *and* 53. *pp.* 280-283.]

Oct. 8. **1,382.** Account of the money received by Colonel Lillingston's Regiment from 1 February to 1 October, 1693, while abroad on the Martinique expedition. Total £2,671, equivalent in sterling money to £1,900. ½ *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 8 Oct. Read 9 Oct. '94. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 75; *and* 53. *p.* 283.]

Oct. 8. **1,383.** Memorial of Colonel Lillingston to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Setting forth what further men and ordnance stores are required for the expedition to the West Indies. The list includes gunners, miners, etc., and 6 guns. A bomb-vessel also is requested, as in many places land-mortars cannot be brought to bear. 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 8 Oct. '94. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 76; *and* 54. *pp.* 284, 285.]

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Oct. 8. **1,384.** Further memorial of Colonel Lillingston to Lords of Trade and Plantations. It is not usual to design less bread for forces ashore than one pound a man per day, so that four months' provisions, as now designed for the Jamaica forces, cannot be lengthened to six months, without two months' more allowance of bread. Rice, French barley, currants, cinnamon, mace and more oatmeal will be required for the sick soldiers who will not be able to eat the provisions now made. For want of these many soldiers were lost, to my knowledge, in the last expedition. ½ *p. Endorsed,* Recd. 8 Oct. Read 9 Oct. '94. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 77; *and* 53. *p.* 286.]

Oct. 8. **1,385.** Memorial of John Murrey to Lords of Trade and Plantations. A repetition of the preceding as to bread and comforts for the sick; with a further request that the Commissary's instructions, and the regulations of deducting, subsistence and credits, may be despatched. *Signed.* John Murrey. 1 *p. Endorsed,* Recd. 8 Oct. '94. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 78.]

Oct. 8. **1,386.** Order of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That Mr. Gilbert Heathcote and Captain James Weems attend the Committee on the 9th inst. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 77.]

Oct. 8. **1,387.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Colonel Lillingston's further memorials read and considered, and orders given therein. Orders to provide for transport of Captain Prince's company and forty tons of ordnance stores to Jamaica.

Oct. 9. Colonel Lillingston's memorials read, and such parts as relate to the providing of money referred to the Treasury. The Victualling Board, Colonel Lillingston and Mr. Murrey were called in, when the Victualling Board declared that they could make no further provision for the Jamaica expedition, having Admiral Russell's fleet to victual. The Commissioners of Transport were ordered to provide stores for sick soldiers. Their estimates of the cost of transporting Captain Prince's company was referred to the Treasury. The latest reports from the Commissioners of Transports were ordered to be sent to the Admiralty. Estimate of medicine referred to the Treasury. Draft instructions for the Commissaries of the expedition required from the Treasury and Board of Ordnance. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 353-358.]

Oct. 8. **1,388.** Minutes of Council of Maryland. Captain Coode appeared and was examined as to the surrender of Mattapany, when the original articles, dated 1 August, 1689, were produced and recorded (*pp.* 122, 123).

Oct. 9. Henry Darnall and Ninian Beale ordered to give an account of the arms given up and received at the surrender of Mattapany (*p.* 131). [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *pp. as cited.*]

Oct. 8. **1,389.** Journal of House of Burgesses of Maryland. The Queen's letter in favour of Thomas Neale's patent read. Regulations as to trading and residence of foreigners considered. Servants' bastards bill read a third time. Colonel Darnall granted free access to the records. Bills for encouragement of trade and to settle Courts

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and Assemblies read a first time, also a bill to regulate ordinaries. Three other bills read a second time. Five bills sent up to Council, with a message as to the Council's amendments thereto. Joint Committee appointed to audit the accounts of the shilling per hogshead duty. Message from the Burgesses that no more money can be afforded for the assistance of New York.

Oct. 9. Six bills read a third time, and three more considered and advanced. The Council asked for a conference as to the regulation of the land office. Message from the Burgesses declining to alter the style of enacting laws, and suggesting that the Royal pleasure should be taken thereon; and another message giving reasons for inability to give further assistance to New York. Bill as to Naval Officers' fees read a first time, and sent up to Council with two other bills. Report of Committee of Grievances brought up, and orders made thereupon.

Oct. 10. Resolution on the report of the Committee of Grievances, that the Clerks of County Courts be restrained from asking excessive fees, that the planting of tobacco be restricted, and that women working in the tobacco fields pay levies. The question of Lord Baltimore's agents be considered. Five bills read a third time. Resolved that no more bills be taken in hand until those before the House shall be despatched. Sundry petitions for payments dealt with. Bills to confirm all proceedings since Governor Copley's death, to amend the water-mills Act, to encourage sowing of flax, and for a duty on exports read a first time, and sent to Council. Table of allowances to the Clerks and Officers of the Assembly. Proceedings of a conference between the House and Council as to several bills.

Oct. 11. The votes as to restriction of tobacco-planting and taxation of women cancelled. Two bills read a second time, that for Naval Officers' fees being amended. Bill to confirm all acts since Governor Copley's death read a third time. Bill for protection of executors read a first time. Sundry petitions considered. Resolution that the province is well able to supply timber for the King's Naval stores. Messages to the Council as to the petition of the Corporation of St. Maries against moving Courts and Assemblies from thence; and asking that the persons convicted of the murder of John Payne may be held to bail till the King's pleasure as to their fate be known. Bill to check evils arising from the multiplicity of horses read a first time, and two bills read a second time.

Oct. 12. List of Ports nominated for the Province. Bill to prohibit the carrying of liquor to Indian towns read a first time; bill concerning free schools read a third time, and other bills advanced. Messages from the Governor consenting to retain the old style of enacting laws, and desiring a Conference as to certain bills. Resolved to invite the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London to become patrons of the College. Proceedings of the Conference.

Oct. 13. John Coode's accounts examined, and £100 voted to him for going as agent to England. Eighteen bills read, signed and sent up to Council. Three more bills read a third time, and bills to appoint rangers and to settle a revenue on the present Governor read a first time. Orders for sundry payments. Several bills advanced, and two for repealing and reviving certain laws read a first time. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *pp.* 369-393.]

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Oct. 8. **1,390.** Minutes of Council of Maryland in Assembly. Letter from Governor Fletcher of 24 September read, with a new scheme of joint assistance, which together with many former papers on the subject, was sent down to the Burgesses. Amendments to two bills proposed. Message of the Assembly for a joint Committee to audit the accounts of the shilling per hogshead duty.

Oct. 9. Message from the Assembly as to Henry Darnall's claim to free access to the land office and as to Sir T. Laurence's objection to the same. Henry Darnall was called in, and after long debate the matter was referred to a conference with the Burgesses. Message from the Burgesses as to the style of enacting laws. Conference as to Mr. Darnall's business. Agreed that he have access to the land office, and that no fees be taken either by him or Sir Thomas Laurence till the King's pleasure be known, and that the matter of the surveyors be adjusted on the same principle. Two bills received from the Burgesses.

Oct. 10. Further resolution as to Henry Darnall. Amendments to two bills proposed and considered. Representation of several members of Council, that the majority of them were in favour of Sir Thomas Laurence's presidency when the dispute arose. The records of the Council and Assembly on Sir E. Andros's first visit read and considered; after which an Act, to confirm all proceedings since Governor Copley's death, was sent down to the Burgesses.

Oct. 11. Certain accounts presented, and a conference desired with the Burgesses as to how public accounts shall be proved. Two bills read and amended.

Oct. 12. Further conference as to the records of the land-office and the question of surveyors.

Oct. 13. Petitions from the Mayor and Corporation of St. Maries praying for confirmation of their former franchises and privileges, and stating reasons why the Courts and Assemblies should not be moved from the town. Answer of the Burgesses to the said petition setting forth that most of the statements therein are false. Twenty Acts from the Assembly assented to with some amendment. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *pp.* 277-299.]

Oct. 9.
Transport Office.
1,391. Commissioners of Transportation to Lords of Trade and Plantations. We submit an estimate of the cost of freight and other necessaries (except provisions) for transport of 100 men, 11 officers and 40 tons of stores to Jamaica. Total, £912. If these men and stores are to be sent as well as those already provided for, we beg for immediate orders, or there will not be time to send them with the rest. 1¼ *pp.* *Endorsed,* Presented and read, 9 Oct. '94. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 79; *and* 53. *pp.* 271-273.]

Oct. 9. **1,392.** John Povey to William Bridgeman. Desiring to be informed by the Admiralty where the men-of-war for Jamaica now are and when they will be ready; and directing orders to be given to the Victualling Board to provide victuals for thirty more men for Jamaica. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 270-271.]

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Oct. 9. **1,393.** John Povey to Henry Guy. Forwarding an estimate of the cost of transporting an independent company of foot to Jamaica, for approval of the Treasury. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 273.]

Oct. 9. **1,394.** John Povey to Henry Guy. Desiring instructions for Commissary Murrey as to distribution of stores and money and accounting for the same. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 275.]

Oct. 9. **1395.** John Povey to the Earl of Romney, Master-General of Ordnance. Desiring instructions for Commissary Murrey as to the issue and accounting for stores. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 276.]

Oct. 9. Whitehall. **1,396.** John Povey to Henry Guy. Forwarding estimate of cost of medicines for the Jamaica expedition, for approval of the Treasury. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 279.]

Oct. 9. **1,397.** John Povey to Henry Guy. Forwarding extract from Colonel Lillingston's memorial, so far as relates to money, for consideration and report of the Treasury. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 284.]

Oct. 9. **1,398.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Resolved to defer proclamation of martial law till the sitting of the Assembly. Orders for sundry payments. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 292, 293 *and p.* 295.]

Oct. 9. **1,399.** Minutes of Council and Assembly of Antigua. Message from the Council to the Assembly. The daily complaints of the King's soldiers will oblige us to think of some new way of quartering them, the present being easy neither to them nor to the inhabitants. We suggest that it might be better to maintain them out of the public stock and let two companies live together at German's Bay, where they may have houses built for them (the Governor having kindly offered land for building and for planting provisions), while the company to northward be similarly provided for. There are some guns from the late wreck, which might well be procured for the Island's service. (This day the Assembly was dissolved.) [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., p.* 329.]

Oct. 9. **1,400.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. On the advice of the Council the Governor sent for the Assembly to ask them as to their manner of passing their laws, and hearing that they voted by "scrolling" and not open voting, condemned the practice. The Assembly admitted that it was of recent growth; and the Governor recommended them to abandon it. A sutler was appointed for the guard of English soldiers at Fontabelle. The Council debated a proposal of the Assembly to borrow Colonel Drax's legacy, passing an Act to secure repayment, as well as six per cent. interest; and it was carried that it was better for the legacy to be put out at interest.

Oct. 10. The Assembly waited on the Governor again as to the matter of Colonel Drax's legacy; and the Governor again mentioned the practice of "scrolling" as objectionable. The Speaker said he believed they would leave it off next meeting, but the Governor not trusting them, sent down the Secretary to bid them come to a

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resolution. To this they replied that the privilege of making their own rules was inalienable; but presently returned to say that they had resolved to abandon scrolling. The Assembly asked some questions as to the guards at the forts, but refused to vote any money for defence before adjourning, though pressed thereto by the Governor.

Oct. 11. The Assembly brought up a Bill of Supply which was ordered for further consideration, and Acts for impost on liquors and for a present to the Governor, which were passed. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 479-484; *and Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *pp.* 16-20.]

Oct. 9. **1,401.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. Resolved that Captain Langley of Russell's regiment have 6 pipes of Madeira duty free, and that the allowance to soldiers be raised from 7½*d.* to 9*d.* a day. The Governor spoke to the House as to its manner of voting (*see preceding abstract*). Resolved to borrow Colonel Drax's legacy for payment of the soldiers. Committee appointed to provide a house for the Governor. The Governor selected that which was nearest to those parts where any enemy might be expected to attack.

Oct. 10. The Governor again called attention to innovations in the way of voting. Committees appointed to draw the bill for Commissioners of Public Accounts and to meet the Council as to Colonel Drax's legacy. The innovation as to voting repealed; and the bill as to public accounts passed and sent to Council. Commissioners appointed for fitting out a sloop against the French. The House resolved to lend £10 each member, to relieve the present wants of the soldiers. Bellhouse was lent as a residence for the Governor.

Oct. 11. Bill for a levy ordered, and negotiations as to Colonel Drax's legacy completed. Order for an Additional Excise Bill to be prepared. Order for repayment of the gentlemen who so far have entertained the soldiers. The two bills mentioned above were read a first time. Thomas Meyrick fined £3 for his absence on three days. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 375-383.]

Oct. 9. **1,402.** Minutes of General Assembly of New York. Message to the Assembly that the Governor had written to the neighbouring Colonies for assistance.

Oct. 10. Message to the Representatives asking them to vote fourpence a day additional pay to the 400 men of the King's troops, arrived or to arrive from England, as they cannot subsist on their pay; and offering to excuse the country from all detachments in future if this addition were granted.

Oct. 11. The Governor made a speech to the Representatives as to their dissatisfaction with the accounts of the Revenue, offering to appoint a joint Committee to satisfy them as to the disbursements. He spoke to them likewise as to increasing the pay of the troops at Albany, and as to the shame of driving men to desert from starvation and insufficient clothing. Joint Committee appointed to inspect the accounts of the Revenue.

Oct. 12. The Receiver General produced his commission and his books.

Oct. 13. The Governor seeing a vote of the Representatives for 80 men to reinforce the frontier, declared that he would not undertake the defence this winter with less than 100 men besides those already on the spot. He added that at his last visit to Albany he had found the troops almost in a state of mutiny and had promised to do his best to procure for them more pay. The Council recommended a message to the Representatives that if they refused to give reasonable assistance for defence of the frontiers the Governor would be compelled to exert the special powers laid down in his Commission. Message from the Representatives offering to raise £700 to pay 100 men from the neighbouring Colonies, if the Governor will excuse the finding of detachments by this province. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 699-706.]

Oct. 10. **1,403**. Minutes of Council of New York. Daniel Honan appointed overseer of the workmen in the fort. Order for payment for material for repairing the Governor's lodgings therein. The far Indians come to the Minnesinck Country were then admitted to audience, and begged for protection and liberty to hunt. The Governor promised them both, on their undertaking to come once a year to renew their obedience, and promised them also powder and shot to begin their hunting.

Oct. 11. Warrant for certain payments. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 570, 571.]

Oct. 10. Whitehall. **1,404**. John Povey to the Commissioners for Transportation. Ordering them to provide and ship to Jamaica the stores requested by Colonel Lillingston for sick soldiers. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 287.]

Oct. 10. Whitehall. **1,405**. John Povey to William Bridgeman. The officers and non-commissioned officers of the independent company for Jamaica number eleven. They are to be victualled in the same manner as the 1,700 men for the expedition. The transports are engaged by contract to be ready to sail from Gravesend on the 15th. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 290.]

Oct. 10. Navy Office. **1,406**. The Commissioners for the Navy to William Bridgeman. Enclosing copy of a letter from the Victualling Board. *Copy.* ½ *p. Endorsed,* Recd. 10 Oct. '94. *Annexed,*

1,406. I. The Victualling Board to the Navy Board. We have received your orders to make provision for 100 men, besides officers, for four months, and to furnish an estimate of the same. Pray let us know the exact number of officers, and whether the provision is to be in the same proportion as for the 1,700 men already provided for. *Copy.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 80, 80I.; *and* 53. *pp.* 288, 289.]

Oct. 11. Admiralty. **1,407**. William Bridgeman to John Povey. The men-of-war Reserve, Ruby and Winchester are now at Spithead and nearly ready to sail to Jamaica. The Dunkirk is at sea, but is daily expected at Spithead and will be despatched soon after her arrival. Pray advise me when the transports will be ready to sail from Gravesend. *Signed.* Wm. Bridgeman. 1 *p. Endorsed,* Recd. same day. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 83; *and* 53. *p.* 274.]

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Oct. 11. **1,408.** Estimate of provisions for sick soldiers, reckoned at six months' allowance for two hundred men. *Gross Estimate*, £616, from which may be deduced 4*d*. a day from the pay of each man for provision of 200 men for 180 days, or £600. *Net Estimate* (including cost of packing, &c.), £46. *Signed*. John Murrey. 1 *p*. *Endorsed*, Recd. 10 Oct. '94 (*sic*).

Minute of the Commissioners of Transport covering the above Estimate. (In Entry Book only.) [*Board of Trade*. Jamaica, 7. *No*. 82 ; *and* 53. *pp*. 291, 292.]

Oct. 11. **1,409.** Minutes of Council of Maryland. Order for eight barrels of powder to be lent to John Hurle of the ship Providence. Accounts of the powder in the province were given, as seen in two returns of 16 October, 1693, and 29 June, 1694. Order for distribution of the arms and ammunition among the different counties, with strict directions that none shall be used except in case of invasion or insurrection. [*Board of Trade*. Maryland, 12. *pp*. 131-133.]

Oct. 12. **1,410.** The Postmaster of Bristol to the Postmaster General. A ship has come in which left Jamaica last August. The French had done much damage, but had left the Island after taking a small fort of about twelve guns, which they were at last forced to abandon. *Signed*. Henry Pine. ½ *p*. [*Board of Trade*. Jamaica, 7. *No*. 84.]

Oct. 13. **1,411.** Minutes of Council of New York. Orders for certain payments, and for examination of bills of exchange received from Virginia. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p*. 572.]

Oct. 15. **1,412.** Minutes of Council of New York. The Mayor of New York, Charles Lodowyck, was sworn in, receiving the white rod and his Commission from the Governor. Standly Hancock sworn in as Sheriff of New York. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol: LXXV., pp*. 572-573.]

Oct. 15. **1,413.** Minutes of General Assembly of New York. The Committee of Council reported the Assembly's message of 13th to be improper and the proposals impossible to accept.

Oct. 16. Bill for eighty men sent up by the Representatives, amended so as to raise the eighty men to one hundred and the pay from eightpence to a shilling a day, and passed. Bill to encourage the making of linseed and rapeseed oil read first time. Courts Bill read once and amended.

Oct. 17. The Assembly still persisting in voting no more than 80 men, the Governor moved that the bill for the same be rejected, as it would otherwise be a precedent for the Assembly to judge of the number of men needful for defence of the frontier and of the pay to be given to them ; and the bill was rejected accordingly. Bill to encourage the making of rapeseed and linseed oil passed. The Representatives were then summoned, and the Governor made them the following speech. "I cannot accept your answer to my proposals. Knowing the burden laid on the Colony by the necessity of furnishing troops for the frontier I have applied repeatedly to neighbouring Colonies, though without success, and to England where the King has not only made up his two existing companies here to full strength

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but has added two more, making up 400 men, besides giving us stores of war. The pay of these men is but eightpence a day, which in Europe is sufficient; but here, if twopence be stopped for clothing and fivepence halfpenny for victuals, it is easy to sum up what remains; and they cannot do their duty without money to buy shoes, stockings and shirts. I propose to you therefore to grant them fourpence additional a day, following the good example of Barbados, Nevis and Antigua, which have raised money to provide all the quarters of officers and men. I cannot apply to the King for fresh succours nor excuse your conduct to him. If you persist in it, I wash my hands of the consequences. I have my privileges as Captain General even as you have as an Assembly, derived from the same power. I tell you once more that I cannot do with less than 100 additional men for the frontier, and if you persist in opening your gates to the enemy I will put no hand to so vile a work. So I call upon you to vote one shilling a day for an additional hundred men, and to make up the pay of the men already on the frontier to the same sum, without which they cannot subsist."

Oct. 19. The Answer of the Representatives to the Governor's speech was considered, and the following reply to it sent down. "Grateful actions are a better method of expressing thankfulness than grateful words. It is true that 8*d.* a day has been the usual pay for soldiers, but 12*d.* has also been given and 18*d.* not thought too much, the rate of wages and the price of clothes, etc., being considered. The money raised from the Colony has not been burdensome, though the detachment of men to the frontiers has weakened the Colony; and we have suffered no such spoil as many of our neighbours who have been at much greater expense. Many of our neighbours grant 12*d.* a day and some more to their mercenary soldiers. We are in no way weakened by the war, and the extra pay can well be afforded. If harm come of the dilatoriness of the Representatives, the Council disclaim all responsibility for it. A bill has therefore been sent down to provide pay of 12*d.* a day for the men."

Oct. 20. The votes of the Representatives read, when it appeared that the money voted for 100 men fell short of their pay and incidents at 8*d.* a day. A member of Council was sent down to report this to the Representatives. The Representatives sent up a bill for raising 100 men and £500 for the reinforcement at Albany, with a message promising to complete the necessary sum next session. The bill was read twice, and the King's order for rebuilding the chapel in the fort was sent down for the consideration of the Representatives. The bill for 100 men consented to, with an amendment. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 706-716.]

Oct. 15. **1,414.** Journal of House of Burgesses of Maryland. Surveyors nominated, Mr. Speaker (Robert Smith) being appointed Surveyor General. Bill to encourage sowing of hemp and flax deferred to next session. On the question of land-records, resolved that they still be kept in the Secretary's office. Order for an address of thanks to Lord Baltimore for throwing open the land-office. Message to the Governor deprecating the entertainment of foreign Indians. Certain bills advanced and amended. Several disputed

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points settled at a conference. Order for 60*l.* to be allowed to Sir T. Laurence for his services as president of the Provincial Court.

Oct. 16. Salary of Councillors voted to be 150*lbs.* of tobacco per day. Address to Lord Baltimore, thanking him for continuing the old system of law-grants, and asking for full powers for his agents in respect thereof and for his instructions as to escheats. Bills concerning executions and concerning debts deferred to next session. Burgesses' message as to New York and the impossibility of giving her further assistance. Address to the King, praying for permission for a law for advancement of coins. Nine bills signed. Resolved that letters be written to several more of the Bishops about the school.

Oct. 17. Six more bills signed. The House concurred unanimously with the proceedings for exoneration of Sir Thomas Laurence, and as to the illegality of his imprisonment. Warrant for several payments. Sundry payments allowed. The House refused to allow the Council larger salaries than already proposed. Message from the Governor as to the Bishop of London's Commissary read, and the matter deferred till next Session. Message from the Burgesses censuring the illegal treatment of Sir T. Laurence by Governor Copley, and vindicating his character. List of subscriptions of the Council towards the erection of the free school. Provision made for building a church in Anne Arundel County next year.

Oct. 18. The joint Committee on the shilling per hogshead duty was increased. Message from the Council asking the Assembly to join in addressing the King to appoint some suitable divine as suffragan bishop, in order to exclude Dr. William Payne. Message from the Burgesses, agreeing to the proposal, provided that it mean no expense to the country. Sundry accounts and payments considered. Address to the Governor thanking him for his zeal and generosity towards the province. The House attended the Governor, who gave his assent to thirty-three Acts and adjourned the Assembly. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *pp.* 393-411.]

Oct. 15. **1,415.** Minutes of Council of Maryland in Assembly. Address from the Burgesses for the liberation of George Mason and William Burley on bail. The question referred to the Attorney General. The Assembly's message as to Naval stores read and concurred with; and the Governor asked the members of both houses to do their best therein. The Council agreed with the votes of the Burgesses for distribution of powder, and housing of the land-records. Sundry amendments to bills proposed and considered.

Oct. 16. A number of messages from the Burgesses as to the amendment of bills, and the distribution of ammunition. Thirteen acts agreed to. Message from the Burgesses as to Sir Thomas Laurence; for which he returned his thanks, and offered his services to the province on his approaching visit to England. The Assembly's opinion against prohibiting bulk-tobacco. The messages between Council and Assembly as to the appointment of a suffragan bishop. The Governor asked for information as to the old system of land-grants and fees, which the Council explained to him. Orders as to payments. Resolution of the Burgesses as to the county levy for building of churches agreed to. The Assembly's message as to the

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impossibility of giving further help to New York, in which the Council concurred. The Assembly's address of thanks to the Governor. Sir Thomas Laurence appointed Thomas Brooke to be his deputy during his absence, who was approved. The Governor then adjourned the Assembly. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *pp.* 299-315.]

Oct. 16. **1,416.** Minutes of General Assembly of Massachusetts. Additional Bill for support of Ministers read a first time. Petition for a township to be erected in North Purchase, Bristol County, sent to the Representatives.

Oct. 17. A Bill additional to the Act for Courts of Justice read, also additional bills to the Act for Representatives and the Act for suppressing unlicensed houses.

Oct. 18. Additional Ministers Bill amended, also the Bill to enable towns, etc., to be sued. The expenses of the late Commissioners to Albany, amounting to £100, were ordered to be paid.

Oct. 19. Bill to erect Attleborough township passed. Abatement of £20 in the assessment of Wenham approved. Order for collection of arrears in the town of Dedham.

Oct. 20. Abatement of £20, out of the tax lately granted, allowed to Lancaster towns. Additional Bill to the Courts Act read again. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 465-469.]

Oct. 17. **1,417.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Further evidence taken as to the charges against the Governor, Nathaniel Byfield attending as Mr. Brenton's attorney. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., p.* 276.]

Oct. 17. **1,418.** Lords Proprietors of Carolina to James Colleton. Mr. Archdale is going Governor. Your salary will be paid and £20 only deducted for the arrears for your barony, in consideration of your sufferings. *Signed.* Craven, Bath, Wm. Thornburgh for Sir J. Colleton, John Archdale for Thomas Archdale, Tho. Amy. [*Board of Trade.* Carolina, 4. *p.* 21.]

Oct. 17. **1,419.** Additional instructions to John Archdale. (1) To enquire as to the grant of lands at a farthing an acre by Governor Ludwell. (2) To intimate that the boundaries of Albemarle County are Virginia and Albemarle Sound. (3) He may open land north of Cape Fear to settlement. (4) He will see to the payment of James Colleton's salary. (5) He may erect Counties in the newly-opened country and (6) sell land in Albemarle County, but not under £10 *per* 1,000 acres. *Signed as the preceding with Archdale's name omitted.* [*Board of Trade.* Carolina, 4. *p.* 21.]

Oct. 17. **1,420.** Warrants of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina for the survey of 12,000 acres of land to Thomas Amy at a rent of £6, and of 6,000 acres to Gabriel Odingsell at a rent £3. *Signed.* Craven, Bath, Wm. Thornburgh for Sir J. Colleton, John Archdale for Thomas Archdale. [*Board of Trade.* Carolina, 4. *p.* 22.]

Oct. 17. **1,421.** Warrant of the same for payment of salary of £200 a year to John Archdale. *Signed as the preceding, also by* Tho. Amy. [*Board of Trade.* Carolina, 4. *p.* 23.]

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Oct. 17.
Whitehall.
1,422. John Povey to the Commissioners for Transportation. Directing them to take up shipping for transport of ten tons of stores and thirty men of the Ordnance Department to Jamaica. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 291.]

Oct. 17.
1,423. Minutes of Council of Maryland. Form of a Provincial Court Commission read and approved, and the Commission issued. List of the justices. County Court Commission also issued. List of the justices in the several Counties. Order for three Provincial Courts to sit in the year, in February, April and September, that the Court of Chancery sit a few days later, and the Governor in Council to hear appeals two days after the Chancery Court; Sir Thomas Laurence to find a registrar in Chancery, and the Clerk of Council to be clerk of the Appeal Court (*pp.* 116-118). The Council informed the Governor that Sir Edmund Andros had received £500 from Maryland for his services; (the accounts of his expenses during his two visits were also produced, amounting to £100) but that Sir Edmund never inspected the militia nor left St. Maries at all, except when he departed from it for good. Letter from the Receiver General to Sir Edmund Andros, of 16 August read, asking for an account of the £500 given to him. Sir Edmund's answer of 31 August also read, expressing surprise at the receipt of it. Kenelm Cheseldyn ordered to continue in the office of Commissary General, for the present (*pp.* 128-131).

Oct. 18.
A new Commission as Commissary General issued to Kenelm Cheseldyn (*p.* 131). William Pierce and Richard Hill sworn as Naval officers, and Thomas Smithson ordered to be sworn also. John Hurle's petition for a share of prize money deferred, pending instructions from the Admiralty (*pp.* 133, 134). [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *pp. as cited.*]

Oct. 17.
1,424. Minutes of Council of Barbados. The Assembly brought up an order for payment of £200 towards the expenses of his change of residence, and reminded him about two bills lying before the Council, to amend which a joint Committee was appointed.

Oct. 18.
The two bills were amended and sent down to the Assembly, who brought up a bill to forbid the sale of goods to negroes. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 484-486; *and Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *pp.* 21, 22.]

Oct. 17.
1,425. Journal of Assembly of Barbados. Thomas Meyrick's fine remitted on his giving reasons for his absence. A present of £200 voted to the Governor.

Oct. 18.
Bill to regulate elections ordered, with a clause to prevent undue influence of officials; also a supplementary Militia Bill, and a Bill to prohibit the employment of negroes in selling. Message from the Governor recommending the consideration of a search for springs of water, especially near the forts, lodgment for soldiers, pay of officers and appointment of an agent at home. Supply Bill received from Council and passed. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 383-385.]

[Oct. 18.]
1,426. Copy of correspondence between Governor Fletcher and the Government of Maryland on the subject of the defence of the frontier. Governor Fletcher to Governor Nicholson. 24 September, 1694. I congratulate you on your arrival. Your Council will tell

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you how matters stand between Maryland and New York. The accounts and protested bills for £483 were sent to them. Sir Thomas Laurence in his last letter excused the non-payment of that money at that time, the revenue being indebted, and promised that care should be taken for it in the next Assembly, which I believe is now effected by your conduct. I have sent you a copy of my treaty with the Five Nations. You will see that they are apprehensive of the inequality of their burden of the war and have patched up a peace with Canada, in which I was obliged to acquiesce, not being in a condition to make war with them. It greatly concerns Maryland as well as other Colonies that the Indians should be steadfast to us, and the frontier secure. Had we had sufficient force to assure our posts on the frontier, matters would not have gone so far. I enclose a new scheme of joint assistance, which I have also sent to Sir Edmund Andros. Remember that Count Frontenac is at Montreal with a large force, and has some design in hand. ½ *p.*

Committee of Council of New York to the Governor of Maryland. We had made a computation of the cost of stationing 500 men with their officers at Albany. Their pay will amount to £11,813 *per annum.* Firewood, light, bedding, hospitals, etc., will cost £1,386 and presents to the Indians £1,000; making a total of £14,200. If the 400 King's troops arrive, this total will be reduced to £7,398, as the King's pay must be supplemented, being of itself insufficient. If no King's troops arrive we put Maryland's quota at £1,700, and fifty men; if the King's troops do arrive her quota will be £885. (*The quotas for the other Colonies are given.*)

Information of a Maqua who had escaped from Canada, 2 Sept., 1694. As to great preparations for an expedition at Montreal, and of Count Frontenac's threats to turn it against Albany. 1 *p.*

Governor of Maryland to Governor Fletcher. St. Maries, 18 October, 1694. Your letter of 24 September with its enclosures has been laid before the Council and Burgesses. I enclose you their answer. Our revenue is very precarious; we have no fund of money and at present are much in arrears. ½ *p.*

Minute of the Burgesses of Maryland enclosed in the above, 16 October, 1694. Our vast expense since the Revolution and the constant burdens upon us prevent us from giving any supply or assistance to New York, but we are very grateful for our inclusion in the treaty with the Indians. 1 *p.*

Minute of a Conference between the Council and Burgesses of Maryland, 15 October, 1694. Agreed that it is undesirable to entertain foreign Indians in Maryland, and that they be recommended to go to Pennsylvania or New York. 1 *p. The whole,* 6¼ *pp. Endorsed,* Recd. 26 Aug. '95. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 78.]

Oct. 18. **1,427.** Duplicate of the preceding, without the letter of the Governor of Maryland of 18 October or its enclosures. 4 *pp. Endorsed,* Recd. 26 Aug. '95. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 79.]

Oct. 18. **1,428.** Minutes of Council of New York. Patents for land granted to Eugenie Burger, Thomas and George Hall, and a new patent ordered for John Van Comp. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 573, 574.]

1694.
Oct. 19. **1,429.** Certificates of the King's physicians, passing the medicines for the Jamaica expedition after inspection, and recommending Dr. William Fleming to be physician and Mr. William Mortimer to be apothecary to the forces. *Signed.* J. Hutton, Tho. Millington, Ch. Harel, Ch. Fraiser. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 302.]

Oct. 19. **1,430.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Such of the Councillors as were also Collectors were asked by the Governor to furnish him with returns of ships from 1690, and to be zealous in their duty. The Justices of Nancymond Court appeared, and were discharged on expressing contrition. Colonel Hamilton's proposals for postal service read and Mr. Heyman ordered to attend next Council. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 884, 885.]

Oct. 20. **1,431.** Minutes of Council of New York. Committees appointed to examine the accounts of Robert Livingston and of the people of Albany. Order for payment for transport of the great guns. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 574.]

Oct. 20. **1,432.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. The taking of evidence on the charges against the Governor was concluded. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., p.* 276.]

Oct. 20.
Maryland. **1,433.** The Governor, Council and Assembly of Maryland to the Duke of Shrewsbury. Congratulations on his becoming again principal Secretary of State. Pray recommend our petition to the King. *Signed.* Francis Nicholson, Thomas Laurence, Robert Smith, Speaker of Assembly. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 110.]

[Oct.] **1,434.** Petition of the Council and Burgesses of Maryland to the King. Asking to be exempted from future calls to assist New York as, though the safety of New York adds to the safety of Maryland, yet the province has to furnish guards against foreign Indians, and has been much burdened by the war and by poverty. Asking further that the fourth part of the public revenue, given for supply of the country with arms, may, when such arms are sufficiently furnished, be appropriated to the general support of the Government. *Signed.* Hen. Jowles, *and by ten members of Council*; Robert Smith, *and by thirty-eight members of Assembly. Large sheet.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 111.]

Oct. 20. **1,435.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Order for two months' more bread to be provided for the Jamaica expedition. The memorial of Colonel Lillingston and Mr. Murrey for more accommodation referred to the Treasury. Mr. Clark desired to report as to the present condition of Colonel Northcott's regiment. Copy of Colonel Lillingston's memorial as to his despatches referred to the Treasury, also the estimate of stores for sick men, and Colonel Lillingston's memorial as to his brother's arrears in Colonel Hamilton's regiment. Order for Captain Prince to embark his men on a man-of-war or a transport, as he shall find convenience.

The question of the convoys for the outward trade considered. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 362-367.]

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Oct. 20.
Whitehall.

1,436. John Povey to Henry Guy. Forwarding the estimate of cost of provisions for sick soldiers, for the approval of the Treasury. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 292, 293.]

Oct. 20.
Whitehall.

1,437. John Povey to William Bridgeman. Directing him to order the preparation of two months' additional allowance of bread for 1841 men for the Jamaica expedition. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 293, 294.]

Oct. 20.
Whitehall.

1,438. John Povey to the Commissioners for Transportation. Directing them to provide shipping for two months' allowance of bread for the troops in the Jamaica expedition, giving also an estimate for the same. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 294, 295.]

Oct. 20.

1,439. John Povey to Henry Guy. Reminding him of the memorial from Colonel Lillingston as to his instructions, money and credit which was sent for consideration of the Treasury; Colonel Lillingston having sent another memorial as to his instructions, and asking what accommodation field-officers will have on board the transports. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 299, 300.]

Oct. 20.
Whitehall.

1,440. John Povey to Henry Guy. Colonel Lillingston has asked as to the accommodation of field-officers on the transport vessels; and Commissary Murrey has asked for accommodation on board a man-of-war, besides that for his office and clerks in a transport, that he may more conveniently receive the orders of the Commander-in-Chief. Their memorials are forwarded for the opinion of the Treasury. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 301.]

Oct. 22.
Victualling Office

1,441. Commissioners for Victualling to John Povey. We submit an estimate of the cost of two months' more bread for the Jamaica expedition. It will bring the cost of victualling them up to £8,488. *Signed.* Tho. Papillon, Tim. Mayne, John Agar, Hum. Ayles. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 295, 296.]

Oct. 22.
Transport Office.

1,442. Commissioners for Transportation to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Submitting estimate of freight for two months' additional allowance of bread for 1,841 men. Total, £718. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 297.]

Oct. 22.

1,443. Minutes of General Assembly of New York. The bill for 100 men for the frontier was passed, the Representatives having accepted the Council's amendment. The Act was forthwith published. The Representatives' answer to the message as to the rebuilding of the chapel in the fort was read; and it was replied that it was not their advice which was asked for, but their willingness to establish a fund for the purpose.

Oct. 23.

The Representatives, in reply to a message, said that they had read a bill twice and would send it up to-morrow.

Oct. 24.

Bill to raise £600 for rebuilding the chapel read thrice and passed. The Governor then thanked the Assembly and after exhorting them to unanimity and the putting away of groundless jealousies, prorogued them to 1st March, 1695. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV.*, *pp.* 716-718.]

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Oct. 22. **1,444.** Minutes of General Assembly of Massachusetts. Additional Bill to the Courts' Act passed. Abatement of £50 on the late tax allowed to inhabitants of Groton.

Oct. 23. Additional Bill to the Courts' Act assented to. Sarah Price's private Act passed. Abatements in the late tax granted to the town of Oxford and to the whole county of York.

Oct. 24. Additional Bill for suppression of unlicensed houses amended. Act for granting a tax read and debated. Vote of the Representatives for sending an Agent to England negatived. Bill for regulation of ferries amended.

Oct. 25. Bills for regulation of ferries, and to enable towns, etc., to be sued, read and passed. Joint Committee appointed to draw up an address to Their Majesties, and instructions for the Agency.

Oct. 26. The Governor assented to Sarah Price's Act and the Act for regulation of ferries. £22 granted to Samuel White and his twenty-six troopers for their services on the frontier. Bill for a tax again debated.

Oct. 27. Bill to enable towns, etc., to be sued, assented to. Bills for a tax and for granting £500 to the Governor passed. Committee appointed to load a ship with Naval stores for England. Abatement on arrears of taxation granted to the constables of Dartmouth. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 468-474.]

Oct. 23. **1,445.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Governor Fletcher's letter of 24 September, with a new scheme of defence, was read. The Council decided that the Colony could not at present afford to give further assistance. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 885-886.]

Oct. 24.
Barbados. **1,446.** Governor Russell to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Since my last of 25 September, a storm of wind and severe sickness have altered our condition greatly for the worse. On 27th September, in the afternoon, there rose a hard gale, with heavy storms of rain, between south and south west, bringing with it a heavy tumbling sea. The Bristol, which was riding pretty far out in Carlisle Bay, slipped her cable and went to sea, or she must have shared the fate of some of the rest. The Play, prize, rode out the gale in Carlisle Bay, as did some others, but many were cast away, of which I enclose a list. This weather lasted from Thursday till Sunday morning, and on Friday, seeing the ships drive, I marched a company of foot to the beach to be ready to help any men that were driven ashore. Many were thus saved, the bearer of this among others, whom I had designed to send with the accounts about Jamaica. I also had lanterns out on the shore in the night, to guide any drifting ships; and lest the negroes should take advantage of the disorder to rise, I ordered all the houses to put out lights and kept the constables on watch in the town. This was not the end of our misfortunes. The place was sickly before, but I believe these southerly or westerly winds blowing off the swampy parts of the Continent have increased the sickness which now rages among us. The Play has lost her captain and is disabled from going to sea. The Bristol has landed many sick men,

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besides what she has buried. Bridgetown also is very sickly, and in my own household this fever has taken from me my wife and ten of my servants. On Sunday night the storm abated, but the winds continued southerly till Thursday last when "they went back to their old place of blowing Trade again," so that now we hope the Island may become healthy again. The two men-of-war being disabled I have manned the sloop mentioned in my former letter to convoy the bearer of this as far as Deseada, the Assembly being engaged to pay her for a month. The brigantine which I had pressed was lost in a storm. When the sloop returns I believe I shall not get one member of the Assembly to continue her longer in the Island's service, for the country is in debt for the shipping hired for the Martinique expedition and owes several sums, amounting to £7,000, to other persons, whereby public credit is so bad that people will not work for it or trust it. Though the Assembly has met three or four times, little has been done. I have urged upon them the payment of debts, the defence of the country and the state of Jamaica, but so far they have voted only ninepence a head on negroes, which may bring in £2,800. There is nothing in the Treasury, so that if they raise no more the Island will be in an ill condition. I have done all that I can to oblige them, sending a company of my men to garrison Fontabelle Fort (which was formerly done by a company of the Island) though I wished to season them more to the country before I brought them on duty. No ship has arrived from Europe since I came, so that our subsistence has not come; and when it comes the soldiers cannot live unless the Island helps them out. When their own men did the duty, the Island allowed fifteen pence a day to boughten servants, and twenty-two pence halfpenny to free servants. A man cannot live here under fifteen pence a day, so dear is everything, ordinary meat in the market costing sevenpence halfpenny a pound. Several of the Council and Assembly were of opinion that when the King's soldiers were on duty they ought to make up their subsistence to twenty-two pence halfpenny; but if one member of Assembly opposes it, the Bill cannot pass that day. While the soldiers were on duty I subsisted them and found that they could not live on less than that; and being not seasoned there was hardly a day but some of them went sick, sometimes as many as five or six. Thus I have lost several of my men dead, and many more sick; and had they continued that duty I believe that I should have lost them all. Recruits are very expensive, and the preservation of men's lives ought to be very dear to me. The merchantmen who brought them over made me pay thirty shillings a head for their passages, besides their provisions, because they were landsmen, and in the ships where the regimental chirurgeon was not, they made me pay unreasonable rates for physic and for every extraordinary. So the raising and transporting of recruits will be very chargeable to me, but if we are attacked we shall want them, so I hope that the Island will help out the King's pay, to encourage men to the service. *Signed. Endorsed,* Recd. 20 Feb. 1694-5. Read 22 May, 1695. *Enclosed,*

1,446. I. List of ships cast away by the southerly winds at the latter end of September, 1694. Twenty-six ships in all, from 15 to 350 tons and averaging about 100 tons; of

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which nine are marked "disabled," and seventeen "lost." 2 *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 4 Mar. 1694-5. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *Nos.* 67-67 I.; *and* (*without enclosure*) 44. *pp.* 114-120.]

Oct. 24. Whitehall. **1,447**. John Povey to Henry Guy. Forwarding the estimate for two months' additional bread for the Jamaica expedition for approval of the Treasury. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 298.]

Oct. 24. **1,448**. John Povey to the Commissioners for Transportation. Directing them to see that the apothecaries at the Savoy are paid for the medicines supplied for the Jamaica expedition out of the head-money allowed to the surgeons for use of the men. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 303.]

Oct. 24. **1,449**. Minutes of Lords of Trade and Plantations. To advise in Council the appointment of Dr. William Fleming as physician and Mr. Mortimer as apothecary to the forces going to Jamaica. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 304.]

Oct. 24. **1,450**. Henry Guy to John Povey. The estimates sent to the Treasury are many, but my Lords hope to report on them in a very little time. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 311.]

Oct. 24. **1,451**. Memorial of Captain James Weems to Lords of Trade and Plantations. That there be ordered for his company on its passage to New York two gallons of brandy and two pounds of tobacco and pipes to each man, also a sufficient quantity of oatmeal, currants, rice, sugar, French barley and other necessaries for the sick. 1 *p.* *Endorsed.* Read 24 Oct., '94. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 80.]

Oct. 24. **1,452**. John Povey to William Bridgeman. Forwarding copy of the petition of Captain Weems to be laid before the Admiralty and Navy Board for their opinion. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *p.* 183.]

Oct. 24. **1,453**. Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Draft instructions for Mr. Murrey presented. Estimates of the cost of the extra provisions and their transport referred to the Treasury. Colonel Northcott's agent attending reported that no preparations had been made in the regiment for want of money, since he had not the Colonel's directions to obtain it. A messenger was sent to summon Colonel Northcott in person.

Oct. 25. Colonel Northcott attended and reported that his regiment was 200 men below strength, but that he would get ready such men as he had for embarkation with all speed. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 368-370.]

Oct. 25. **1,454**. Minutes of Council of Virginia. Commission for trying an Indian for murder ordered. The Council agreed that the Rangers should be continued, and a fit officer appointed to take care of the guns. Peter Heyman attended, but having no instructions from Colonel Hamilton, a letter to Colonel Hamilton was ordered as to the Post Office. Petition of the Chickahominy Indians for more land refered to the County Court. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV.*, *pp.* 886, 887.]

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Oct. 26.

1,455. Minutes of Council of New York. Patents for land granted to John Hammill. Order that one fourth part of the money collected for redemption of the four men of this province who are prisoners in Sallee shall be paid for redemption of the son of Warner Wessells, and in case any of the other three be dead the share of the dead be equally distributed towards redemption of the survivors until there be enough to redeem them without burden to their relations. Committee appointed to audit Captain Clarke's accounts. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 374-375.]

Oct. 27.

1,456. Commissioners of Customs to Lords of the Treasury. Forwarding draft instructions for the officers to be employed in cruising to enforce the Acts of Trade on the coasts of Virginia and Maryland. *Copy.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 59.]

Oct. 28.

1,457. Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Orders for sundry payments. The Council moved the Governor to detain H.M.S. Advice until the merchant ships are ready to sail, that she may act as convoy.

The Governor communicated the letter of the Lords of Trade promising relief and succour. Ordered that it be published throughout the Island. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 293, 294; *and* 296, 297.]

Oct. 29.
Barbados.

1,458. Governor Russell to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Since my last of 25th inst. I have heard from Sir William Beeston that the French have withdrawn their men from Jamaica and returned to Petit Guavos, which relieves my apprehensions. He tells me that the French have carried off about 1,600 Jamaica negroes, which at this time are reckoned to be worth £50,000, besides the damage done to the country. Colonel Kendall who sailed from hence on 30th August in the Tiger met with a terrible storm, which brought all her masts by the board. With hard shift she returned to this port, but from want of Naval stores I doubt if we can get her out. I beg that when my man-of-war comes, she may bring masts, yards, careening-gear and other stores. The Assembly has presented me with £2,000, which I have the King's leave to accept, but as there is no money in the Treasury I shall not receive my present as early as the King intended, unless they raise more. My house has been so sickly that after losing eight servants in it I moved to the house of a gentleman who invited me. The Assembly voted £200 for the expense of my moving, which I beg the King's leave to accept. Last night a ship arrived from England with Captain Salter of my regiment, and some soldiers of his company aboard. *Signed.* F. Russell. 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 20 Feb. 1694-5. Read 22 May, 1595. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 68; *and* 44. *pp.* 122-124.]

Oct. 29.
Admiralty.

1,459. William Bridgeman to John Povey. I have laid Captain Weems's memorial (*No.* 1,451) before the Admiralty, who referred it to the Navy Board, extract from whose answer I enclose. *Signed.* Wm. Bridgeman. ½ *p.* *Enclosed,*

1,459. I. The Navy Board to the Admiralty, 27 October, 1694. We do not remember that any such things as those mentioned

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by Captain Weems were ever asked for before for soldiers going abroad, and we therefore desire to be excused from giving any opinion thereon. But as the recruits are ordered to be victualled for two months, two months' necessaries, such as are put on board men-of-war for sick and wounded seamen, may be supplied, if you think fit, and the charge included in the cost of transport. But that is as new in such cases as the furnishing of brandy, pipes, and tobacco for either one or the other on Their Majesties' account. *Copy.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Read 29 Oct. '94. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *Nos.* 81-81 I.]

Oct. 29. **1,460.** Minutes of General Assembly of Massachusetts. Bill for granting a tax assented to. Debate revived on the question of limiting membership for the towns to resident freeholders only.

Oct. 30. Instructions to Sir Henry Ashurst and Mr. Constantine Phips, the Agents, discussed. Address to Their Majesties discussed.

Oct. 31. Address to Their Majesties passed, also the Commission to the Agents. Order for payment of £100 to Isaac Addington for his extraordinary service in this year. Instructions to the Agents discussed.

Nov. 1. £50 voted to Increase Mather for his services at the College. Bill for better settlement of the island of Martha's Vineyard read. Bill for altering the method of electing members of the General Assembly negatived.

Nov. 2. Instructions to the Agents approved. Bill for suppression of unlicensed houses discussed.

Nov. 3. Abatement of tonnage duty granted to inhabitants of Marblehead. Allowance granted to the Constable of Wrentham for transport of corn paid as rates in kind. Accounts of John Phillips passed, and order thereon made. £10 voted to Ebenezer Prout as Clerk of the House of Representatives. £10 granted to William Tomson, in consideration of wounds received in Their Majesties' service. Adjourned to February, 1695. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 474-480.]

Oct. 30.
Barbados. **1,461.** Edward Cranfield to the Duke of Shrewsbury. Since my last of 30 August, the fever which has raged here for five years past hath carried away Lady North and most of the late comers. On the 28th ult. a strong south-west wind sprang up and blew for three days, driving several ships ashore. Five of the smallest and one of the biggest are since gotten off. The Bristol put to sea, but the Play and eight merchant ships rode it out. The Tiger returned after eight weeks at sea, dismasted, but it is hoped that she may be refitted with the ruins of the merchant vessels. We are in want of Naval stores; and it would be well if the merchant fleets were to sail earlier in the year. *Signed.* Edw. Cranfield. 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* R. 10 Jan. 1694-5.

Duplicate of the foregoing. [*America and West Indies.* 456. *Nos.* 55, 56.]

Oct. 30. **1,462.** Edward Cranfield to Sir John Trenchard. To the same effect as the foregoing. 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* R. Jan. 11, 1694-5.

Duplicate of the same. [*America and West Indies.* 456. *Nos.* 57, 58.]

1694.
Oct. 30. **1,463.** Commissions of William Fleming and William Mortimer to be respectively Physician and Apothecary to the forces for Jamaica. *Countersigned.* J. Trenchard. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 304-306.]

Oct. 30. **1,464.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. The Conferrers met to amend three bills sent up by the Assembly, and reported the result of their debates.

Oct. 31. The Assembly brought up Bills for supply and to appoint a Committee for accounts; and announced that they would not find a supply for refitting H.M.S. Tiger, as the King had a subsidy in Barbados. The Governor also bade them appoint new agents, the time of the present agents having expired.

Nov. 1. The Assembly brought up an order as to the petition of the captain of H.M.S. Tiger, which was passed. The two bills brought up yesterday were passed. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 486-489; *and Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *pp.* 22-25.]

Oct. 30. **1,465.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. Conferrers appointed to meet the Council on the Levy Bill. Order for preparation of a bill to encourage importation of Christian servants.

Oct. 31. Order for a levy to be raised on managers of plantations, lawyers, doctors and patentees. List of persons to be taxed. Address of the House setting forth the past crimes of Willoughby Chamberlayne and the reasons why he should not bear any office.

Nov. 1. Bills for supply and for preventing the employment of slaves in selling, passed. Resolved to offer 8 per cent. to anyone who would be security for £1,500, for repair of H.M.S. Tiger. Captain Maycock fined half-a-crown for speaking out of time. Bill for quartering soldiers considered. Resolved to allow one shilling per day to every man while doing duty. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 385-394.]

Oct. 31. Boston. **1,466.** Address of the Council and Assembly of Massachusetts to the King and Queen. We beg to lay before you our deplorable state owing to fresh incursions of the Eastern Indians, who despite the late treaty have perfidiously risen, and have murdered or taken more than 150 people since July. This has obliged us to a reinforcement of all our frontiers, which compels the greater part of the inhabitants to leave their homes and betake themselves to garrisons. The French by unwearied solicitations and presents have also prevailed with the Five Nations to agree to a neutrality, portending no little disquiet to us, who are already exhausted by the expense and losses of the war. For these reasons, as well as owing to the drain on us for the protection of New Hampshire, we cannot spare a quota of men for New York. Our Agents will lay matters more particularly before you. We beg that no complaints of a personal concern may be improved to deprive us of the services of Sir William Phips as Governor. *Signed.* Is. Addington, Secretary; Nehemiah Jewet, Speaker. 1 *p. Endorsed,* Read 13 Feb. 1694-5. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 7. *No.* 41; *and* 35. *pp.* 177-179.]

Nov. 1. **1,467.** "A Letter from New England." Printed Pamphlet in the form of an open letter, giving first a brief summary of the history of New England, and then developing into a bitter attack upon Sir William Phips, "who (they say) learned to write since he was married and cannot yet read a letter." The Pamphlet recounts Phips's misconduct as a judge both in Admiralty and in Chancery, his maltreatment of Captain Short and Jahleel Brenton, his quarrel with the Assembly and his manner of overriding it, and finally describes his treaty with the Eastern Indians as a fraud and as a simple means of monopolising the beaver-trade to himself. *The whole,* 8 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 7. *No.* 41 A.]

Nov. 1. **1,468.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for several payments. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 575-577.]

Nov. 1. **1,469.** Minutes of Council and Assembly of Montserrat. The new Assembly was sworn and presented William Frye as their Speaker. Order for repair of the highways. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXVIII., p.* 330.]

Nov. 1. Falmouth. **1,470.** William Wallis to the Navy Board. Being come into this port I must acquaint you that we have been a very sickly ship ever since we left Plymouth. Not a day has passed but some of our soldiers as well as seamen have been taken with a strange kind of illness, complaining much of their heads and backs. Several of them endeavoured to go overboard in the night, but were stopped by the watch, and are sometimes raving mad. Of 152 soldiers and our own 21 hands not 40 have escaped this distemper; sometimes 60 or 70, seldom less than 30 or 40, being down at the same time. We have buried five or six since we left Corunna. The doctor having no one to assist him has had business enough and has almost spent his chest of medicines. He now talks of going to London, designing for another voyage, so I beg that the Company of Surgeons may be ordered to supply us not only with a large chest of medicines but with another surgeon; also that the Navy Board may be written to to make our two months' provisions into three months', as it will be a winter voyage. Also please give orders for our convoying ship to be refitted or for a new convoy to be supplied. *Extract. Copy.* 1¼ *pp. Endorsed,* Recd. 8 Nov. from Mr. Bridgeman. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 82.]

Nov. 1. Abstract of the foregoing letter, with one or two more unimportant details. 1 *p. Endorsed,* Recd. 4 Nov. from Sir W. Warren. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 83.]

[Nov. 1.] **1,471.** Memorial of Colonel William Northcott to the Privy Council. My regiment being under orders I apply for the following particulars, which are absolutely necessary for the expedition, viz., that one year's off-reckonings amounting to £2,549, be paid to me to buy clothing and accoutrements for the voyage and to satisfy former clothiers, to whom I have been forced to engage my private credit; also that the Regiment be forthwith cleared, and sixpence a week stopped from each man's pay to answer my credit for purchase of shoes and stockings; also that I be given power to fill vacancies in my own regiment; also that the Commissary be directed to issue a due proportion of money to me for my regiment without awaiting further order from the Commander-in-Chief. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 307, 308.]

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[Nov.] **1.472.** Memorial of Colonel Lillingston to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Requesting that a hospital ship may be sent with the expedition; that a different method of payment of the forces may be chosen from that used in the last expedition, since Colonel Lillingston has offered 466 weighty pieces-of-eight to be paid in the West Indies for every hundred pounds paid in here, which is a difference of 66 pieces-of-eight besides a loss of a fourth part through the lightness of former money; that his Commission be made out according to his first proposal, and that the Treasury be asked to despatch the business now before them, to give him a little time to go into the country for his private affairs; and that the men may not be crowded on board the transports, the Commodore being of opinion that 350 men are too many for some of the ships. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 310-311.]

[Nov.] **1,473.** Representation of Colonel Lillingston. Asking that while his regiment is abroad their money may be paid weekly or monthly to his Agent, to be by him paid over to such merchant as the Colonel shall select, that it may be remitted to Jamaica without the charge of exchange or loss by light money, which cost the regiment 35 to 40 per cent. in the late expedition. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 309.]

Nov. 1. Whitehall. **1,474.** John Povey to Henry Guy. Forwarding extracts from Colonel Lillingston's and Colonel Northcott's memorials as to pay etc. of their regiments, for the consideration of the Treasury. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 312.]

Nov. 1. **1,475.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That the King be moved to send instructions to Governor Codrington to hinder the settlement of the Virgin Islands by foreigners. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 45. *pp.* 203, 234.]

Nov. 1. **1,476.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That the services of Captain Elliot and two men who escaped from Petit Guavos and gave warning of the coming attack on Jamaica be represented to the King, and that his Majesty be moved to grant Captain Elliot £500, a medal and chain, and the two men £50 apiece. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 407.]

Nov. 1. **1,477.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Draft instructions for Mr. Murrey read. Sir William Beeston's letter of 7 August read (No. 1,194). Agreed to lay the depositions against Mr. Sutton and Mr. Blackmore before the King, as also the services of Captain Elliot. Colonel Northcott reported that his regiment would be ready to sail as soon as Colonel Lillingston's, which, as he heard, had also made no preparations for want of money.

The memorial of the Agents of the Leeward Islands considered, and decision taken as to the Virgin Islands.

Nov. 2. The question of convoys considered. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 371-377.]

[Nov. 2.] **1,478.** Memorial of Captain Prince, commanding the Independent Company for Jamaica, to Lords of Trade and Plantations. That all ranks of the company may be cleared before embarkation;

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that arrears of subsistence may be discharged, to pay for present quarters, and an advance given for subsistence of the men on their passage to Plymouth; and that directions may be given as to the manner of paying the subsistence on arrival at Jamaica. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 308.]

[Nov. 2.] **1,479**. John Povey to Henry Guy. Forwarding copy of Captain Prince's memorial (*see preceding abstract*) for the opinion of the Treasury. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 309.]

Nov. 3. **1,480**. Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Order for payment of £38 10*s.* 0*d.*, to John Foster and Peter Sergeant for expenses incurred in England, and of £150 towards the maintenance of the bridge over the Charles River at Cambridge, and of £600 to the Committee appointed to ship Naval stores to England. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 485-486.]

Nov. 3. **1,481**. Minutes of Council of New York. Resolved that the King's birthday falling on a Sunday, the celebration thereof shall take place after evening service. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 577.]

Nov. 5. Jamaica. **1,482**. Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Beeston to Sir John Trenchard. On the 23rd October arrived their Lordships' letter of 23 August, announcing the succours that were preparing for us. I communicated it to the Council and caused it to be made known in several parts of the Island, where it has given the inhabitants much joy and encouragement. I hope that our defeat of the enemy and the arrival of that news by our merchant-fleet will not stop the King's preparations on our behalf, for the French are very revengeful, and have a maxim to repay anything that is an affront to their Master's greatness or glory, as they call it. We may therefore expect them again as soon as they have sufficient recruits; and in these matters they are very expeditious. If they be not rooted out of these parts they will always be a rod shaking over this Island. New comers continue to fall sick; several of the seamen on H.M. ships Hampshire and Experiment are dead. Four captains have been buried (one of them, Captain Harman, was killed off the coast of Hispaniola) so that I am much put to it for officers for the ships. I have ordered provisions and houses to be set apart in a healthy part of the Island against the arrival of troops. Our ships sent to Hispaniola could only batter the town of Leogane and capture one merchant-ship, returning on the death of the Commodore, Harman. *Signed.* Wm. Beeston. *Holograph.* 1½ *pp. Endorsed,* R. 11 Feb. '94.

Duplicate of the foregoing. *Endorsed,* R. 11 Feb. 1694. [*America and West Indies.* 540. *Nos.* 44, 45.]

Nov. 6. **1,483**. Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Order for abatements in the late tax to such towns as were judged to be over-assessed. Order for dissolving the marriage of Edward Hutchins and Susanna Turner, he being already married to another. Order for payment of £500 to the Governor, and of £520 for hire of a ship. Advised that orders be given for despatch of 60 men for the protection of New Hampshire as requested by that Government. [*Col. Entry Book, Vol. LXIV., pp.* 487, 488.]

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impossibility of giving further help to New York, in which the Council concurred. The Assembly's address of thanks to the Governor. Sir Thomas Laurence appointed Thomas Brooke to be his deputy during his absence, who was approved. The Governor then adjourned the Assembly. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *pp.* 299-315.]

Oct. 16. **1,416.** Minutes of General Assembly of Massachusetts. Additional Bill for support of Ministers read a first time. Petition for a township to be erected in North Purchase, Bristol County, sent to the Representatives.

Oct. 17. A Bill additional to the Act for Courts of Justice read, also additional bills to the Act for Representatives and the Act for suppressing unlicensed houses.

Oct. 18. Additional Ministers Bill amended, also the Bill to enable towns, etc., to be sued. The expenses of the late Commissioners to Albany, amounting to £100, were ordered to be paid.

Oct. 19. Bill to erect Attleborough township passed. Abatement of £20 in the assessment of Wenham approved. Order for collection of arrears in the town of Dedham.

Oct. 20. Abatement of £20, out of the tax lately granted, allowed to Lancaster towns. Additional Bill to the Courts Act read again. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 465-469.]

Oct. 17. **1,417.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Further evidence taken as to the charges against the Governor, Nathaniel Byfield attending as Mr. Brenton's attorney. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., p.* 276.]

Oct. 17. **1,418.** Lords Proprietors of Carolina to James Colleton. Mr. Archdale is going Governor. Your salary will be paid and £20 only deducted for the arrears for your barony, in consideration of your sufferings. *Signed.* Craven, Bath, Wm. Thornburgh for Sir J. Colleton, John Archdale for Thomas Archdale, Tho. Amy. [*Board of Trade.* Carolina, 4. *p.* 21.]

Oct. 17. **1,419.** Additional instructions to John Archdale. (1) To enquire as to the grant of lands at a farthing an acre by Governor Ludwell. (2) To intimate that the boundaries of Albemarle County are Virginia and Albemarle Sound. (3) He may open land north of Cape Fear to settlement. (4) He will see to the payment of James Colleton's salary. (5) He may erect Counties in the newly-opened country and (6) sell land in Albemarle County, but not under £10 *per* 1,000 acres. *Signed as the preceding with Archdale's name omitted.* [*Board of Trade.* Carolina, 4. *p.* 21.]

Oct. 17. **1,420.** Warrants of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina for the survey of 12,000 acres of land to Thomas Amy at a rent of £6, and of 6,000 acres to Gabriel Odingsell at a rent £3. *Signed.* Craven, Bath, Wm. Thornburgh for Sir J. Colleton, John Archdale for Thomas Archdale. [*Board of Trade.* Carolina, 4. *p.* 22.]

Oct. 17. **1,421.** Warrant of the same for payment of salary of £200 a year to John Archdale. *Signed as the preceding, also by* Tho. Amy. [*Board of Trade.* Carolina, 4. *p.* 23.]

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Oct. 17.
Whitehall.
1,422. John Povey to the Commissioners for Transportation. Directing them to take up shipping for transport of ten tons of stores and thirty men of the Ordnance Department to Jamaica. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 291.]

Oct. 17. **1,423.** Minutes of Council of Maryland. Form of a Provincial Court Commission read and approved, and the Commission issued. List of the justices. County Court Commission also issued. List of the justices in the several Counties. Order for three Provincial Courts to sit in the year, in February, April and September, that the Court of Chancery sit a few days later, and the Governor in Council to hear appeals two days after the Chancery Court; Sir Thomas Laurence to find a registrar in Chancery, and the Clerk of Council to be clerk of the Appeal Court (*pp.* 116-118). The Council informed the Governor that Sir Edmund Andros had received £500 from Maryland for his services; (the accounts of his expenses during his two visits were also produced, amounting to £100) but that Sir Edmund never inspected the militia nor left St. Maries at all, except when he departed from it for good. Letter from the Receiver General to Sir Edmund Andros, of 16 August read, asking for an account of the £500 given to him. Sir Edmund's answer of 31 August also read, expressing surprise at the receipt of it. Kenelm Cheseldyn ordered to continue in the office of Commissary General, for the present (*pp.* 128-131).

Oct. 18. A new Commission as Commissary General issued to Kenelm Cheseldyn (*p.* 131). William Pierce and Richard Hill sworn as Naval officers, and Thomas Smithson ordered to be sworn also. John Hurle's petition for a share of prize money deferred, pending instructions from the Admiralty (*pp.* 133, 134). [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *pp. as cited.*]

Oct. 17. **1,424.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. The Assembly brought up an order for payment of £200 towards the expenses of his change of residence, and reminded him about two bills lying before the Council, to amend which a joint Committee was appointed.

Oct. 18. The two bills were amended and sent down to the Assembly, who brought up a bill to forbid the sale of goods to negroes. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 484-486; *and Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *pp.* 21, 22.]

Oct. 17. **1,425.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. Thomas Meyrick's fine remitted on his giving reasons for his absence. A present of £200 voted to the Governor.

Oct. 18. Bill to regulate elections ordered, with a clause to prevent undue influence of officials; also a supplementary Militia Bill, and a Bill to prohibit the employment of negroes in selling. Message from the Governor recommending the consideration of a search for springs of water, especially near the forts, lodgment for soldiers, pay of officers and appointment of an agent at home. Supply Bill received from Council and passed. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 383-385.]

[Oct. 18.] **1,426.** Copy of correspondence between Governor Fletcher and the Government of Maryland on the subject of the defence of the frontier. Governor Fletcher to Governor Nicholson. 24 September, 1694. I congratulate you on your arrival. Your Council will tell

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impossibility of giving further help to New York, in which the Council concurred. The Assembly's address of thanks to the Governor. Sir Thomas Laurence appointed Thomas Brooke to be his deputy during his absence, who was approved. The Governor then adjourned the Assembly. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *pp.* 299-315.]

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Oct. 18. Bill to regulate elections ordered, with a clause to prevent undue influence of officials; also a supplementary Militia Bill, and a Bill to prohibit the employment of negroes in selling. Message from the Governor recommending the consideration of a search for springs of water, especially near the forts, lodgment for soldiers, pay of officers and appointment of an agent at home. Supply Bill received from Council and passed. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 383-385.]

[Oct. 18.] **1,426.** Copy of correspondence between Governor Fletcher and the Government of Maryland on the subject of the defence of the frontier. Governor Fletcher to Governor Nicholson. 24 September, 1694. I congratulate you on your arrival. Your Council will tell

impossibility of giving further help to New York, in which the Council concurred. The Assembly's address of thanks to the Governor. Sir Thomas Laurence appointed Thomas Brooke to be his deputy during his absence, who was approved. The Governor then adjourned the Assembly. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *pp.* 299-315.]

Oct. 16. **1,416.** Minutes of General Assembly of Massachusetts. Additional Bill for support of Ministers read a first time. Petition for a township to be erected in North Purchase, Bristol County, sent to the Representatives.

Oct. 17. A Bill additional to the Act for Courts of Justice read, also additional bills to the Act for Representatives and the Act for suppressing unlicensed houses.

Oct. 18. Additional Ministers Bill amended, also the Bill to enable towns, etc., to be sued. The expenses of the late Commissioners to Albany, amounting to £100, were ordered to be paid.

Oct. 19. Bill to erect Attleborough township passed. Abatement of £20 in the assessment of Wenham approved. Order for collection of arrears in the town of Dedham.

Oct. 20. Abatement of £20, out of the tax lately granted, allowed to Lancaster towns. Additional Bill to the Courts Act read again. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 465-469.]

Oct. 17. **1,417.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Further evidence taken as to the charges against the Governor, Nathaniel Byfield attending as Mr. Brenton's attorney. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., p.* 276.]

Oct. 17. **1,418.** Lords Proprietors of Carolina to James Colleton. Mr. Archdale is going Governor. Your salary will be paid and £20 only deducted for the arrears for your barony, in consideration of your sufferings. *Signed.* Craven, Bath, Wm. Thornburgh for Sir J. Colleton, John Archdale for Thomas Archdale, Tho. Amy. [*Board of Trade.* Carolina, 4. *p.* 21.]

Oct. 17. **1,419.** Additional instructions to John Archdale. (1) To enquire as to the grant of lands at a farthing an acre by Governor Ludwell. (2) To intimate that the boundaries of Albemarle County are Virginia and Albemarle Sound. (3) He may open land north of Cape Fear to settlement. (4) He will see to the payment of James Colleton's salary. (5) He may erect Counties in the newly-opened country and (6) sell land in Albemarle County, but not under £10 *per* 1,000 acres. *Signed as the preceding with Archdale's name omitted.* [*Board of Trade.* Carolina, 4. *p.* 21.]

Oct. 17. **1,420.** Warrants of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina for the survey of 12,000 acres of land to Thomas Amy at a rent of £6, and of 6,000 acres to Gabriel Odingsell at a rent £3. *Signed.* Craven, Bath, Wm. Thornburgh for Sir J. Colleton, John Archdale for Thomas Archdale. [*Board of Trade.* Carolina, 4. *p.* 22.]

Oct. 17. **1,421.** Warrant of the same for payment of salary of £200 a year to John Archdale. *Signed as the preceding, also by* Tho. Amy. [*Board of Trade.* Carolina, 4. *p.* 23.]

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Oct. 17.
Whitehall.
1,422. John Povey to the Commissioners for Transportation. Directing them to take up shipping for transport of ten tons of stores and thirty men of the Ordnance Department to Jamaica. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 291.]

Oct. 17. **1,423.** Minutes of Council of Maryland. Form of a Provincial Court Commission read and approved, and the Commission issued. List of the justices. County Court Commission also issued. List of the justices in the several Counties. Order for three Provincial Courts to sit in the year, in February, April and September, that the Court of Chancery sit a few days later, and the Governor in Council to hear appeals two days after the Chancery Court; Sir Thomas Laurence to find a registrar in Chancery, and the Clerk of Council to be clerk of the Appeal Court (*pp.* 116-118). The Council informed the Governor that Sir Edmund Andros had received £500 from Maryland for his services; (the accounts of his expenses during his two visits were also produced, amounting to £100) but that Sir Edmund never inspected the militia nor left St. Maries at all, except when he departed from it for good. Letter from the Receiver General to Sir Edmund Andros, of 16 August read, asking for an account of the £500 given to him. Sir Edmund's answer of 31 August also read, expressing surprise at the receipt of it. Kenelm Cheseldyn ordered to continue in the office of Commissary General, for the present (*pp.* 128-131).

Oct. 18. A new Commission as Commissary General issued to Kenelm Cheseldyn (*p.* 131). William Pierce and Richard Hill sworn as Naval officers, and Thomas Smithson ordered to be sworn also. John Hurle's petition for a share of prize money deferred, pending instructions from the Admiralty (*pp.* 133, 134). [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *pp. as cited.*]

Oct. 17. **1,424.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. The Assembly brought up an order for payment of £200 towards the expenses of his change of residence, and reminded him about two bills lying before the Council, to amend which a joint Committee was appointed.

Oct. 18. The two bills were amended and sent down to the Assembly, who brought up a bill to forbid the sale of goods to negroes. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 484-486; *and Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *pp.* 21, 22.]

Oct. 17. **1,425.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. Thomas Meyrick's fine remitted on his giving reasons for his absence. A present of £200 voted to the Governor.

Oct. 18. Bill to regulate elections ordered, with a clause to prevent undue influence of officials; also a supplementary Militia Bill, and a Bill to prohibit the employment of negroes in selling. Message from the Governor recommending the consideration of a search for springs of water, especially near the forts, lodgment for soldiers, pay of officers and appointment of an agent at home. Supply Bill received from Council and passed. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 383-385.]

[Oct. 18.] **1,426.** Copy of correspondence between Governor Fletcher and the Government of Maryland on the subject of the defence of the frontier. Governor Fletcher to Governor Nicholson. 24 September, 1694. I congratulate you on your arrival. Your Council will tell

[illegible] with us. But I hope the promised reinforcements will [illegible] in time to prevent their intention. But the French are [illegible] so if our troops be delayed they may be beforehand with us and too hard for us. Letters intercepted in our prizes say that the French set fire to all Jamaica except Port Royal in their last descent, by which, though it be not true, they will encourage further attempts on us. At present they have few ships at Hispaniola. The three King's ships there have lost all three of their captains and six hundred of their crews through sickness, and are gone for France. The privateers are disgusted over the division of the spoil, for Mons du Cas proved the greatest privateer of them all, taking all the negroes captured from us for himself. The Island is healthy and things in a fairly good state. *Signed.* Wm. Beeston. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 54. *pp.* 11, 12.]

Nov. 18.
Jamaica.

1,517. *Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Beeston to Lords of Trade and Plantations.* I send several returns of revenue and of the naval office, and muster rolls. The country is healthy so far as inhabitants go, but the West Indies have been fatal to newcomers for four years past. My proclamation has had a good effect at Curaçoa. 135 seamen have returned already and as many more will follow them, especially now that they know me to be as good as my promise, which they only doubted owing to their own fear and guilt. The Assembly met on the appointed day, and I was in hopes intended to go cheerfully in raising the money for paying the expenses of our defence; but contrary to my expectation they think that they have now got the government in their power, and will not raise money without a bargain that I shall adjourn the Grand Court at the end of this month and return to martial instead of civil law. All this is set on foot to keep six or eight of them, who are debtors, from paying their creditors, and they have virtually told me as much by a writing delivered to me in Council by the Speaker with the whole House at his back. I am extremely concerned what to do for the poor people who have earned their money and for the merchants and others who have advanced their goods; else I should have made the dispute with them very short, though I believe I shall have to dissolve them, for having thus begun they will stand on their terms, and I cannot allow the King's honour to be thus imposed upon. They are now adjourned for a few days owing to the departure of the fleet, but when they meet I shall deal with them according to the temper in which I find them. I told you that I had recommended the justices and vestries in every parish to make provisions for entertaining the soldiers, for their better health on their arrival, but the Assembly assuming all power to themselves (because they know the money is wanting) now dispute it, as contrary to statute law, and I am now under great uncertainty what to do with them when they do arrive. I have sent the Hampshire to Carthagena and Porto Bello, to bring back prisoners and money that is owing to our merchants. *Signed.* Wm. Beeston. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 54. *pp.* 8-10.]

Nov. 19.
New York.

1,518. Governor Fletcher to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I send the Minutes of Council, Acts of Assembly and inventory of stores of war. I shall husband the last named to the best of my

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ability, but I beg you to remember that this is a time of war, and that I am compelled to supply not only the companies of Grenadiers on the English establishment but all the Militia on the frontiers or that march to meet any insult from the enemy. An Indian lately returned from Canada (whose information I enclose) tells me that the New England Indians were with Count Frontenac at Montreal, boasting their mighty acts, throwing scalps at his feet, and reproaching the other Indians for not providing the like proof of their valour against the people of Albany. The Count caressed them with presents and fine words, and immediately gave 150 of them orders to march against New England, whereof I gave notice to Sir William Phips. He also assured them that he will march against me; but when he means to do this I think he will keep it secret. Our Indians having carried back to Canada eight French prisoners, Count Frontenac released eight English subjects, two of them from New England, whose examination I enclose. I had already given orders to the people of Ulster to repair their fortifications, send out scouts and keep themselves in a state of defence, and have sent them notice of the enemy's design to urge their diligence. Albany is in better circumstances than ever before. I have had it stockaded and added twenty great guns to it. There are 200 men in garrison besides Major Ingoldsby's company of Grenadiers, and I have furnished them with ammunition so far as the King's stores allow me. I know that 500 men is the least number that can be expected to adjust the several posts, but the Colony being much pressed, and our neighbours giving no assistance, it is impossible for me to get that number. I am trying to send up 100 men more, but find great difficulty in it. Some of Leisler's party are got into the Assembly, who at that time paid the men 18*d.* a day and levied it on the country, but now will allow but 8*d.* a day, or 4*d.* less than last year, which dispirits the men, so that they prefer to desert rather than to serve. Eightpence here is not fivepence farthing, and provisions and clothes are thrice as dear as in England.

I laid before the Assembly the ruinous condition of the fort and of the soldiers lodgements; but they would take no notice. I sent them the King's letter for rebuilding the chapel and desired them to make provision for mounting the guns sent out by the King. They voted £450, New York money, for the chapel, and £150 for the guns, not payable this twelvemonth. I shall do my best with it, and have appointed two of the Council to superintend the work. I hope to keep the Indians from joining the French. A present from the King, and the appearance of the companies, which I am daily expecting, will rivet them to us. I have asked Mr. Heathcote to give you a note of the most acceptable presents, not to cost above £200. The Sachems are so far influenced by my last treaty that they have not gone to Canada, and have left off corresponding with Count Frontenac. On a recent alarm that the French were on march against Albany, 300 of the uppermost natives came down to the Mohawks' Castles to our assistance, and remained there till the alarm was proved false. None of the Colonies have sent us any assistance except the Jerseys, but they have now made war upon us in point of trade by an Act prohibiting the export of timber

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to New York, whereby they will draw the shipping thither and establish a free port and will sink our trade. They pay no duty to the King, and all will flock to it. We already feel the injury of Pennsylvania, where they trade at large under no regulation, but this being nearer will utterly ruin the revenue of this province. Pennsylvania, Newcastle and the Jerseys were once part of this government, and now they command it. My commissions for Pennsylvania and Connecticut cannot meet the malady, whereas if all were united into one government, all would be subject to the same laws and duties. Pray enable me to pay the subsistence of the foot-companies, and send me annually a supply of stores. *Signed.* Ben. Fletcher. 4 *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 1 June, '95. Read, 4, 12 and 14 June. *Annexed,*

1,518. I. Major Ingoldsby to Governor Fletcher. Albany, 18 October, 1694. By the enclosed intelligence the Governor of Canada threatens hard, though I am of opinion that he never intends to attack this place unless he hears how ill a condition we are in. I have mounted all the guns, made up the stone mount, and built a magazine under it. Pray send me up some powder and partridge shot, with anything else that you think we ought to have, and then we shall try to give the French a welcome if they come. There has been a fire which has destroyed a quantity of wheat. *Copy.* ½ *p.*

1,518. II. Information from Senectady. A squaw returned from captivity in Canada reports that some Cayonges lately came to the Governor with prisoners, which they restored, and said that they came to reject the kettle of war. The Governor replied that he had put the axe into the hand of all his people. The Praying Indians, however, did not wish to take up the hatchet, asking that if they did they might kill Governor Fletcher, and so bring the war to an end. The Governor answered that he could do that in the winter. It was also said that he meant to attack the Onandagas this winter. *Copy.* ½ *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 31 May, 1695.

1,518. III. Information of two prisoners, belonging to New England, and lately released from Canada. After telling the story of their release the prisoners said that Count Frontenac had been mustering all his forces and treating with all his Indian allies during the summer. We heard (they continued) that he had sent out spies to the Esopus Country, who reported that the people were not vigilant and lived scattered. It was said that there is a design to attack the Maquas and Esopus this winter, their snowshoes being all in readiness. Envoys of the Five Nations arrived at Montreal to treat about peace, which was denied them unless they would fight against the English, which they utterly refused. Nevertheless they were sent on to Quebec and splendidly entertained. Three ships of war came to Quebec this summer, of which two went against the English factory in the North West passage; and we heard that parties had been sent out towards New England

1694.

with large encouragement to destroy all they could. The fortifications of Quebec mount 140 guns, but not above 300 of the inhabitants can bear arms. There are still 63 prisoners, men, women and children, in Canada. *Dated.* 10 November, 1694. *Copy.* 2 *pp. Endorsed,* Recd. 31 May, 1695.

1,518. IV. Account of stores of war in the province of New York. 19 November, 1694. 3 *large pp. Endorsed as the preceding.*

1,518. V., VI. Two copies of an Act of New Jersey, prohibiting the export of timber except to England and the West Indies. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *Nos.* 90, 90 I.-VI.; *and* (*without enclosures*), 48. *pp.* 196-200.]

Nov. 19. New York. **1,519.** Governor Fletcher to Lords of the Admiralty. H.M.S. Richmond is of little value in convoying our navigation more than in the months of May, June and July. It is difficult to lie on the coast during the rest of the year owing to ice and north-west winds. Our trade to the West Indies has much declined, and our merchants are falling back on trade to Newfoundland. If the Richmond might convoy the ships thither she could be back in time to protect this coast and may do some execution on the enemy. My commission from Their Majesties empowers me to erect Courts of Admiralty and appoint officers pursuant to my commission from you; but this latter forbids me to appoint a Judge, Registrar and Marshal, who are the principal officers of the Court. Nothing yet has been done here to bring forward such matters, but sometimes a small affair may fall in the way, and as it is worth no man's while to go to the charge of suing out a commission for these places, nothing can be done warrantably. I am told that my predecessors have held Admiralty Courts in despite of these restraints, but as I cannot think this right, I beg you to appoint a Judge, Registrar and Marshal. *Copy.* 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 91.]

Nov. 19. **1,520.** Governor Fletcher to Sir John Trenchard. Since my last Count Frontenac has returned to Quebec and, I hear, has ordered an attack on the Mohocks and the town of Kingston, sixty miles south of Albany. I have prevailed with the Indians so far that none of the Sachems are returned to Canada. They are at a stand what to do, and if the presents which I have desired be sent over to me, they will rivet them in their allegiance. The Indians sent 300 men to help us on a recent alarm of a French attack. Pennsylvania, Connecticut and the Jerseys are an obstruction to Their Majesties' service, being divided in method of Government, interest and affection. It is very unreasonable that the burden of this war should fall wholly on New York, but it cannot be remedied until the provinces are governed by one Assembly and one law. *Signed.* Ben. Fletcher. 1¼ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 579. *No.* 41.]

Nov. 20. **1,521.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Captain Hide's memorial read, and also Mr. Wallis's, and decision taken.

Memorial of the Barbados Agents read, and decision deferred.

Orders for an advance of pay to the Apothecaries for Jamaica, for the appointment of an Assistant Commissary, for payment for the clothing, etc. of the troops, for the transports to be ready to sail to St. Helens, and for a hospital ship to be prepared. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 379-382.]

Nov. 20. **1,522.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. To recommend the grant of £10 extra to the surgeon with the troops for New York, that an additional month's provisions be put on board the transports, that the forces themselves be completed by drafts, and that Captain Hide's memorial for the advance of a month's subsistence be referred to the Treasury. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *pp.* 185-188.]

Nov. 20. **1,523.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Agreed to lay the following matter before the King: that 400 recruits are required for the regiment in the Leeward Islands, which the officers say they cannot raise till they have been paid their subsistence to the same time as the rest of the army; and that for the clearings of the regiment to April 1692 there had been delivered to the officers tallies to the amount of £6,600 upon the credit of the Act for duties on vellum, parchment and paper, which the officers say will not be paid in three years' time, and that they cannot dispose of these tallies without a loss of five per cent. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *pp.* 188, 189.]

Nov. 20. **1,524.** Memorial of Captains Hide and Weems, commanding the two companies for New York, to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Our companies are come back after three months at sea, during which they have suffered much from hardship, sickness and loss in an engagement with three French privateers. Two months' subsistence is now due to the officers, and we beg in addition to this for a month's advance to enable us to provide necessaries for our voyage and for the soldiers. 1 *p.* *Inscribed.* Read 26 Nov. '94. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 92.]

[Nov.] **1,525.** Captain Weems to the Governor of Portsmouth. I know no other course than to direct the detachment to be removed from St. Nicholas Island to Plymouth and disembark our men there, ordering bedding to be supplied from the stores at Plymouth and full allowance of fresh provisions, etc., or money to subsist them. *Copy.* ½ *p.* *Endorsed,* Capt. Weems' mem^{l}. For the Governor of Portsmouth. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 93.]

Nov. 20. **1,526.** The Agents for Barbados to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The King gave orders for a regiment of foot 500 strong to be raised under Colonel Francis Russell for service in Barbados. There are now 272 privates, besides officers, of the regiment awaiting transport from England. We beg that transport and provisions may be supplied and the soldiers sent to Barbados under convoy of the men-of-war now bound to Jamaica. 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 20 Nov. 1694. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 6. *No.* 71.]

Nov. 20. **1,527.** William Blathwayt to the Apothecaries' Company at the Savoy. Ordering them to ship the magazine of medicines for Jamaica, consigning it to Commissary Murrey. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 312.]

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Nov. 20. **1,528.** William Blathwayt to the King's Physicians. Ordering them to ship the medicines prepared for the Jamaica expedition, consigning them to Commissary Murrey. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 313.]

Nov. **1,529.** Memorial to the Physicians and Apothecaries of the Jamaica expedition to Lords of Trade and Plantations. For an advance of three months' pay to equip themselves for the voyage. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 314.]

Nov. 20. **1,530.** William Blathwayt to Henry Guy. Directing an advance of pay to be issued to the Physician and Apothecary of the Jamaica expedition. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 315.]

Nov. 20. **1,531.** William Blathwayt to Henry Guy. Directing the Treasurer to appoint a salary for an Assistant to Commissary Murrey. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 316.]

Nov. 20. **1,532.** William Blathwayt to Henry Guy. The transports are only prevented from sailing because the clothing of the troops is not on board, which the Colonels say cannot be shipped until they are furnished with the money that they desire. The Lords of the Treasury are desired to hasten the payment of the money intended for the regiments. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 317.]

Nov. 20. **1,533.** William Blathwayt to the Commissioners for Transportation. Directing them to order the transport ships to sail to St. Helen's, and from thence to Plymouth to embark the troops for Jamaica. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 321.]

Nov. 21. **1,534.** The Attorney General of New York to Governor Fletcher. Reporting that he cannot obtain any sufficient evidence for the prosecution of John La Reaux. *Copy.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 26 July, 1695. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 93A.]

Nov. 22. **1,535.** The Agent for Barbados to the Duke of Shrewsbury. Begging that ships may be appointed for the transport of 270 officers and men of Russell's regiment to Barbados by the Jamaica convoy, or that forty shillings a head may be allowed for that purpose, also that the Victuallers of the Navy have orders to put provisions on board for them. *Signed.* Wm. Bridges. 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 22 Nov. 1694. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 72.]

[Nov. 22.] **1,536.** Account of the money due to the regiment in the Leeward Islands. The regiment was cleared at its departure in April, 1690, and again to 1 April, 1692. From 1 April, 1692, to the present the sum due to them amounts to £28,613 of which we [the Agents] have received but £8,647, leaving £19,965 still due. All charges are included in this account, viz. provisions, recruits, levy money, and transportation of recruits, which comes to £10,700. ½ *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 22 Nov. 1694. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 42.]

[Nov.] **1,537.** State of the case of the regiment in the Leeward Islands, as represented by the Colonel, Henry Holt. The regiment has been five years abroad in a very unhealthy climate, and has

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suffered not only from action in five several islands against the enemy, but also from the pestilential diseases of the country and the great want of food and other necessaries; whereby at least three-fourths of the Regiment hath perished, and the officers have been put to the charge of recruiting it thrice over. The regiment has not been cleared since April, 1692, and out of these clearings have been deducted all charges for their provisions by sea and land, also the money for raising recruits and transporting them from England, which being charged at a very extraordinary rate amounts to upwards of £10,000. This, together with the regiment's being in arrear for subsistence and clearings up to the present time, has reduced it to great hardship, particularly the officers, who are in debt for the maintenance of themselves and their men. Your Majesty's order was signified by Mr. Blathwayt, Secretary at War, that the officers of the said regiment in England should at once repair to their posts in the Leeward Islands. Your Majesty is therefore begged that the regiment may be cleared to April, 1693; and that their subsistence from April, 1693, to the present time may be paid to them, and paid also constantly from time to time as to the rest of the Army. I beg also that since your Majesty has granted me a commission for the regiment, I may hold it under the same circumstances as the late Colonel Lloyd, and that it may bear date from the day of his death, for I have done duty as Colonel ever since the regiment left England, having also suffered great hardships from wounds, and lost almost all that I had, by several accidents of war. *Copy.* 1 *p.* *Undated.* [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 43.]

Nov. 22. Whitehall. **1,538.** Order of the King in Council. That £10 additional be given to the surgeon of the transport carrying the troops to New York, and that another full month's provisions be put on board the said transport. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *p.* 189.]

Nov. 22. Kensington. **1,539.** Order of the King in Council. For instructions to be sent to Governor Codrington to hinder the settlement of Crab Island and the rest of the Virgin Islands by the subjects of any foreign state. *Signed.* William Blathwayt. ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 551. *No.* 86; *and Board of Trade,* 44. *p.* 204.]

Nov. 22. **1,540.** Minutes of Council of New York. A Committee appointed to examine Colonel Sloughter's accounts as to the two foot-companies, and to report, giving notice to Mrs. Sloughter that she may appoint some person to be present on her behalf. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 581, 582.]

Nov. 23. Transport Office. **1,541.** Commissioners for Transportation to the Lords of Trade and Plantations. Forwarding estimate of expense of a hospital-ship, including medicines, fittings and medical and nursing staff, £746. The Victuallers of the Navy will require an order to victual this ship. *Signed.* Sam. Atkinson, John Ellis, John Nicholl, Robt. Henley. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 319, 320.]

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Nov. 24. Bristol. **1,542.** Commission of William Penn to William Markham to be Governor of Pennsylvania, with John Goodson and Samuel Carpenter for assistants. *Copy.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Delivered to the Board by Mr. Randolph. 17 Aug. 1696. [*America and West Indies.* 599. *No.* 20.]

Nov. 24. **1,543.** Commissions of the same to Samuel Carpenter and John Goodson to be assistants to William Markham. ½ *p.* *Endorsed as the preceding.* [*America and West Indies.* 599. *No.* 21.]

Nov. 24. **1,544.** Copies of the two foregoing documents. [*America and West Indies.* 599. *No.* 22.]

Nov. 24. **1,545.** Patent for John Archdale to be a Landgrave of Carolina. *Signed.* Craven, Bath, Ashley, Wm. Thornburgh for Sir J. Colleton, Tho. Amy. [*Board of Trade.* Carolina, 4. *p.* 22.]

Nov. 24. New York. **1,546.** Chidley Brooke to [William Blathwayt]. In April last I seized a brigantine for breach of the Navigation Laws, but the master pleading that his goods had not been imported, as they were not set ashore, the jury cleared the vessel. The goods however still remain in my custody. I have also detected a ship at this place called the Orange, Cornelis Jacobs master, carrying on illicit trade with Hispaniola evidently with the connivance of Mons. Ducasse, the Governor. This Jacobs was prosecuted in October last for assisting the King's enemies, but acquitted for want of evidence. I also have prosecuted his ship and obtained a verdict, but a motion has been made in arrest of judgment, and it is expected that the case will be carried to England. Mr. Robert Livingston who is shortly going to England will be very solicitous against me in this matter, having a considerable share in the ship. He wants but craft or assiduity to gloss over the foulest designs where his interest is concerned. It is certain that the provisions taken by this ship to Hispaniola in great measure enabled Mons. Ducasse to invade Jamaica. If such proceedings be overlooked the Navigation Acts will become of no effect. *Signed.* Chid. Brooke. 2½ *large pls.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 3 July. Read 8 July, 1695. *Enclosed,*

1,546. I. Copy of the log of the mate of the Orange on her voyage from New York to Port de Paix, Hispaniola. 3 *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 3 July, '95.

1,546. II. Certificate of the condemnation of the ship Orange at Port de Paix and of the restoration of her to the master as an "act of charity." *Signed.* Du Casse. *French.* 25 Jan. 1694. ½ *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 3 July, 1695.

1,546. III. Copy of the preceding.

1,546. IV. Copy of a letter of recommendation written by Mons. Du Casse to the Governor of St. Thomas in favour of Cornelis Jacobs. 28 January, 1694. 1 *p.* *The French version above and the English translation below.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *Nos.* 94, 94 I.-IV.; *and* (*without enclosures*) 48. *pp.* 211-215.]

Nov. 24. **1,547.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Agreed to defer the issue of writs for an Assembly. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *p.* 297.]

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Nov. 25. **1,548.** Memorandum. The owners of the ship Restore offer to carry 420 men of Russell's regiment to Barbados at fifty shillings a head. Transport can doubtless be found for 52 more men, besides officers, in the ships of the Jamaica convoy. 1 *p.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 26 Nov. 1694. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 73.]

Nov. 26. **1,549.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Sundry letters to the Treasury ordered. Letter from the Commissioners of Transport read and copy sent to the Treasury. Mr. Edward Antill's information as to French preparations for the West Indies referred to Sir John Trenchard. Protest of Mr. Blackmore and Mr. Sutton considered, and decision taken.

The proposal of the Agents of Barbados as to transport of troops thither considered, and decision taken. Petition of the owners of the ships Coronation and England referred back to them for supply of the necessary certificates.

Memorials of Captains Hide and Weems read and referred to the Treasury.

The question of the Newfoundland trade considered. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 383-386.]

Nov. 26. **1,550.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Agreed to move the King to refer the protest of Thomas Sutton and Francis Blackmore against their suspension from Council, to the Governor and Council of Jamaica for report. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 408.]

Nov. 26. **1,551.** William Blathwayt to Commissioners for Transportation. Directing them to prepare the hospital-ship, according to their estimate, with all speed. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 320.]

Nov. 26. **1,552.** William Blathwayt to Henry Guy. Forwarding the estimate for a hospital-ship for the information and opinion of the Treasury. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 320.]

Nov. 26. **1,553.** William Blathwayt to Henry Guy. The hired transports are already upon demurrage to the great cost of the King and great prejudice to the expedition. The Lords of the Treasury are again desired to despatch the payments to the Colonels with all speed and save further delay. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 325.]

Nov. 26. **1,554.** William Blathwayt to Colonel Northcott. Directing him to be in readiness to embark with his regiment, as the transports have been ordered to Plymouth. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 324.]

Nov. 26. Transport Office. **1,555.** Commissioners of Transportation to William Blathwayt. We have ordered the transports to sail to St. Helen's, but the masters say that St. Helen's is a dangerous road in winter and ask that they may sail to St. Helen's or Spithead. Several also complain that many of their men are pressed, notwithstanding our protection, so that they cannot sail for want of hands, and they fear that their men may be pressed in other ports also. Pray see that the Admiralty give effective orders to put a stop to this. The Masters also declare that they will not sail unless the article in their charter-party protecting their men from impressment in the West Indies be strictly enforced. Pray let strict orders to this effect be issued by the Lords of Trade. We beg also for instructions as to convoy of the transports; and we would remind you that an order is necessary for the victualling of the hospital-ship. *Signed.* John Ellis, Robt. Henley, John Nicholl, Sam. Atkinson. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 322-324.]

Nov. 26. **1,556.** John Povey to Commissioners of Transport. Forwarding Mr. Bridges's memorandum as to shipping for transport of men for the Barbados regiment, and directing them to attend next meeting of the Committee. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *p.* 88.]

Nov. 26. **1,557.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That the proposals of the Agents for Barbados as to transport of the regiment be laid before the King. *Memo.* The soldiers being in Yorkshire could not embark to sail with the Jamaica fleet, so nothing was done on this report. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *p.* 90.]

[Nov. 26.] **1,558.** Account of the charge of raising 400 recruits, with 20 non-commissioned officers, of clothing them, and of a month's subsistence:—

	For clothing one man.			*For clothing one sergeant.*		
Coat and breeches	£1	15	0	£4	10	0
Surtout coat	0	16	0	1	10	0
2 shirts	0	7	0	0	12	0
2 neck cloths	0	2	0	0	4	6
2 pair shoes	0	8	0	0	8	0
2 pair hose	0	3	6	0	8	6
Sword and belt	0	8	0	0	16	0
Cap	0	7	0	0	18	0
Total	£4	6	6	£9	7	0

400 men at £4 6*s.* 6*d.*	£1,740	0	0
8 serjeants at £9 7*s.* 0*d.*	74	16	0
8 corporals at £4 16*s.* 6*d.*	38	12	0
4 drums at £4 16*s.* 6*d.*	19	6	0
Levy money at £2 0*s.* 0*d.*	800	0	0
A month's subsistence	300	8	0
Total	£2,963	2	0

1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 26 Nov. 1694. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 44.]

Nov. 26. **1,559.** Petition of Killian van Rensselaer to Lords of Trade and Plantations. For an order from the King to Governor Fletcher, to put him in possession of Rensselaers Wick. 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 26 Nov. '94. Read, 7 Jan. '94-5. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 95; *and* 48. *p.* 190.]

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Nov. 26. **1,560.** Proclamation of the Governor of East New Jersey for enforcing the Act for regulation of Trade. *Copy.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 2 July, 1695. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 95A.]

Nov. 27. **1,561.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Orders for payments. Adjourned owing to the Governor's indisposition. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 492, 493; *and Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *p.* 26.]

Nov. 27. **1,562.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. The Governor reported losses through French privateers, on which a committee was appointed to fit out two sloops, the House engaging to repay them the expense. Bill for payment of the Agents passed. Adjourned to 11 December. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 396, 397.]

Nov. 29. Transport Office. **1,563.** Commissioners of Transport to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Captain of the Restore will not undertake to transport the 270 men of Russell's regiment to Barbados except at fifty shillings a head, half to be paid on signing the charter-party, and half when the men are on board. We believe his ship to be suitable and the charge reasonable. Other captains of ships to Barbados refuse to take any men on board (*see No.* 1,548). [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 74.]

Nov. 29. Whitehall. **1,564.** Order of the King in Council. Referring a memorial from the Commissioners for the Leeward Islands to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* William Blathwayt. ½ *p.* *Annexed,*

1,564. I. Memorial of the Commissioners for the Leeward Islands to the King. In spite of your Royal order last winter that ships of war and 400 recruits should be sent to the Leeward Islands, neither of them have been sent. The Chester and the Wild, prize, were ordered to stay there, but the latter being unserviceable was sent home, and the Chester is so much out of repair that she can do the Islands little good. The officers of the regiment for want of pay and money have not raised recruits, though men and ships are greatly wanted in the Leeward Islands, the French privateers having of late given much trouble, carrying off negroes and keeping the inhabitants in continual alarm and on hard duty. We beg therefore that ships and recruits may be sent out. *Signed.* Bastian Bayer, Jeff. Jeffreys, Christopher Jeaffreson, Joseph Martyn, Rd. Cary. *Copy.* 1 *p.* *The whole endorsed,* Recd. 5 Dec. Read 14 Dec. 1694. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 45; *and* 44. *pp.* 189-191.]

Nov. 29. Whitehall. **1,565.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition of Thomas Sutton and Francis Blackmore, against their suspension, to the Governor and Council of Jamaica for report. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 408, 409.]

Nov. 29. Whitehall. **1,566.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition of merchants and others concerned in Jamaica to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report.

Petition of merchants, planters and others, resident and not resident in Jamaica, to the King. During the invasion of the French the whole of the militia was collected in one place, whereby our property was laid open to destruction by the enemy. We beg that a clause of the Militia Act, which provides for compensation for such injuries out of the public revenue, may be enforced. *Ten signatures.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 54. *pp.* 1-3.]

Nov. 29. **1,567.** Minutes of Council of New York. Orders for payments. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 582.]

Nov. 30. **1,568.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Accounts passed and payments ordered. Edward Stanton took over the post of Provost Marshal. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 297, 298.]

Nov. **1,569.** Lieutenant-Governor Usher to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Council called an Assembly in my absence, giving me to understand that the Government could be managed in my absence and that they knew that I had been at great charge from my own estate, with small prospect of reimbursement. I thought it my duty to be present, however, and laid before the Assembly the necessity for raising £1,500 besides money for support of the Government. After a long time they raised £700, to be gathered in by next March. This will only pay the Government's debts. The expense of the soldiers desired from Massachusetts, together with the garrison of the fort, will amount to £500, so that the soldiers, even if obtained, will probably be dismissed. I have spent over £400 on them from my own estate, and have received not one meal nor draught of drink. I am directed by my instructions to encourage trade; but trade is nowhere more discouraged, owing to the impressment of seamen by the King's ships, though they have more than their complement. Thus Captain Taylor, who came to this Province, owned that he had more than his complement, but without shewing his orders or paying any respect to the Government pressed over twenty men, leaving the ships disabled. The masters required him to secure the ships, but he refused, and the Council would not stand by me to call him to account. I had a ship of my own of which all the men were pressed; and I could obtain no relief from the Council. Two mast-ships arrived and refused to make entries according to law, but the Council would not move to enforce the law. As the King's Commission is derided and the Council have written to me that they have full powers of Government I have been obliged to quit the place until I receive your orders. *Signed.* John Usher. 1¼ *pp. Endorsed,* Recd. 14 Jan. 1624. *Annexed,*

1,569. i. Speech of Lieutenant-Governor Usher to the General Assembly of New Hampshire. 6 Nov. 1694. I recommend to you my speech to the last Assembly urging the necessity of providing for support of the Government and paying the country's debts. I could have repulsed the Indian enemy, if you had found money to supply provisions for the militia. I judge it necessary for £1,500 to be raised, but have no account yet of the indebtedness of the

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Colony. If you strengthen not my hands for support and defence of the place, the blame for the result must not be laid at my door. 1¼ *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 14 Nov. 1694 (*sic*).

1,569. II. Answer of the Assembly to the above speech. We have passed an Act for continuing impost, custom and excise for one year, also an Act to raise £700, which with what is in the Treasurer's hands will, we reckon, pay the Colony's debts and also the maintenance of sixty soldiers for six months with provisions, ammunition and one third pay. The province is too much impoverished to raise supplies for any other object, and we beg you to lay our deplorable condition before the King. 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 14 Nov. '94 (*sic*).

1,569. III. Extract from Minutes of Council of New Hampshire. 16 November, 1694. On the petition of George Long, John Long, and John West praying that their ships under seizure might proceed on their voyage, it was resolved to answer that the Council was not concerned in the seizure, nor will be in the detention of the ships, but gives them all countenance in their legal proceedings. A letter was written to the Lieutenant-Governor to inform him hereof, and to ask him to take such measures as he thinks fit. Order for replacing the soldiers at Oyster River by twenty soldiers from Massachusetts, and that the officers of militia be called together to consult as to the settlement of garrisons.

Order that if the Lieutenant-Governor do not prosecute the seized ships, they shall be no longer detained.

Extract from Minutes of 21 November, 1694. Order for the seized ships to be allowed to sail, since the Lieutenant-Governor has taken no steps to prosecute them. Orders for payment for powder and for mending the arms of the Massachusetts soldiers. *Copy.* 2 *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 14 Jan. 1694-5.

1,569. IV. Extract from Minutes of Council of New Hampshire. 10 August, 1694. The Lieutenant-Governor declared that he had issued warrants for the seizure of George Long's and John West's ships for not making due entry. *Extract from the same.* 10 November, 1694. The Council refused to be concerned in the warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor for the above seizure. *Extract from the same.* 16 November, 1694. Petition of Long and West for release of their ships, and resolutions of the Council thereon. Letter of the Council to Lieutenant-Governor Usher of 16 November, informing him of the foregoing resolution. Answer of the Lieutenant-Governor, 19 November, 1694. I asked your advice as to the seizure of the ships, since they had not made entry. If they have made entry, as is said, they ought not to be detained. The Government is in your hands, so you can deal with the matter, for I have no wish for any to obstruct anyone in their legal proceedings. I renounce all share in any forfeiture; as to the King's

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share, it is left with you to deal with it. *Copies.* 3 *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 9 Mar. '94-5.

1,569. v. Copies of the Council's letter of 16 November, and of the Lieutenant-Governor's of 19 November, abstracted above. 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 9 Mar. '94-5.

1,569. vi. Items of necessary expenditure submitted to the Assembly of New Hampshire in May last, the total amounting to £1,540, besides money for the support of the Government. On 10 November £400 was also asked for Mr. Blathwayt. 1 *p.*

1,569. vii. Another copy of the same items, with a note that the Assembly passed an Act in November to raise £700. [*Board of Trade.* New Hampshire, 1. *Nos.* 42, 42 i.-vii.; *and* (*without enclosures*) *Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXVII., pp.* 253-255.]

Nov. **1,570.** Petition of Robert Thomas to the King and Queen. Praying for grant of peaceable enjoyment of certain "Kingdoms" that he has purchased of Indians in America. *Endorsed,* Nov. 1694. 1 *p.* *Annexed,*

1,570. i. A list of the Kings and Queens from whom the purchases were made. The boundaries are to Eastward the Ocean, to West the "Black Lake of Canada," to North the Weaoake or Blackwater river, to South the Amazonian river. *Scrap.* [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 8. *Nos.* 61, 61 i.]

Dec. **1,571.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That a state of the preparations for the Jamaica expedition be laid before the King in Council, and that protections be ordered for the crews of the transports. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 356.]

Dec. 2. **1,572.** Memorandum of the state of the preparations for Jamaica, laid before the King in Council on 2 December, 1694. The Admiralty here appointed five frigates and two fireships for the service, which are lying at Spithead. The Office of Ordnance has shipped 44 pieces of Ordnance, with all appurtenances, small arm ammunition for 5,000 men and spare arms for 1,000 men. The Victualling Board has shipped four months' provisions at full allowance and two months' additional bread for 1,841 men. The Commissioners for Transportation have taken up freight for these men, their provisions and necessaries, and for 250 tons of ordnance-stores, and have also provided a hospital-ship. A Commissary and medical officers have been appointed. Orders are wanted for getting ready the appointed number of men to embark. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 326, 327.]

Dec. 3. **1,573.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Mr. Blathwayt was sent to the Treasury to desire immediate dispatch of the business relating to the clothing and necessaries for the regiments for Jamaica. He returned with the reply that the said clothing could not be ready before the transports arrived at Portsmouth. Order thereupon that the transports proceed to Spithead,

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and the Admiralty directed to provide convoy. Sundry minor orders given. Agreed to lay a state of the preparations before the King. Order for victuals for sixty men to be put on board the hospital-ship. [*Board of Trade*. Journal, 7. *pp*. 387-389.]

Dec. 3. **1,574**. Memorial of the Commissioners for Transportation to Lords of Trade and Plantations. You ordered us to provide ships to carry soldiers to Jamaica, after the same thing had been attempted by the Commissioners of the Navy. We found it very difficult to provide ships as there are no traders to Jamaica left here, and the accounts from thence gave much discouragement to other men, the Virginia traders generally refusing to carry any troops. However with much ado we did find very good ships and masters to transport troops to Jamaica, with the intention of going on to Virginia for cargo, as none was to be expected at Jamaica. Among the conditions on which they insisted was that their seamen should be protected out and home, as otherwise they would simply lose their ships for want of men to bring them home. This was approved by you, and an article to that effect was inserted in the charter-parties. The masters finding our protection insufficient have applied to the Admiralty, and the application was backed by ourselves, for further protection. The Admiralty answered that they could do nothing without further orders from you, but they seemed disinclined to give any such protection at all. Since the article in our agreement with the masters was approved by you, and since it forms the most material point in the contract, we beg you to take measures that it shall be respected. We would add that we have made, as ordered, full provisions for transporting and victualling 1,841 men, and that we have paid the masters half freight for that number. We now hear that but 1,400 are to be sent. We beg for information, that we may save what we can from this reduction; though, as to freight, the masters will insist on their charter-parties and we know not how to force them from their agreement. We beg also your directions for the disposal of the supernumerary beds if the reduction be made. [*Board of Trade*. Jamaica, 53. *pp*. 327-330.]

Dec. 3. **1,575**. William Blathwayt to the Commissioners for Transportation. Directing them to order the transports for Jamaica to sail to Spithead and await orders; also to provide passage for the Physician, Apothecary and Apothecary's mate. [*Board of Trade*. Jamaica, 53. *p*. 331.]

Dec. 3. **1,576**. William Blathwayt to William Bridgeman. Desiring the Admiralty to direct the Victualling Board to consign all the provisions for the Jamaica expedition to Commissary Murrey. [*Board of Trade*. Jamaica, 53. *p*. 332.]

Dec. 3. **1,577**. William Blathwayt to William Bridgeman. Directing that the Admiralty give protection against impressment to the seamen on the transport-ships, and provide convoy for the ships to Spithead. [*Board of Trade*. Jamaica, 53. *pp*. 332, 333.]

Dec. 4. Admiralty. **1,578**. William Bridgeman to William Blathwayt. Orders have been issued for consigning the provisions shipped for Jamaica to Commissary Murrey. My Lords will issue protections to the

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transport ships if you will send a list of them and of the numbers of their crews. The Commander-in-Chief at the Nore has orders to appoint a convoy for the transports to Spithead. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 335.]

Dec. 4. **1,579.** The Masters of the transport ships to Lords of Trade and Plantations. We have your orders to sail, and are ready to do so as soon as we receive from the Admiralty protections for the men against impressment. *Seven signatures.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 343.]

Dec. 4. **1,580.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. The Lieutenant-Governor sworn to observe the Acts of Trade and Navigation. Commission made out for Captain John Wincoll as Clerk of the Peace, etc., for York County. Letter to the Government of Rhode Island as to the ships fitting out there, whereby many had been enticed thither without consent of parents or masters, and from the King's ships. Order for survey of the stores of war in the Province.

Dec. 5. The King's letter of 26 March as to the accounts of Sir Edmund Andros and Mr. John Usher read. Order for payment of sums voted by the General Court. Order for payment of £6 to Captain Edward Wyllys for entertainment of a captured French officer, and for sundry other small payments. Thomas Swift commissioned to take charge of the Indians at Puncapoag plantations and the neighbourhood.

Dec. 6. Order for completing the grant voted to Salem for encouragement of the fortification thereof. Advised that 50 men be sent to Pemaquid to take advantage of a chance of defeating the Eastern Indians, and that Major James Convers do take command.

Dec. 7. Committees appointed to examine the accounts of Sir E. Andros and John Usher, and to inspect the fortifications of Boston, Charlestown, Salem and Marblehead. Order for payment of £5 to Duncan Campbell, postmaster of Boston, for extraordinary expenses in the public service. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 490-496.]

Dec. 5. **1,581.** Additional instructions to Governor Codrington. To assert the King's right to all the Virgin Islands and hinder the settlement of foreigners on all of them except St. Thomas; of which the people must be warned, in case they act in prejudice of the King's right sovereignty in these Islands, that the King of Denmark has no good title to St. Thomas. Any encroachments are to be reported forthwith. *Countersigned.* J. Trenchard. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *pp.* 205, 206.]

Dec. 5.
Transport Office.
1,582. Commissioners for Transportation to William Blathwayt. We have ordered the transports to sail from Gravesend, and they are about to do so, but the masters wish to know what convoy they are to have to the Downs and where they may apply to the Commander. We beg for directions herein, also that you will desire the Admiralty to hasten their protections for the seamen, for the transports will not sail without them, and if they refuse we have no remedy, wherefore their demurrage runs on. *Signed.* Robt. Henley, Saml. Atkinson, John Ellis. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 334.]

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Dec. 6. **1,583.** Minutes of Council of New York. Patent for land granted to Rimasack, an Indian. Warrant for the erection of Lewis Morris's estate at Harlem into a manor. Order for certain payments. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 583.]

Dec. 8. **1,584.** Commissioners for Transportation to William Blathwayt. We hear that the King doubts whether the transports are ready to sail from the Thames. They are quite ready, but they absolutely refuse to sail without protection from the Admiralty for their crews. These we hope to receive to-day, though we have called for them already in vain. *Signed.* Robt. Henley, John Nicholl, John Ellis, Sam. Atkinson. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 344.]

Dec. 10. **1,585.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Major James Convers's commission approved. License granted to Nathaniel Byfield to export twenty barrels of tar to Jamaica. Order for £2 each to be paid to two prisoners returned from Canada, for their present relief. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., p.* 496.]

Dec. 10. **1,586.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Agreed to recommend the appointment of John Corsley to the Council of Jamaica. Memorial of merchants and planters of the Island considered, and decision taken for their relief. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *pp.* 390-392.]

Dec. 10. **1,587.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. On consideration of Sir William Beeston's appeal for money for ruined planters in Jamaica, and of the petition of these planters for compensation for damage done by the French invasion, agreed to recommend that £4,000, profit arising out of the exchange on money sent to Jamaica for the forces, be made over to the Governor and Council for the relief of sufferers by the invasion. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 54. *p.* 4.]

Dec. 10. Treasury Chambers. **1,588.** William Lowndes to William Blathwayt. Desiring the preparation of an establishment for the King's signature for paying eight shillings a day to John Silvester as Assistant-Commissary to the West Indian expedition. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 336.]

Dec. 10. Whitehall. **1,589.** William Blathwayt to Commissary Murrey. Ordering him to direct provisions for sixty men and ten tons of water to be placed in the hospital ship. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 336.]

Dec. 11. **1,590.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Orders for sundry payments.

Dec. 12. The Assembly brought up four bills, one of them declaring the right of the Assembly to settle all questions of disputed elections. The Governor announced that he had found a better sailing sloop than that which he had formerly hired, and asked them to make provision for reward to Captain Sherman, who had voluntarily taken command of her, and for the funeral expenses of Captain Coates who had been killed in action with a privateer. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol.* 12, *pp.* 493-497; *and Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *pp.* 26-29.]

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Dec. 11. **1,592.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. Act for repealing the act for constructing the mole, which was destroyed in the last storm. Bills passed for the payment of the Agents, and to prohibit negroes from rowing in wherries.

Dec. 12. Bill to preserve freedom of elections, and to assert the decision of contraverted elections to be in the Assembly, passed. Three absent members fined. Resolved that a fast sailing sloop be sought out and fitted out at the public expense, and that, if possible, she be manned out of the King's ships and stores. The Governor replied that he could not answer as to this till he had consulted the King's Captains. The House appointed two members to treat with the Captains in the matter. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 398-402.]

Dec. 12. **1,593.** Petition of Alexander Culpeper to the King. For restoration to the office of Surveyor General of Virginia, of which he has been dispossessed by Francis Nicholson and William Cole. *Over the page,* Order of the King referring the petition to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. 12 December, 1694. *Signed,* Shrewsbury. *The whole,* 1¼ *pp. Endorsed,* Recd. 14 Dec., '94. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 62.]

Dec. 12. Whitehall. **1,594.** Order of the King in Council. That the profit accruing by exchange out of the money sent to Jamaica for the forces, be given to the Governor and Council of the Island for relief of sufferers by the French invasion. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 54. *p.* 6.]

Dec. 12. **1,595.** Memorandum of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The King this day appointed Mr. Corsley to the Council of Jamaica. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 54. *p.* 7.]

Dec. 13. Whitehall. **1,596.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition of Robert Lee to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed,* Wm. Bridgeman. ½ *p. Annexed,*

1,596. I. Petition of Robert Lee, brother and executor of the late Earl of Stirling, to the King. For the grant, in lieu of a former grant of Long Island, of a tract of waste land bounded on the South by Carolina, on the East by the English provinces, and to North and West by Canada and the South Seas; and for the incorporation of petitioner and his fellow undertakers. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

1,596. II. Case of Robert Lee, setting forth the history of the grants to the Earl of Stirling. 1½ *pp.*

1,596. III. Copy of an Order in Council of 2 September, 1689, for the payment of the arrears due to the Earl of Stirling from New York. 2 *pp. The whole endorsed,* Recd. 27 March, 1695, Read 22 May, 1695. [*Board of Trade* New England, 7. *Nos.* 96, 96 I.-III.]

Dec. 13. **1,597.** Minutes of Council of New York. Patent for land granted to James Emotts. Committee appointed to examine Daniel Honan's accounts for firewood for the garrison. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., pp.* 583, 584.]

Dec. 14. **1,598.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Order for all the provisions for the Jamaica expedition to be despatched with

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the 1,200 men. Draft instructions to the Naval Commander of the expedition and to Colonel Lillingston considered. Advice to be sent to Sir W. Beeston of the present preparations. The Jamaica Act concerning Thomas Ballard referred to the Attorney-General.

Memorial of the Agents for the Leeward Islands read (*see No.* 1564 I.), and decision taken. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 392-394.]

Dec. 14. **1,599.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. On the petition of the Agents for the Leeward Islands (*see No.* 1564 I.), agreed to move the King in Council that two ships, or one at least, be sent to the Leeward Islands, to remain as a guard to them. Also, after hearing Colonel Holt as to the recruits for his regiment, agreed to move that £1,400 be forthwith paid to the officers out of the pay and subsistence of the regiment to enable them to raise and clothe 200 recruits. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *pp.* 192, 193.]

Dec. 14. **1,600.** William Blathwayt to the Attorney General. Forwarding an Act of Jamaica, to enable lands to be sold for payment of the debts of Thomas Ballard, jun., deceased, for his opinion. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 54. *p.* 48.]

Dec. 14. **1,601.** Philip Ford to William Blathwayt. I have received a letter from Mr. Penn asking me to beg you as a friend "to get the Lords to understand and allow that his cousin, William Markham, who is Colonel Fletcher's Deputy-Governor, having the military power, answers their intentions and the substance of his engagement," so that the civil affairs may be in more suitable hands. "If Secretary Blathwayt give W. P. respects to the Duck of Leeds and ask it as a kindness, if cannot otherwise do it, to be sure you two can." ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 599. *No.* 23.]

Dec. 16. **1,602.** Minutes of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That the King be moved, to decide whether the Military or Naval Commander shall be Commander-in-Chief in the Jamaica Expedition; to give orders for the transports to proceed to Plymouth after shipping arms and clothing at Portsmouth; to say how long the squadron for Jamaica shall remain in those parts and what ships shall be left behind if the squadron return. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 345; *and p.* 347.]

Dec. 16. **1,603.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. In view of the rebellion of negroes, ordered that parties go out against them, that a list of free negroes be made, and that all negroes now out shall be reputed rebels unless they come home in a month. Sundry accounts passed and payments ordered. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 298, 299.]

Dec. 18. **1,604.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for forty shillings to be paid to the parties out against the rebel negroes for every head of a dead rebel sent in. Orders for payment, and for an Assembly to meet on 1st March. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 299, 300.]

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Dec. 19. **1,605.** William Blathwayt to the Victuallers of the Navy. Ordering a list of the first cost of the provisions shipped to Jamaica with the expedition to be furnished to the Lords of Trade and Plantations. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 337.]

Dec. 19. Victualling Office. **1,606.** Thomas Papillon to William Blathwayt. Forwarding list of the first cost of the provisions shipped to Jamaica. Total cost, £8,704. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 338, 339.]

Dec. 19. **1,607.** William Blathwayt to Commissioners of Transportation. Asking for account of the first cost of provisions, bedding and necessaries shipped to Jamaica. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 340.]

Dec. 20. **1,608.** Commissioners of Transportation to William Blathwayt. Forwarding account of cost of provisions and necessaries, shipped by them for the Jamaica expedition. Total, £2,157. *Signed.* John Ellis, Sam. Atkinson, John Nicholl. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica 53. *pp.* 340, 341.]

Dec. **1,609.** Account of clothing provided for Colonel Lillingston's regiment. Total, £2,225. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 342.]

Dec. 20. **1,610.** Establishment of a regiment of foot, of six companies of 200 men each, and of general staff belonging thereto. Annual cost, £20,725. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 363, 364.]

Dec. 20. **1,611.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Order for Benjamin Garfield and two or three more inhabitants of Watertown to attend next Council concerning the dispute as to the erection of a meeting-house. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., p.* 497.]

Dec. 20. Whitehall. **1,612.** Order of the King in Council. For £1,400 to be paid forthwith to the officers of the regiment in the Leeward Islands out of the regiment's pay and subsistence, to enable them to raise and clothe 200 recruits. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *p.* 193.]

Dec. 21. Whitehall. **1,613.** William Blathwayt to William Bridgeman. Directing the Admiralty to supply convoy for the transport ships from the Downs to Spithead and thence to Plymouth. If the clothing and arms do not arrive at Portsmouth in time to be put on board the transports they are to be put on board such of the men-of-war as shall be afterwards remaining there, and transferred on joining the transports. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 346.]

Dec. 21. **1,614.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Orders given to the Admiralty as to transport of clothing for the troops of the Jamaica expedition. Captain Wilmot, commander-in-chief of the squadron for Jamaica, called in, and his draft instructions approved, as also those for the other officers in the expedition. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 396, 397.]

[Dec. 21.] **1,615.** Memorial of Major Thomas Delavall to Lords of Trade and Plantations. In April, 1690, I went out to the West Indies as captain of a company in the Duke of Bolton's regiment, serving in all the expeditions against the French in those parts, wherein I lost

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the 1,200 men. Draft instructions to the Naval Commander of the expedition and to Colonel Lillingston considered. Advice to be sent to Sir W. Beeston of the present preparations. The Jamaica Act concerning Thomas Ballard referred to the Attorney-General.

Memorial of the Agents for the Leeward Islands read (*see No.* 1564 I.), and decision taken. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 392-394.]

Dec. 14. **1,599.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. On the petition of the Agents for the Leeward Islands (*see No.* 1564 I.), agreed to move the King in Council that two ships, or one at least, be sent to the Leeward Islands, to remain as a guard to them. Also, after hearing Colonel Holt as to the recruits for his regiment, agreed to move that £1,400 be forthwith paid to the officers out of the pay and subsistence of the regiment to enable them to raise and clothe 200 recruits. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *pp.* 192, 193.]

Dec. 14. **1,600.** William Blathwayt to the Attorney General. Forwarding an Act of Jamaica, to enable lands to be sold for payment of the debts of Thomas Ballard, jun., deceased, for his opinion. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 54. *p.* 48.]

Dec. 14. **1,601.** Philip Ford to William Blathwayt. I have received a letter from Mr. Penn asking me to beg you as a friend "to get the Lords to understand and allow that his cousin, William Markham, who is Colonel Fletcher's Deputy-Governor, having the military power, answers their intentions and the substance of his engagement," so that the civil affairs may be in more suitable hands. "If Secretary Blathwayt give W. P. respects to the Duck of Leeds and ask it as a kindness, if cannot otherwise do it, to be sure you two can." ½ *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 599. *No.* 23.]

Dec. 16. **1,602.** Minutes of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That the King be moved, to decide whether the Military or Naval Commander shall be Commander-in-Chief in the Jamaica Expedition; to give orders for the transports to proceed to Plymouth after shipping arms and clothing at Portsmouth; to say how long the squadron for Jamaica shall remain in those parts and what ships shall be left behind if the squadron return. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 345; *and p.* 347.]

Dec. 16. **1,603.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. In view of the rebellion of negroes, ordered that parties go out against them, that a list of free negroes be made, and that all negroes now out shall be reputed rebels unless they come home in a month. Sundry accounts passed and payments ordered. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 298, 299.]

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Nov. 26. **1,560.** Proclamation of the Governor of East New Jersey for enforcing the Act for regulation of Trade. *Copy.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 2 July, 1695. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 5. *No.* 95A.]

Nov. 27. **1,561.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Orders for payments. Adjourned owing to the Governor's indisposition. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 492, 493; *and Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *p.* 26.]

Nov. 27. **1,562.** Journal of Assembly of Barbados. The Governor reported losses through French privateers, on which a committee was appointed to fit out two sloops, the House engaging to repay them the expense. Bill for payment of the Agents passed. Adjourned to 11 December. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XIV., pp.* 396, 397.]

Nov. 29.
Transport Office.
1,563. Commissioners of Transport to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Captain of the Restore will not undertake to transport the 270 men of Russell's regiment to Barbados except at fifty shillings a head, half to be paid on signing the charter-party, and half when the men are on board. We believe his ship to be suitable and the charge reasonable. Other captains of ships to Barbados refuse to take any men on board (*see No.* 1,548). [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 74.]

Nov. 29.
Whitehall.
1,564. Order of the King in Council. Referring a memorial from the Commissioners for the Leeward Islands to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed.* William Blathwayt. ¼ *p.* *Annexed,*

1,564. I. Memorial of the Commissioners for the Leeward Islands to the King. In spite of your Royal order last winter that ships of war and 400 recruits should be sent to the Leeward Islands, neither of them have been sent. The Chester and the Wild, prize, were ordered to stay there, but the latter being unserviceable was sent home, and the Chester is so much out of repair that she can do the Islands little good. The officers of the regiment for want of pay and money have not raised recruits, though men and ships are greatly wanted in the Leeward Islands, the French privateers having of late given much trouble, carrying off negroes and keeping the inhabitants in continual alarm and on hard duty. We beg therefore that ships and recruits may be sent out. *Signed.* Bastian Bayer, Jeff. Jeffreys, Christopher Jeaffreson, Joseph Martyn, Rd. Cary. *Copy.* 1 *p.* *The whole endorsed,* Recd. 5 Dec. Read 14 Dec. 1694. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 45; *and* 44. *pp.* 189-191.]

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Petition of merchants, planters and others, resident and not resident in Jamaica, to the King. During the invasion of the French the whole of the militia was collected in one place, whereby our property was laid open to destruction by the enemy. We beg that a clause of the Militia Act, which provides for compensation for such injuries out of the public revenue, may be enforced. *Ten signatures.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 54. *pp.* 1-3.]

Nov. 29. **1,567.** Minutes of Council of New York. Orders for payments. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXV., p.* 582.]

Nov. 30. **1,568.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Accounts passed and payments ordered. Edward Stanton took over the post of Provost Marshal. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 297, 298.]

Nov. **1,569.** Lieutenant-Governor Usher to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Council called an Assembly in my absence, giving me to understand that the Government could be managed in my absence and that they knew that I had been at great charge from my own estate, with small prospect of reimbursement. I thought it my duty to be present, however, and laid before the Assembly the necessity for raising £1,500 besides money for support of the Government. After a long time they raised £700, to be gathered in by next March. This will only pay the Government's debts. The expense of the soldiers desired from Massachusetts, together with the garrison of the fort, will amount to £500, so that the soldiers, even if obtained, will probably be dismissed. I have spent over £400 on them from my own estate, and have received not one meal nor draught of drink. I am directed by my instructions to encourage trade; but trade is nowhere more discouraged, owing to the impressment of seamen by the King's ships, though they have more than their complement. Thus Captain Taylor, who came to this Province, owned that he had more than his complement, but without shewing his orders or paying any respect to the Government pressed over twenty men, leaving the ships disabled. The masters required him to secure the ships, but he refused, and the Council would not stand by me to call him to account. I had a ship of my own of which all the men were pressed; and I could obtain no relief from the Council. Two mast-ships arrived and refused to make entries according to law, but the Council would not move to enforce the law. As the King's Commission is derided and the Council have written to me that they have full powers of Government I have been obliged to quit the place until I receive your orders. *Signed.* John Usher. 1¼ *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 14 Jan. 1624. *Annexed,*

1,569. i. Speech of Lieutenant-Governor Usher to the General Assembly of New Hampshire. 6 Nov. 1694. I recommend to you my speech to the last Assembly urging the necessity of providing for support of the Government and paying the country's debts. I could have repulsed the Indian enemy, if you had found money to supply provisions for the militia. I judge it necessary for £1,500 to be raised, but have no account yet of the indebtedness of the

1694.

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petition. Peter Delanoy was called to answer the complaint of Gabriel le Bouteaux, and alleged that, he being appointed collector by Leisler, the Government was considerably indebted to him, and that he being indebted to complainant intended to discount the same upon the petitioner's bill and give the Government credit for it. It appearing to the board that Captain Leisler had made a false alarm and had called the people to arms to ensnare whoever was dissatisfied with his management, the petitioner was ordered to be fined £50 for non-appearance and to be confined in the fort until he gave bills for the fine and charges. The board was of opinion that Delanoy ought to deliver the bills aforesaid to petitioner. Order for the prosecution of offenders against the Act for establishing a ministry, at the public charge. A case of appeal from the Supreme Court adjudicated. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 3-4.]

Jan. 12. **1,647.** Minute of the Lords of the Admiralty. Recommending that, as no instructions have been issued for the convoying of the homeward bound fleet from Jamaica, one of the fourth-rate frigates already at the station shall be employed to convoy the said fleet. *Signed,* R. Rich, G. Rooke, Wm. Bridgeman. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 360-361.]

Jan. 14. **1,648.** The Attorney General to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I see no objection to the private Act of Jamaica concerning the estate of Thomas Ballard, unless it be that there is no proviso for saving the King's title and interest, which though usual in such Acts in England is not so, as I am informed, in Jamaica. *Signed,* Edw. Ward. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 54. *p.* 49.]

Jan. 14. **1,649.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. The Indians and forces sent on the late expedition to England being returned, Captain John March, commander of the fort at Pemaquid, also returned with them, as he said, to propose something necessary for the King's service; but having no license to leave Pemaquid he was committed to prison.

Jan. 15. Captain John March was discharged on begging pardon for his fault, and having spoken of his proposal (which was to ascertain the whereabouts of the Indians and to surprise them) he was ordered to return to his post, taking with him an Indian hostage to turn to such advantage as he could. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 499-500.]

Jan. 15. **1,650.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. The Committee appointed to consider the bill for repealing the Act concerning the mole and the bill to prohibit negroes from being employed in wherries, brought up their report and their amendments thereon. Order of the Governor that the legal business fixed for to-day should stand over until the 22nd, which is the Council day in course, and that this be the rule in future. Order for the widow of John Stewart to appear at next Council. The Assembly brought up orders for continuing a hired sloop in the public service, and for payment for the funeral of Captain Charles Coates, who was killed in the public service, which were passed. A bill, brought up by the Assembly, to settle the qualifications of electors was deferred

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till next sitting. The Speaker desired adjournment till the 21st, which was granted. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 496-498; *and Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *pp.* 30-33.]

Jan. 15. **1,651.** Warrant of the Governor and Council of Jamaica. To muster the regiment now going to Jamaica and pass warrants for the payment of its subsistence according to the latest muster-roll; also to apply the proceeds of the 15 per cent. profit on the exchange of sterling money in Jamaica, which will accrue from the sending out of the said subsistence, to the relief of those who have suffered from the late invasion in Jamaica. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 355-357.]

Jan. 17. **1,652.** Minutes of Council of New York. The Islands called the Two Brothers near Hell Gate granted to James Graham at one shilling quit-rent, certain rights to careen vessels being reserved. Order for payment for buildings at the fort. The Committee brought in their report on Governor Sloughter's accounts, that £776 was due to him. Mr. Chidley Brooke reported that he had let the cellar under the Custom-house for five pounds a year. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 5-6.]

Jan. 17. **1,653.** Copy of a letter of credit, signed by Joseph Herne and Sir Stephen Evance, for £5,750 for subsistence of Lillingston's Regiment and other purposes. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 358-359.]

Jan. 18. Whitehall. **1,654.** Order of the Privy Council. That Captain Wilmot be instructed to send home one of the men-of-war in his squadron in the West Indies to convoy the homeward bound trade from Jamaica at such time as the Governor shall desire. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 362.]

Jan. 18. Whitehall. **1,655.** Order of the Privy Council. That the exchange of the officers and men of H.M.S. Falcon, lately captured by the French, be recommended to Sir William Beeston, according to the prayer of their wives and relations. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 54. *p.* 7.]

Jan. 18. Admiralty. **1,656.** Mr. Burchett to Captain Robert Wilmot. I enclose an order from the Lords of the Admiralty for your advising with the Governor of Jamaica on your arrival there and appointing a suitable person as muster-master, storekeeper and agent, annexing to the warrant for his appointment such instructions as you think fit. *Certified copy.* ½ *p. Annexed,*

1,656. I. Lords of the Admiralty to Commodore Wilmot, 18 January, 1695. Directing him to consult Sir William Beeston as to the appointment of a muster-master and Agent, to prevent abuses in the retention of stores and men. *Certified copy.* 1 *p. Endorsed,* Recd. 24 Nov., 1696. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *Nos.* 86, 86 I.]

Jan. 18. **1,657.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Order for the transportation and sale of an Indian for divers hostilities and mischiefs. The Indian hostage to be employed at Pemaquid was discoursed of his employment and promised to be very faithful. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., p.* 501.]

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Jan. 21. **1,658.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Letter of instructions to Captain John March signed, also a declaration to be delivered by the Indian hostage to the Sagamores. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., p.* 501.]

Jan. 21. **1,659.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. The Governor laid several accounts and claims for payment before the Council. The Assembly brought up orders for payment for the hire of vessels for the King's service. They also brought up a bill to continue the Act of Excise for a fortnight, which the Governor refused to accept unless passed for two or three months. Thereupon they retired, and sent a message to say that they were going upon the long Act of Excise.

Jan. 22. The Assembly brought up a bill for an impost on liquors, which was read once and deferred for future consideration, the Governor inviting the Council to meet him at Fontabelle on the 12th February, by which time the Clerk should have compared this bill with the Act of Excise. Since the Excise Act was expiring this very day, the Governor sent to urge upon the Assembly the detriment of allowing this Act, the principal source of income, to come to an end when the country owed so much money for hired vessels. He offered to pay this out of his own pocket, if it were not paid otherwise, but the Assembly sent a message that they would bring up a new reviving Act to-morrow.

Jan. 23. The Assembly brought up two bills, one to continue the Excise Act for sixty days, which was thrice read and passed. Two orders, for payment for Captain Coates's funeral and for repairs to H.M.S. Tiger, were also brought up by them and passed. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 498-501; *and Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *pp.* 33-37.]

Jan. 23. **1,660.** John Povey to Henry Guy. Copy of a memorial relating to the revenue of Virginia and an estimate for stores of war for that Colony were sent to you on the 14th of June last to be laid before the Lords of the Treasury. The papers were laid aside until the return of Mr. Blathwayt who was then in Flanders, and I must remind you to move the Lords of the Treasury for their report thereon. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 63.]

Jan. 24. **1,661.** Minutes of Council of New York. A letter to the Government of Maryland, about their protested bills, approved and signed. Order for audit of the accounts of the Mayor of Albany for repair of the fort there, also of the bricklayers' accounts for work at the fort of New York. Order for payment to Caleb Heathcote for services in the fort and for arrest of deserters. £6 voted in charity to John Apple, who was wounded at Senectady. Order for the money due to Governor Sloughter to be paid for the use of the grenadier-companies, in part payment of £907 received by him from the Treasury, and that application be made to Mrs. Sloughter for the balance; and further ordered that the sums advanced for the companies between Governor Sloughter's death and Governor Fletcher's arrival be first paid. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 6-8.]

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Jan. 24. **1,662.** Minutes of Council of Maryland. The Governor brought before Council the neglect of the justices of St. Maries' County in not holding January Court, and produced a number of queries which he had addressed to the Attorney General on the subject, together with his answers. It was resolved that a new Commission should be issued, which was accordingly done; and orders were given to the sheriff to give them notice to hold their Court in February. In consequence of the mortality among horses, cattle, etc., owing to the severity of the weather, a proclamation was issued that the corpses of the animals must be buried by the owners. A Committee appointed to inspect the records at the state-house, with orders that all persons minded thereto may be present and that the papers judged to be of no great use shall be stored in a safe place and the rest removed to Anne Arundel town. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *pp.* 139-142.]

Jan. 24 and 25. **1,663.** Minutes of Council and Assembly of Antigua. The members of the Assembly were sworn and chose John Lucas as their Speaker, who was approved.

Message from the Governor and Council to the Assembly asking them to make provision to meet public expenses to the amount of 500,000 *lbs.* of sugar during the coming year. Message from the Assembly complaining that the Provost Marshal refuses to attend them, and desiring that he may be suspended till he does his duty. The Assembly also sent up a bill for regulating lawyers' fees and a petition for dividing Nonsuch from Belfast, which latter was granted. The Assembly, in answer to the Council's message as to expenses, declared that the present levy was more than people were well able to pay, and but hoped that next year they would be able to raise more, and that their creditors would be content to wait until then. Orders for payments passed. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 64. *pp.* 125-128.]

Jan. 31. **1,664.** Minutes of Council of New York. A day appointed for hearing of the dispute as to the boundaries of Newtown. Frederick Flypse appointed to assist Colonel Bayard in auditing the barrack-accounts. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 32. *pp.* 8-9.]

Jan. 31. **1,665.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Orders for payment of £10 for the relief of William Tompson, wounded in the King's service, and of £29 to Isaac Addington. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., p.* 502.]

Jan. 31. Whitehall. **1,666.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition of Sir William Phips to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed,* Rich. Colinge. ¼ *p. Annexed,*

1,666. I. Petition of Sir William Phips to the King and Privy Council. Reporting his arrival in England and praying for a time to be fixed to try the false accusations against him. *Copy.* ½ *p. The whole endorsed,* Recd. 9 Feb., Read 13 Feb., 1694-5. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 8. *Nos.* 1, 1 I.]

Feb. 4. **1,667.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. The Governor brought forward a petition from three ship's masters to sail to England, which was rejected. The Governor consented to let the Play, prize, go convoy to certain ships to Salt Tortudas, provided that the masters undertook to man the Play. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., p.* 502; *and Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *pp.* 37-38.]

Feb. 7. **1,668.** Minutes of Council of New York. On the petition of the Mayor of New York on behalf of the drinking-houses, it was ordered that a full account be exhibited of all the houses that have entertained the Fusiliers and how many days each, that an order may pass for the whole sum due. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *p.* 9.]

Feb. 9. **1,669.** John Povey to the Agents for Barbados and the Leeward Islands. Directing them to attend the meeting of the Lords of Trade and Plantations on the 12th, bringing all such papers as have been transmitted to him from Barbados. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 47.]

Feb. 9. **1,670.** John Povey to Henry Guy. The Lords of Trade and Plantations expect the report of the Treasury on the memorial as to the revenue of Virginia and on the estimate for stores of war on the 12th inst. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 64.]

[Feb. 9.] **1,671.** Abstract of the memorial relating to the revenue in Virginia (*see No.* 1087), praying that the debit balance of £765 may be discharged out of the quit-rents. *Draft.* 1 *p.*

A cleaner draft of a part of the same abstract. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *Nos.* 65, 66.]

Feb. 10. **1,672.** Copy of royal warrant for establishment of Colonel Henry Holt's Regiment of Foot in the Leeward Islands, to consist of five companies, each of one captain, two lieutenants, three sergeants, three corporals, two drummers and one hundred privates, besides field-officers and staff. The pay is the same as for the English establishment, only, the Regiment being of Fusiliers, there are two lieutenants instead of a lieutenant and ensign. Total annual cost, £8,988 2*s.* 6*d.* The establishment is to take effect from the 1st of May, 1695. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 48.]

Feb. 12. **1,673.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. The Council met at Fontabelle to consider the Excise Bill and rejected it on second reading. Order for a Committee of Council to meet a Committee of Assembly on the subject at next meeting. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., p.* 503; *and Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *p.* 38.]

Feb. 12. **1,674.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Register of certain documents received on the 11th, 18th and 25th of January, and on the 11th of February.

The laws of Jamaica passed in 1693 were referred to the Attorney General.

Feb. 13. Report of the Admiralty and Navy Board on the petition of George Everet read, and copy thereof ordered to be sent to Mr. Everet.

Sir William Beeston's letters of 5th, 15th and 16th November read. The memorial of the Agents for the Leeward Islands as to the want of a supply read; agreed to lay it before the King, with a recommendation. Petition of traders to Barbados read; agreed likewise to lay it before the King. The Attorney General's report as to an Act of Jamaica concerning Thomas Ballard's estate read, and reserved for further consideration.

Sir William Phips's petition read. Agreed to appoint a day for hearing the case against him as soon as the complainants are ready. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 400-407.]

Feb. 13. **1,675.** Memorial of the Agents for the Leeward Islands to the King. We beg to represent the great want of supplies in the Leeward Islands, not one ship having gone thither this winter from the port of London, as has been usual in other years. Many of the ships that went thither last year were taken or lost at sea, and few returned until very lately, so that the traders and others concerned in the Islands were unable to send any, and so they have not had the usual allowance of two hundred seamen. We beg therefore that your Majesty will grant us two hundred seamen to man ships for the Leeward Islands, so that the inhabitants may be supplied with what they want, and their produce brought home to England. *Signed,* Bastian Bayer, Joseph Martyn, Rd. Cary. ½ *p.* *Endorsed,* Feb., 1694-5. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 50.]

Feb. 13. Kensington. **1,676.** Order of the King in Council. Report of the Attorney General. I have examined Lord Baltimore and Sir Thomas Laurence as to the dispute between them about land grants in Maryland. The first point in controversy is whether the returns of certificates from Lord Baltimore's surveyors should pass through Sir Thomas Laurence's office or not. They have now agreed that the fees allowed thereupon shall be equally divided between the Secretary for the time being and Lord Baltimore's officers. The next point is whether Lord Baltimore's land grants should pass under his seal or the seals of the Province, and this has been decided by Lord Baltimore's offer to divide the fees taken for his seal with the officers who are in charge of the Province's seals. The parties have also agreed that Lord Baltimore's officers shall pay the same fees as other persons for searching the records, though Lord Baltimore shall pay no fees for making up his rent rolls. *Signed,* Tho. Trevor, 21 Jan., 1695-6. Ordered accordingly. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 8. *pp.* 213-214.]

Feb. 13. Kensington. **1,677.** Order of the King in Council. Ordering the preparations of a warrant for pardon of George Mason and William Burley, convicted of the murder of John Payne. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 8. *p.* 215.]

Feb. 13. **1,678.** Memorandum. A letter was signed by the Council to Governor Nicholson requiring strict observance of a letter from the Commissioners of Customs respecting an Act lately passed in Scotland for erection of a Trading Company to India, Africa and America. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 8. *p.* 216.]

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Feb. 13.
Admiralty.

1,679. William Bridgeman to William Blathwayt. The ship designed for the Leeward Islands is a new fifth-rate, which was lately sheathed and launched at Shoreham, where she is fitting for that service with all possible despatch. *Signed*, Wm. Bridgeman. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 49.]

Feb. 14.

1,680. Minutes of Council and Assembly of Antigua. Message from the Governor asking for an additional member to be elected to the Assembly, and pleading the royal prerogative for calling in such an additional member. The Assembly refused to admit such a member, as contrary to the Act to fix its members, and added that since the divisions of Belfast and Nonsuch are so favoured by the Governor that their claim to an additional member is encouraged, they would wish that all other divisions which can make the same claim should enjoy the same benefit. The Governor answered that he could not consent. Message from the Council desiring that the lists of negroes belonging to the Council and Assembly may be sworn to enable the Treasurer to collect the tax thereon. Two members of Assembly sworn, and several petitions referred to the Assembly.

Feb. 15.

The Council and Assembly agreed to the appointment of a joint Committee to report as to the question of commuting the four and a half per cent. duty, and that an Agent should be sent home to conduct the business. Seven proposals for the more convenient collection of the four and a half per cent. duty. Message from the Assembly that the Island's creditors should be paid but three fourths of the sums due to them for the present, the balance standing over until next year. The Council in reply ordered the Treasurer to consult with the Assembly on the question. Joint Committee appointed to inspect the accounts of the public gunpowder. The Governor and Council pressed the Assembly to pass a bill for completion of the works on Monkshill, but the Assembly declined. Orders for payments. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 64. *pp.* 128-133.]

Feb. 15.

1,681. William Blathwayt to the Attorney General. I forward several Acts of Jamaica for your opinion as to their confirmation or disallowance, also a petition against the private Act for investing Henry Low with Sir Francis Watson's estate. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 54. *p.* 36.]

Feb. 17.

1,682. Minutes of Council of New York. The Council advised the prorogation of the Assembly to the 21st of March. The contending parties as to the boundaries of Newtown and adjacent towns not appearing, a new day was fixed for hearing the dispute. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *p.* 10.]

Feb. 18.
Treasury Chambers.

1,683. William Lowndes to William Blathwayt. Your letters of 14 June last and 9th inst. to Mr. Guy, with the memorial relating to the revenue of Virginia and an estimate for military stores, have been laid before the Lords of the Treasury, who are of opinion that the stores ought properly to be provided by the Office of Ordnance, and that the same may be paid for out of the balance of the quit-rents of Virginia, to be remitted to the Treasurer of the Ordnance here. *Signed*, Wm. Lowndes. ½ *p.* *Endorsed*, Read 22 May, 1695. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 67 ; *and* 36. *p.* 283.]

1695.
Feb. 19. **1,684.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Orders for sundry payments. The Governor reported that he had intelligence of the intentions of some evil-disposed persons against the Island, and that, looking to the probability of attack, measures should be taken to put the Island in a posture of defence. The Governor then submitted certain questions as to the framing, publication and enforcement of articles of war, to which each member of the Council returned his answer. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 503-507; and *Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *pp.* 38-41.]

Feb. 20. **1,685.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Order for payment of £218 to John Phillips, late Treasurer, pursuant to the report of a Committee. Mr. Treasurer Taylor ordered to reimburse himself £15 from the public revenue. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 502-503.]

Feb. 20.
Whitehall. **1,686.** John Povey to William Lowndes. I shall at the meeting on the 22nd lay your letter of the 18th inst. as to the revenue of Virginia (*see No.* 1,683) before the Lords of Trade. But the Lords will expect a report also as to the other part of the memorial, praying for the balance of £765 to be repaid to the accounts against which it is debited out of the quit-rents. *Draft.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 68.]

Feb. 28. **1,687.** Minutes of Council of New York. The dispute as to the boundaries of Newtown and other towns was heard, and the question adjourned till some fuller Council. Orders for sundry payments. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 10-11.]

Feb. 28. **1,688.** Circular warrant to the Governors of the Colonies. Authorising the use of the existing Great Seal of King William and Queen Mary, notwithstanding Queen Mary's death, pending further orders. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 377-378.]

Feb. 28.
Whitehall. **1,689.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition of Jacob Leisler, junior, and Abraham Gouverneur, for reversal of the attainder of the late Jacob Leisler and others, to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Copy.* 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 6. *No.* 1; *and* 48. *pp.* 193-195.]

1,690. Memorandum. Shipping has been taken up by the Commissioners of the Navy for one hundred and fifty men for New York. The Captains have raised fifty men more to complete their companies. Orders are requested for these men to sail with the rest, there being room for them in the ships, that they may be victualled for the voyage, and that the convoy with them may be hastened from Plymouth. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *p.* 188.]

Feb. 28. **1,691.** Minutes of Council of Maryland. Order for a commission to George Robotham to be Admiralty Judge of the five counties on the Eastern shore, and Nicholas Greenberry of the five counties on the Western shore. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *p.* 143.]

Feb. 28. **1,692.** Journal of House of Burgesses of Maryland. The members were called over, and the House attended the Governor, who delivered to the Speaker a Bill to continue the proceedings of

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St. Maries County Court, the order of Council for removing the records from St. Maries to Anne Arundel town, sundry letters written to honourable persons in England, and other papers. The Bill was then read a first time, and the order in Council, lists and other documents concerning the records were entered in the Journals. The Bill was then sent up to Council, returned by them as having passed first reading, read a second time and sent back to Council, returned again and read a third time. A private Bill was also read twice, also a Bill for receiving certain laws. Orders for public ferries to be kept on South river in Anne Arundel County and Patuxent river in Calvert County, to carry over any persons having business at the Courts or Assemblies in Arundel town.

March 1. The Act of last session for a duty on liquors was discussed, and an unanimous resolution passed that ships built or owned in the province since the proclamation of that Act should be exempt from its provisions. Bills to revive certain laws and as to St. Maries County Court read a third time, On the proposal of the Governor it was resolved that the records be lodged in Mr. Edward Dorsey's house for the present; and that the whole House inspect the clay cast up for the brick. Voted that the Governor appoint suitable persons to inspect the records of the Commissary's office and see to their removal to Anne Arundel. Surveyors appointed. Order as to a gift of fifteen acres made to the town of Oxford, but imperfectly recorded. The House attended the Governor, and the Bills as to St. Maries County Court and for reviving certain laws, as well as one private Bill, were assented to and passed. Adjourned to the 8th of May. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *pp.* 415-423.]

Feb. 28. **1,693.** Minutes of Council of Maryland in Assembly. The Governor explained that it was necessary to pass a Bill owing to the falling of St. Maries County Court, whereby the County might be damnified to the value of 100,000 lbs. of tobacco. The Burgesses were then summoned and the Bill delivered to them, which they presently returned, read a first time, together with two other Bills. Petition of Charles Carroll read and referred to the Burgesses, whose suggestion thereupon was accepted.

March 1. The three Bills read yesterday were read a second and third time. Messages interchanged with the Burgesses as to the records and as to clay for bricks. Surveyors nominated for six counties. Orders as to inspection of the Commissaries' records. Voted that the balance of the sum of 40 lbs. of tobacco for maintenance of ministers be reserved for building a church in Oxford. Resolutions as to ferries. The three engrossed Bills were passed, and the Assembly adjourned to the 8th of May. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *pp.* 453-459.]

March 1. **1,694.** Minutes of Council of Nevis. The elected members of the Assembly were sworn, and chose Charles Pym for their Speaker, who was approved. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., pp.* 291-292.]

March 1. **1,695.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. The Assembly presented Nicholas Prideaux as Speaker, who said that the House would attend the Governor to-morrow as to the Bill of Excise. The

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Governor then asked the House to provide for paying for a brigantine hired for the Island's service. The Speaker answered that due provision would be made, and the House withdrew.

March 2. The Assembly reported that they had considered a fund of ninepence a head on negroes to pay for hiring the brigantine, and desired leave to adjourn, to which the Governor would not assent, requiring them to fulfil their promise to raise a fund. The Council then pressed the Governor not to let the Assembly adjourn until they had provided the said fund or definitely refused it, as it was too hard for the ship to be impressed until sufficient assurance had been given for payment for the same, the more so as the owners had already lost a sloop hired for the public service without a farthing of compensation. The Governor read the instruction as to Colonel Hallett and desired the Council's opinion whether thereby his suspension was continued or not, to which they gave their opinion in the affirmative. The Assembly brought up a Bill of Excise, which was read once. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., pp.* 507-510; and *Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *pp.* 41-43.]

March 2. **1,696.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Register of documents received on 20 February.

The case of Elisha Yate and the East India Company heard. Agreed to recommend that both parties be heard by counsel. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 407-409.]

March 4. **1,697.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. A Bill for setting forth the brigantine Marygold for the service of the Island was received from the Assembly and passed. The Bill of Excise was read twice and referred to a Joint Committee. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., p.* 511; and *Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *p.* 45.]

March 4. **1,698.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for £300 to be distributed among the distressed inhabitants of Withywood.

List of the widows who lost their husbands and had their houses burned in the French invasion. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 301-302.]

March 4. **1,699.** Minutes of Council of Nevis. On the proposal of the Council the Assembly agreed that a levy be raised to defray the public charges of the Island. The Council agreed to the Assembly's proposals that a dinner be provided every day for the Governor and the gentlemen strangers with him during their stay, and that a list of slaves, with a separate column for dutiable slaves, be drawn up. The Assembly sent up an address of welcome to the Governor.

March 5. The Assembly agreed to the Council's proposals to address the King for the keeping of the French part of St. Christophers, but requested time to consider their proposals as to billeting the King's soldiers and drawing the former billeting order into an Act. The Council and Assembly agreed to appoint a Joint Committee to regulate all the Courts of the Island. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., pp.* 292-293.]

March 5. **1,700.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. The Governor read the Queen's letter of 22nd August, appointing a quota of 250 men to be sent to the assistance of New York, if applied for, and asked the

Council's advice thereon. Ordered that the latter be entered in the Council books, and that if the quota be applied for, ships, provisions and necessaries shall be provided for the men. Letter from Lords of the Treasury of 15 November, 1694, read; and ordered that the Collectors enquire for a suitable vessel and commander to check illegal trading, and receive proposals for manning and victualling her. Order for the Collectors to send in to the Council an account of all doubtful bonds. The Governor again signified to the Council his zeal for the encouragement of the College and clergy, and asked if there were anything relating thereto wherein he had been wanting or which he could now do; to which the Council unanimously replied that they were most sensible of his zeal and had nothing to propose but that he should continue his care and favour. Advised that a General Assembly be called on the 18 of April, and that one ship be permitted to sail for England to report the arrival of the fleet. Several letters read relating to the apprehensions of the Indians of an attack by foreign Indians; and it was advised that the Rangers be particularly diligent and careful in their duty. Order to summon the clerk and one churchwarden of Denbigh parish for shutting the minister out of the church.

On the report of Colonels William Byrd and Edward Hill of the ruinous state of the old fort near the state-house, it was resolved that the fort be demolished and the guns mounted for defence of the river. The Royal orders relating to the country having been read, a Committee was appointed to draw up a state of the country's present condition and circumstances for transmission to the Secretary of State. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 888-892.]

March 6. **1,701.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Order for payments. Elisha Cooke nominated one of the Justices of the Inferior Court of Judicature, William Peprel to be one of the Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, and Samuel Wheelwright to be Judge of Probate in the County of York; Jonathan Sparrow to be one of the Justices of the Inferior Court in Barnstable County; Jacob Green, Jonathan Prescott, Jonathan Hammond, William Clarke, Thomas Freeman and Nathaniel Paine were nominated Coroners. These appointments were all approved by the Lieutenant Governor. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXIV., pp.* 503-504.]

March 7. **1,702.** Minutes of Council of New York. Mr. Pinhorne's accounts for repairs at the port referred to the auditors for examination. Colonel Andrew Hamilton's memorial as to a Post Office read, and postponed to a fuller Council. Petitions for lands granted to William Beeckman and Merck Dusackoy. On the petition of Laurence and Francis Wessells to carry away oyster-shells from the lands lately granted to Jarvis Marshall and William Welch, the two latter were directed to attend next Council-day. The Governor communicated certain papers from Onandaga as to the resolute attitude of the Five Nations against the French, when it was resolved to send a copy to the Governor at Boston. Order for £50 to be allowed towards the support of a post office for one year from Michaelmas last. Orders for sundry payments. On a hearing of a case in error the judgement of the Supreme Court was affirmed. [*Board of Trade*, New York, 72. *pp.* 11-13.]

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March 7. Kensington. **1,703.** Order of the King in Council. Referring a memorial from the Agents for the Leeward Islands to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed,* William Blathwayt. ½ *p. Endorsed,* Read 8 Mar. 94-5. *Annexed,*

1,703. I. Memorial of the Agents for the Leeward Islands to the King. We are much alarmed at the advices from France of preparations of ships of war and land forces to be sent to the West Indies in order to attack the Leeward Islands, which are not guarded at sea except by one ship of war, much out of repair. Moreover no recruits have been sent to the Regiment in those Islands for some years past, though greatly wanting: and the inhabitants, being much wasted by mortality and by the several expeditions against the French, are so weak in defensible men able to bear arms that they will be in great danger of being destroyed if attacked by the enemy, to the ruin of many hundreds of families there settled, of the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom, and of your Majesty's revenue. We beg that you will order some ships of war and land-forces to be sent to the Leeward Islands. *Signed,* Bastian Bayer, Rd. Cary, Jeff. Jeffreys, Joseph Martyn. *Copy,* 1 *p. Endorsed,* Read 8 Mar., 94-5. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4, *Nos.* 50, 50I.; *and* 44. *pp.* 194-196.]

March 8. **1,704.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Memorial of the Agents of the Leeward Islands read (*see preceding abstract*). Agreed to recommend the despatch of two ships and two hundred more men, and that the Governor of Barbados be directed to send assistance.

Draft of a circular warrant to several of the Colonies read and approved.

Register of documents received on 9th March. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 7. *pp.* 409-412.]

March 8. **1,705.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. On the memorial of the Agents of the Leeward Islands referred by Order in Council of 7 March we would represent that on 27 September last it was ordered that £800 should be paid out of the arrears of Holt's Regiment to enable the officers to raise recruits, that on our further representations on the 20th November and 14th December it was ordered that £1,400 should be paid to the officers out of their arrears to enable them to raise and clothe two hundred recruits, and that a fifth-rate frigate should be sent to relieve H.M.S. Chester, which last order was duly communicated to the Admiralty. We now recommend not only that the £1,400 be paid as aforesaid but that 200 recruits and two ships of strength be also sent forthwith to the Leeward Islands for their defence, and that the Governor of Barbados be ordered to send troops and a man-of-war to the Leeward Islands if they be attacked by the French. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *pp.* 196-198.]

March 8. Whitehall. **1,706.** John Povey to William Bridgeman. Enquiring when the frigate appointed for the Leeward Islands will be ready to sail. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 52.]

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March 8. **1,707.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for payment of a salary. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *p.* 303.]

March 9. **1,708.** Certificate of the money paid to Captain Weems's Company of Foot from 3 May, 1694, to 25 Jan., 1695. *Total,* £747 9*s.* 4½*d.* *Signed,* Mord. Abbott. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 6. *No.* 2.]

March 9. **1,709.** Similar certificate for Captain Hide's Company of Foot between the same dates. *Total,* £617 11*s.* 8*d.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 6. *No.* 3.]

March 11. Whitehall. **1,710.** John Povey to William Bridges. Directing him to attend the meeting of the Lords of Trade and Plantations on the 12th and to warn Major Garth and the officers of Governor Russell's Regiment to attend also. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 53.]

March 11. Whitehall. **1,711.** John Povey to Colonel Henry Holt. Directing him to attend the meeting of the Lords of Trade and Plantations on the 12th inst. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 54.]

March 11. **1,712.** Minutes of Council of Nevis. Address to the King and Queen read, setting forth the past history of St. Christophers and praying that at the peace it may be kept wholly for England. Address approved. A joint committee was appointed to examine the Treasurer's accounts.

March 12. Petition of Eliza Rawson, for a grant of land, allowed. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., pp.* 293-294.]

March 12. **1,713.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Captain Delaval and several other officers of Colonel Holt's Regiment attended, and in answer to questions said that there were, eight months ago, upwards of four hundred effective men in the regiment. Mr. Povey being sent to Colonel Holt gave the same account, adding that they hoped to get two hundred men in six months. The officers were then ordered to consult Colonel Holt and to return an account in writing how many men they believed to be now effective and how soon they will undertake to raise four hundred men.

Mr. Everet was called in and was directed to furnish extracts from the examinations taken against particular persons now employed in the King's yards. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 8. *pp.* 1-2.]

March 12. **1,714.** Memorial to Colonel Henry Holt. By the last information from the Leeward Islands I believe I may say positively that the Regiment there has four hundred men. If the King be pleased to send four hundred men more I will do all my endeavours to raise them, but I do not believe it possible to do so in less than six months. *In the handwriting of John Povey. Signed,* H. Holt. ½ *p.* *Endorsed,* Read 12 Mar. 94-5. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 55.]

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March 13. **1,715.** John Povey to William Lowndes. The Lords of Trade desire the report of the Lords of the Treasury as to the proposal to reimburse the sum of £765 out of the revenue from quit-rents in Virginia (*see No.* 1,686). *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 69.]

March 13. **1,716.** Minutes of Council of New York. The Governor acquainted the Council of intelligence from the frontiers that the French intended to re-settle Cadaraqui, and that all reports agreed to confirm it. He represented the danger that must ensue if the French should gain over or subdue the Five Nations; and the Council agreed unanimously to send assistance to the Indians. The Governor then proposed to send three hundred fusiliers to the Onandaga Country, and, a Committee having computed the cost, two members were appointed to borrow £200 at 10 per cent. for immediate expenses.

March 14. The two members reported that they had obtained £100 at eight per cent. and £118 from Mr. Gabriel Minivelle for six months without interest. The members gave their personal security for repayment. Resolved that Major Peter Schuyler take the money with him to Albany and consult with Colonel Ingoldsby as to the disposal thereof, unless the alarm of the French prove false, when he will keep the money by him. Patent for him issued to Daniel Stillwell. Jarvis Marshall and William Welsh declared themselves ready to defend themselves against the claim of Laurence and Francis Wessels in a court of law, and the Council decided that only such oyster-shells as had been raked and sifted before the date of the patent should be removed. Memorial of Dirck Vanderburgh that the municipal authorities ought to help him in impressing boats to bring material for building the chapel of the fort. Order for a warrant to Gabriel Miniveile for the sum advanced by him to Government. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 13-16.]

March 14. **1,717.** Royal Warrant for the Seal of King William and Queen Mary to be used in New York, pending the preparation of a new seal by King William only. *Countersigned,* John Trenchard. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *p.* 193.]

The same for New England. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 35. *p.* 180.]

The same for Jamaica. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 54. *p.* 13.]

The same for Barbados. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *pp.* 93-94.]

The same for the Leeward Islands, [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *pp.* 206-207.]

March 14. **1,718.** Memorial of William Bridges to the King. Hearing that a fifth-rate frigate is about to sail to the Leeward Islands, and with her a vessel with naval stores for Barbados, I beg to represent that a great part of Russell's regiment, raised for Barbados, is still in England for want of transport, which, if you order, may go with the frigate. To this end it will be necessary (1) That a protection

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be granted for one ship at least, and an order issued for as many men as convenient to be carried on the frigate and store-ship. (2) That money be ordered for the clothes, which are ready for delivery. (3) That the Victualling Commissions be ordered to ship at least two months' provisions for the officers and soldiers. The Governor has represented how urgent is his need of these men. *Copy.* 1¼ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 77.]

March 14. Kensington. **1,719.** Order of the King in Council. For orders to be despatched to the Governor of Barbados to send assistance of ships of war and land-forces to the Leeward Islands on receiving news from Governor Codrington of any menace or attack. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *pp.* 91 *and* 94.]

March 14. Kensington. **1,720.** Order of the King in Council. For the remainder of Governor Russell's regiment to be transported direct to the Leeward Islands, and that the Admiralty grant protection for the transports and victual them for two months. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *pp.* 92-93; and Leeward Islands, 44. *pp.* 199-200.]

March 14. Kensington. **1,721.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition of Richard Holder and another, for leave to appeal against the condemnation of their ships, to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *p.* 204.]

Memorandum of the above. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 76.]

March 14. **1,722.** Minutes of Council of Nevis. The Assembly sent up a request for an answer to their question whether the Governor meant to reside in Nevis, Antigua or St. Kitts. The Governor answered that he promised to be with them as much as his duty would allow, and believed that for the future he would be chiefly at Nevis and St. Kitts.

March 15. On the Assembly's proposal the Council agreed that the Marshal should collect all sugars due to the treasury, and that Mr. Tho. Sault be summoned to answer for marrying two people contrary to the canons of the church. George Littman was sworn deputy-marshal. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., pp.* 294-295.]

March 17. **1,723.** Memorial of William Bridges to the King. On my memorial of 14th inst. you were pleased to order that Russell's regiment should be transported to the Leeward Islands for two months. I am informed that the ship with naval stores has but twenty-five tons of naval stores, the rest of her loading being merchants' goods consigned to Barbados, so that the owners are unwilling for her to go to the Leeward Islands. Also the persons concerned in the ships for which the protection was granted refuse to fit her out for the Leeward Islands, since it may take a month or six weeks to beat from the Leewards up to Barbados with a laden ship. Besides the expense of transporting men to the Leeward Islands (which will be saved in sending them direct to Barbados) shipping for the Leeward Islands cannot be obtained in time for the day when the frigate sails. If you will order the frigate to convoy the men safe to Barbados it will not take her forty hours out of her course; but, if not, there is a ship of thirty-four guns to be had which, with the store-ship, may take the men to Barbados, the frigate convoying them only as far as they sail her course. *Copy.* 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 78.]

March 17. Kensington. **1,724.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition of Isaac Richier to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed,* William Blathwayt. ¼ *p.* *Annexed,*

1,724. I. Petition of Isaac Richier to the King in Council. By your letter of 15 March, 1694, you ordered that I should be set at liberty to come to England, that all my goods should be restored to me, and that all facilities should be afforded me for examining witnesses and taking depositions. This letter was presented to Governor Goddard on the 31st of August, but has not been obeyed by him, for he still keeps me a prisoner (though at large), detaining my goods, forbids my debtors to pay me their debts, and, to prevent me from obtaining any depositions, has turned out of the Council and the Commission of Peace all persons who had any respect for me, appointing in their place such as will execute his arbitrary will. I can obtain no oaths to be taken in my behalf, no relief, and no justice; but all the ill treatment of me is still continued. If you will order impartial persons to examine the matter I doubt not to establish the loyalty and integrity of my character, and I beg that this may be done. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* *The whole endorsed,* Read 17 May; Read and heard 4 Oct., 1695. [*Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 2. *Nos.* 21, 21I.]

March 18. Barbados. **1,275.** Governor Russell to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Last Saturday arrived a ship with the melancholy news of the Queen's death, which has filled all men's hearts with sorrow; and nothing could have prevented it from overflowing save our own zeal to stand by the King; as we shall more fully set forth when the next fleet sails. The master of the ship tells us that most of the Jamaica ships were blown from their anchors at Madeira. Some of them, he thinks, returned, but he supposes that most of them held on, though he saw some of them since leaving the Island. He says that when they sailed from Plymouth his was the only ship bound to this port, and that the Jamaica ships had orders not to touch here but only to see this ship safely here, which was of great consequence to this Island and to the King's service. For we are perpetually plagued with French privateers of all sorts, any one of which would have taken her. But for their capture of the provision-ships these privateers could not be victualled. So, since the difference between their making Deseada and this is but fifty odd leagues and there is always a fair wind for them south of the tropic, I hope you will see that touching here cannot make two days' alteration in the voyage. We daily expect two Guinea ships, one bound to Barbados and the other to Jamaica. Ships bound from Guinea to Jamaica seldom or never fail to touch here first, and many ships bound from this Island to England would go down to Jamaica when convoys go thither and carry orders for any of the

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King's ships there to sail for England. And though a ship must be a good one that can beat up from Jamaica hither in two months, and some merchant-ships are so leewardly that they could never do it, yet the voyage from Barbados to Jamaica is never reckoned at more than six or seven days, the trade-wind always blowing fair and the current running to leeward. So I believe that it would be for the King's service for the Jamaica fleet to touch here, whether they make any stay or not. *Signed*, F. Russell. 1 *p*. *Endorsed*, Recd. 10 June. Abstract read, 12 June, 1696. [*Board of Trade*. Barbados, 5. *No*. 79; and 48. *pp*. 132-134.]

March 19. **1,726**. Minutes of Council of Barbados. The joint Committee on the Excise Bill brought it up amended, and it was ordered for third reading on the 23rd. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., p.* 511; and *Board of Trade*. Barbados, 65. *p*. 45.]

March 20. Virginia. **1,727**. Governor Sir Edmund Andros to Sir John Trenchard. On the 2nd inst. I received the Queen's commands of 22nd August for assistance of New York. I have communicated them to the Council and taken order for effecting the same, and have issued writs for an Assembly to sit on the 18th of April. I hope that they may contribute to that charge, and that I may be able to send you a good account thereof by the return fleet. *Signed*, E. Andros. [*America and West Indies*. 638. *No*. 19.]

March 20. **1,728**. John Povey to William Bridgeman. Desiring to know the name of the store-ship appointed for Barbados, how many men of Russell's regiment may be sent out in her and in the Hastings, frigate, and whether any naval stores have lately been sent there for H.M. ship Chester. *Draft*. ½ *p*. [*Board of Trade*. Barbados, 5. *No*. 80.]

March 20. Admiralty. **1,729**. William Bridgeman to John Povey. H.M.S. Hastings, which is to go to the Leeward Islands, can carry no soldiers or stores. If any vessel be hired to carry naval stores to "the Berbadoes" it is by direction of the Navy Board, and the Admiralty cannot inform you whether any soldiers can be put on board of her, nor in what manner they propose to send stores to the Chester. *Signed*, Wm. Bridgeman. ½ *p*. [*Board of Trade*. Leeward Islands, 4. *No*. 56.]

March 20. **1,730**. Minutes of Council of Nevis. In answer to a complaint of the Assembly, the Governor promised that in future no patent for land should be granted before there be an office opened and the land ascertained to be the King's, and that Assemblies should always be duly and properly elected. The Council agreed to the Assembly's proposal to raise 491,466 lbs. of sugar by a levy of 80 lbs. per poll in all, but rejected a proposal for an Act for representatives to be elected every year in ten days elapsed, and for every freehold to have a vote, as against the King's prerogative. A petition for compensation for a horse pressed for a military expedition was referred to the Assembly, and by them granted. Several petitions considered. The Council agreed to the Assembly's proposal for a present of 100,000 lbs. of sugar to the Governors. On the question of billeting the soldiers the Assembly refused to consent to an Act, but agreed to a new order, to which the Council assented. Copy of the said order, dated 3rd June, 1695.

March 21. Joint committees appointed to draw up an Act for the present to the Governor, and to examine the Treasurer's accounts. The Council, on the Assembly's proposal, agreed that as soon as the King's soldiers were settled in their quarters it should be forbidden to any of them to keep taverns or tippling-houses. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., pp.* 295-297.]

March 21. **1,731.** Minutes of Council of New York. Orders for certain payments. The petition of Peter Hellebrandt against the patent for land desired by George and Thomas Hall referred to three gentlemen for report. Order for an agreement to be made for building the chapel in the fort. An abstract of the debts of the Government received and referred to the Treasurer or the Receiver-General. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 16-17.]

March 21. **1,732.** Minutes of Council of New York in Assembly. There being not a full house the Governor adjourned to the 23rd. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *p.* 669.]

March 22. **1,733.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. William Brodrick sworn of the Council. Edmund Edlyn, Deputy-Receiver General, was for the present refused permission to put in Thomas Smith to act in his place. Usher Tyrrell's petition to be discharged from a bond for negroes escheated to the King was refused. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *p.* 303.]

March 23. **1,734.** John Povey to William Lowndes. The Lords of Trade expect on the 1st April the report of the Lords of the Treasury as to the proposal to repay a certain debt in the Revenue of Virginia from the quit-rents. Abstract of the proposal is enclosed. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 70.]

March 23. **1,735.** Minutes of Council of New York in Assembly. The Speaker and Assembly attending, the Governor spoke as follows. I have frequently told you that my coming here was no choice of my own, but since I came I have done my best for the ease and safety of the province. The burden of detachments has been almost insupportable. I have endeavoured to lighten it by supplies from England which the King has graciously sent. That the full complement is not yet arrived must be ascribed to Providence and not to want of his Majesty's condescension. In disposing of the public money for defence of the frontier I have not fingered a farthing myself, but have distributed all by the advice of the Council, submitting not only the most minute accounts but also the muster-rolls for your examination. Had my care and diligence met with suitable reception and confidence I doubt not that the Colony would have gained the security and ease which I have striven to obtain for it; and I am sorry that I must charge whatever is deficient on the wilfulness and neglect of others. I will not enlarge on this with anything harsh, however true. The chief matters you are summoned for are the defence of the frontier and of our Indians. You cannot be ignorant that money is wanting to pay the garrisons of Albany and Senectady. Other places must be satisfied upon the nearer approach of the French to Cadaraqui. I lay before you the last accounts from those parts. If speedy care be not taken for relief and assistance for these Indians their loss will prove ours. The other matter for you is the debts of the Government, caused by the unforeseen accidents of a time of war. I hope that as I have not been wanting in good husbandry, so you will do your duty for the preservation of the rights and lives of the King's subjects, and that those who have trusted the credit of the Government may be justly and speedily paid. I beg you to despatch those urgent affairs as their absolute necessity and the season of the year requires. *Speech ends.* In reply to a message from the Governor, Peter Delanoy and Major Howell came with an answer that the Representatives had nothing to offer that day and requested a copy of the speech. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 669-671.]

March 23. **1,736.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. The Excise Bill as amended was read a third time and passed. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XII., p.* 512; and *Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *p.* 46.]

March 23. **1,737.** List of Seven Acts passed in Barbados from 1 November, 1694, to 23 March, 1695. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *p.* 192.]

March 23.
Barbados.
1,738. Governor Russell to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I send the Acts passed since my arrival and now give an account of the matter mentioned in my instructions. As I have already reported I swore in the Council at my coming. There were absent from this Island of the Council Sir Peter Colleton, Sir Edwyn Stede, Richard Howell, Sir Robert Davers, John Hothersall, and Samuel Crispe, and Thomas Walrond had died. Since then Mr. Whetstone is dead, and we are informed that Mr. Hothersall and Mr. Crispe are dead in England. Mr. Mein is gone to Jamaica. Colonel Kendall is going for England and several members say that they will go next year. My instructions contained a clause as to sending home depositions etc. as to Colonel Hallett, which Mr. Whetstone assured me was already done. I apprehended that I was directed to swear him in Council, but several of the Council judged that it would be better for him to absent himself till your pleasure was known. For possible vacancies in Council I recommend the reinstatement of Robert Bishop, a very gallant, honest gentleman and very loyal to the King; Jonathan Langley, a near relation of my own, of extraordinary parts and bearing; Richard Scott, a man well-beloved and of good estate; John Boteler, of very good estate; Mr. Benjamin Cryer, minister of St. Philip's, a gentleman of good life, great learning, great knowledge of the laws and a good preacher; Thomas Merrick, Thomas Maycock both very honest, gallant gentleman of good estate; Samuel Barwick, a gentleman very well versed in the law and of good estate; James Coates, a very considerable merchant; Richard Elliott, who is the like of Mr. Coates; Randall Vawdry, minister of St. Michael's, of like character with Mr. Cryer. So many of the Council are dead, absent or detained by their own business, that it often happens that I cannot make a Council, even for matters of the greatest importance, so I beg that you will add

to the board the gentlemen above mentioned. The great mortality here and the difficulty of writing to you during this war makes me the more pressing, as I must otherwise either add to the Council myself, which I should be sorry to do without your approbation, or business must come to a stop. I have had no cause yet to suspend any of the Council, and hope I never shall. My next instruction relates to sending home the Acts of the Colony. Those lately passed I have already sent home; but to certify the authenticity of the rest would require such examination of patents, commissions etc. as would occupy the judges and law-officers some years, and the Council twelve months, even if it should do no other business. Yet the penalties against me if I do not send these laws within three months are very severe. All laws of England are in force here, and I shall suffer none repugnant to them to pass, though this Council has vigorously endeavoured it. I beg that you will alter my instructions in this particular, for they are impossible of performance. All money raised since my coming has been applied to the use of the Assembly, and none shall be applied otherwise than as directed by my instructions, though I have been so unfortunate as to meet with an Assembly which has made it its constant endeavour to encroach on the royal prerogative. The next instruction relates to presents given me by the Assembly, which I have observed, and to the provision for the Lieutenant Governor's salary in case of my absence, which case has not arisen. I shall certainly observe the instruction forbidding my absence without leave; but I must observe that the Island is troubled not only with a very pestilential distemper, which has swept away some hundreds, but with another distemper, which is catching. This latter we call the dry belly-ache. It deprives those whom it seizes of the use of their limbs, and the only cure for it is to go immediately to a cold climate. If it be not taken at once, but allowed to hang upon any one for but a little time, it is absolutely incurable, and the party remains a cripple for life. In this emergency I ask for permission to leave the Island if my health should require it, and I also ask leave to appoint a deputy in case of my death until the King's pleasure be known. The eldest Councillor who has formerly succeeded in such occasion is very old and infirm, and in a state of war it is necessary to choose one who would take care that the King's affairs, both civil and military, shall suffer as little as possible by my death. The next instructions, as to the transmission of accounts and the disposal of money by my warrant only, have been and shall be observed. But the Assembly is not content with its power to examine the accounts and has pressed vigorously that no money shall be disposed of without their approbation, and that the Treasurer shall be accountable to them, paying no money but from their Clerk. They laboured so much in this point that I had great difficulty in removing it. Had it passed the consequences would have been most dangerous, for on invasion of an enemy or other modern emergency no money could have been disposed of till an Assembly had been called and consulted, and an order obtained from their Clerk. Moreover the public credit of the Island is so very bad that no one will trust it. My next instruction laid down that no duty upon liquors should be made for less than a year. I was forced to pass a short Bill for the continuance of the former Act of Excise, the Assembly not having finished the new Bill till the last moment when the former Act expired. The Bill that they then brought up was so logged with contradictions that the Council threw it out on the second reading. I sent the Assembly a copy of my instructions and told them that I could pass no Bill contrary thereto, but still they would do it; so I was forced to pass the short Bill above mentioned. They tried the same again, but I told them that they should not adjourn till they had finished the Bill according to the Royal Instructions, and the fear of catching the pestilential distemper by lying in town has, I think, been the most persuasive argument to the passing of the Act which I now transmit. Passing over the four next instructions, which I have faithfully observed, I come to that which is for securing every man's life or goods from being taken away except by established laws. This present Assembly have tried hard to pass a law vesting in themselves the power of trying cases of the highest nature without a jury, of levying fines, and of inflicting penalties, to which, being opposed to the laws of England, I shall never consent. I hear that the Assembly have sent home complaints against me for not passing such a Bill, and say that they would never have given me a present had they thought that I would have rejected the Bill, and that this present shall be the last.

The next instruction as to which I have to say anything is that as to the arming of the inhabitants for defence. I have not yet had time to see all the regiments, but shall do so as soon as possible. I fear that I shall be forced to make a sad complaint to you on that subject, as also on the great want of white servants, whom the planters do not provide and the sickness has very much thinned. There is no encouragement given to white servants when their time is expired, for they have only about forty shillings given to them for all their services, and no other inducement to stay in the Island. The other Colonies offer so much encouragement that servants leave Barbados as soon as their term is ended. I dare say that there are hundreds of white servants in the Island who have been out of their time for many years, and who have never a bit of fresh meat bestowed on them nor a dram of rum. They are domineered over and used like dogs, and this in time will undoubtedly drive away all the commonalty of the white people and leave the Island in a deplorable condition, to be murdered by negroes or vanquished by an enemy, unless some means be taken to prevent it. Nor can we depend upon these people to fight for defence of the Island when, let who will be master, they cannot be more miserable than their countrymen and fellow-subjects make them here. The best way to avert these misfortunes would I think be for the King to order a law to be passed, offering such rewards to white servants at the end of their time as to persuade them not only to come over but continue in the Island. But unless it be done by the King's letter I am sure that the people will never do it for themselves. Another method might be to give all the commonalty who have two acres of land or four shillings a year freehold votes to elect members to the Assembly, and these people would sometimes give the poor miserable creatures a little rum and fresh provisions and such things as would be of nourishment to them and make their lives more comfortable, in the hopes of getting their votes. And by the law of the country the Assembly is elected every year. These two things would, I think, be instrumental in keeping white people on the Island, and unless all honest methods be taken for them the result be as I have said above. The instruction as to martial law I shall readily observe. That as to the numbers of the population I hope to comply with shortly. I give a short list of our arms, which I am sure you will think a very slender stock. We are constantly supplied with powder by ships coming in, but shot we can only obtain from England, and I have written for some by this fleet. But I beg that there may be sent to us six mortars and some bombs, for I am apprehensive lest the French fleet should come and bombard this town and burn the shipping, which in my opinion could easily be done. We are also in great want of a fire-master. Supplied with these things we could do a great deal of mischief to an enemy's fleet. But if the French should come here meanwhile, nothing that lies in me shall be wanting for defence of the country.

As to the remaining instructions, I hope to send you a return of births and deaths shortly. I have already sent home one return of shipping. So far I have taken all possible care to provide convoys, though several ships stole away from here one night without my privity or consent, leaving behind the convoy that I had appointed for them. No proposal has yet been made to me for exchanging the four and a half per cent. duty. I have duly observed the instructions as to the clergy, but I must acquaint you that there are three vacancies in the Island, which I hope may be speedily filled. I have pressed the allowance of sufficient stipends for Ministers upon the Assembly, but I am sorry to say that the present Assembly has shewn great backwardness in promoting anything for the interest of the King or the Island. I almost despair of having their consent to any law by which the public interest would be any ways improved. I can think of no remedy, except that the King should send a letter to ask for an explanation. As to the hanging of a table of marriages, established by the Church of England, in every church, I have hopes that the Assembly may pass a law for observance of the table. As to the Royal African Company, negroes were never at such high and extravagant rates as at present, since the Island was planted. If the Company has not due returns of its money, as it expected, it is not for want of the buyers' ready payment, but because their Agents have understood too well the advantage of ten per cent. (which is the interest of this country) to part with the Company's money too soon. I have endeavoured to encourage the trade in negroes with Spain, having procured the repeal of an Act which seemed to be the greatest obstacle thereto. I hope in time to give you a good account of this affair. As to the strength of my neighbours, I have not been here long enough to give you a satisfactory account, but Governor Codrington writes me that the French have twelve privateers in these parts. We are but in ill-posture to receive such a force, having only H.M. ships Bristol and Play (prize) and a small brigantine, which with some difficulty I persuaded the country to

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buy. These are so ill-manned, owing to the sickness, that but one can be fitted out at a time for want of hands. I am apprehensive that these privateers, which used to ply in the Channel, may attempt some of the King's plantations here, and make a considerable addition to the strength of our enemies. I doubt not of your care herein. As to the conversion of negroes to Christianity, I apprehend that the keeping of Christian holy days will be the great obstacle, most of the planters thinking Sundays too much to be spared from work. As to giving assistance to other British plantations in distress, I wish we were in sufficiently good posture of defence ourselves to be able to do so. I shall not fail to do my best, if needed. As to the repair of the prison, I hope to have it performed with all possible speed. With regard to the erection of a house for the Governor, proposals for the King's or the Governor's interest in the Island have been so coldly received that I had no encouragement to recommend this. How could I believe that they would build a house for me when they would not even provide a house for me to move into when fourteen out of sixteen of my family were seized with this pestilential distemper? As to new products suitable for cultivation in the Island, I believe that pepper, cinnamon, nutmeg and most spices would thrive there. Could we have plants brought here, it would be of prodigious advantage. The rest of my instructions have been carefully observed. Finally I beg that, as I have no training in the law, the Attorney and Solicitor-General may be allowed to sit in the Council Chamber, so that I may be able to consult them at all times, as is done in Jamaica. Mr. Lane's case was examined by two of the Council, chosen by himself, whose report I have sent home. *Unsigned.* 12½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 81; and 44. *pp.* 152-178.]

March 23. Barbados. **1,739.** Governor Russell to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I have received your orders as to the seizure of the ship Charles the Second. She has not yet arrived here nor, so far as I know, at any of the adjacent Islands. I have communicated your order to the captain of the man-of-war whom I have sent to convoy merchant ships to Salt Tortudas. *Signed,* F. Russell. ½ *p. Endorsed,* Recd. 26 June, '95, from Colonel Kendall. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 82; and 44. *p.* 179.]

March 24. Barbados. **1,740.** Governor Russell to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Last night a sloop came in from Bermuda and reported that in latitude 20° she met H.M. ships Winchester and Firebrand with five ships under their convoy, which had been separated by stress of weather from the rest of the fleet. There was sickness on board of them. Yesterday a suspicious sail appeared close to Carlisle Bay, and I have sent the brigantine after her. The Tiger is here, manned and ready to sail with the merchant fleet to England at the beginning of next week. I did not like to send her out as she has the Admiralty's orders to come home, and if she had been damaged in action we might not have been able to repair her here. Having not seamen enough to man more than one ship we have borrowed men from the Tiger, and put them, together with twenty soldiers of my regiment, upon the Bristol to look after this strange ship. If the Jamaica fleet had touched here they would certainly

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have snapped her, and I must point out again that it may sometimes be very advantageous for the Jamaica fleet to touch here. Making this Island is as good to them as making Deseada, and there cannot be three days' difference in the whole voyage. Sometimes we have ships that would go on with them to Jamaica, if they knew of convoys from there to England. *Signed,* F. Russell.

Postscript. The Bristol and brigantine are returned, having met with nothing. I sent the brigantine lately down to Martinique to spy what force the French have there. I send a list of the officers that died here. Six of them have died in the Bristol and Play, and a great many of the men. The Bristol is now here, in great want of men. The Play is gone to Salt Tortudas with a convoy, including two very good merchant ships, so that I dare say that fleet is safe. If it were lost it would almost starve this Island, for so many ships have been taken that we have had little provisions from England. These ships carry salt to New England, and by that way we are supplied with provisions. She is commanded by Captain Jackson, late midshipman in the Bristol. He is a man of very good understanding, so I doubt not his care of the fleet, as he has given such proof of his courage both by sea and land that I will answer for his not losing the King's ship for fear of broken bones. His Lieutenant is an extraordinary good man. I have got merchants to trust the Tiger for victualling and refitting for her voyage. Thus I have done my best to support the misfortunes brought upon the ships by the sickness. *Signed,* F. Russell. *Postscript.* March 30. The brigantine is come in from Martinique. She saw six merchantmen in Fort Royal and eight sail besides. 2½ *pp. Endorsed,* Recd. 10 June, '95. Abstract read, 12 June. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 83; *and* 44. *pp.* 135-138.]

March 26. **1,741.** Minutes of Council and Assembly of Antigua. A letter from the Governor-in-Chief as to the completion of the works on Monkshill was read by the Deputy-Governor to the Assembly, but the Assembly again refused to carry on the work. The Deputy-Governor sent a message pressing them earnestly to re-consider their decision, as the desertion of the fortifications might be fatal to the Island. The Deputy-Governor asked the Assembly to authorise payment for hire of a sloop to carry intelligence of French designs at Martinique to the Governor. The Assembly sent up the bonds to be signed by the Marshal and Secretary, pursuant to the Act for establishing Courts; but the Secretary refused to sign them, as he held his place by patent and received his instructions from the Lords of Trade. Order for the auditing of Captain Garrett Powell's accounts. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 64. *pp.* 133-135.]

March 26. Barbados. **1,742.** Depositions of James Watkins, and another, purser and gunner of the sloop Owner's Content, hired for the King's service. As to an indecisive engagement fought on 10 November, 1694, off Martinique, with a vessel which carried Dutch colours. 1 *p. Over page,* Minute by Governor Russell forwarding the above to Lords of Trade and Plantations. ¼ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 84.]

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March 26. **1,743.** Minutes of Council of New York. On information from an escaped convict from Algiers that his companions, for whom a fund had been raised, were escaped, dead or had renounced Christianity, it was ordered that an exact account of the said fund be prepared, that it may be turned to some pious use.

March 27. Patent for land granted to the widow Pawling. Petition of Dirck Jansen Hooglandt referred to two Councillors for report.

March 29. Patent for land granted to the widow Cornelius. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 19-20.]

March 26. **1,744.** Minutes of Council of New York in Assembly. Message from the Representatives asking for a joint Committee to confer as to the defence of the frontiers. Chidley Brooke, William Nicholls and Colonels Heathcote, Minivelle and van Cortlandt were appointed.

March 27. The Committee appointed to meet the Committee of Representatives reported that they had pointed out the necessity for securing the frontier, and that supply for 200 men for six months at least would be wanted.

March 29. In reply to a message the Representatives said that they had nothing to offer to the Council. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 671-672.]

March 27. London. **1,745.** Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Governor John Archdale. We have received yours from Madeira. We hope to find hereafter the good effects of Carolina becoming a place of refuge from arbitrary government in other places. We cannot consent to your proposal for disposing of land, with the quit-rents, at twenty or more years' purchase, for we cannot see how our interests are as well secured as by a constant quit-rent, nor do we think that our refusal thereof will discourage purchase and settlement of land. We are sending you your commission and instructions. *Signed,* Craven, Bathe, Ashley, Wm. Thornburgh for Sir John Colleton. [*Board of Trade.* Carolina, 4. *p.* 25.]

March 27. Barbados. **1,746.** Edward Cranfield to Sir John Trenchard. I do not know if my former letters came to your hand, having had no line from anyone in your office. When I last wrote, on 15th December, the sickness very much raged here, but (God be thanked) is now so much abated that very few die of it. Of late very many of our small vessels that trade to and from this Island have been picked up by privateers from Martinique, which outsail our men-of-war. Two sixth-rate frigates, if good sailors, would be better for this service; I presume the Governor will ask for them. He has done all he can by sending out the men-of-war with a sloop and brigantine as often as they could be manned, which has often been prevented by the great mortality of seamen. He has also frequently recommended to the Assembly to raise a fund for defence of the Island in case of attack, and to pay the debts due to the expedition to Martinique and due to poor artificers and labouring men. But all persuasion is rendered ineffectual by some ill men in the Assembly, as the Governor will inform you at length. We are much oppressed by the melancholy news of the Queen's death. I have taken the boldness to send you a small cask of sweetmeats and a few bottles of citron-water. *Signed,* Edw. Cranfield. 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed,* R., 29 May, '95. [*America and West Indies.* 456. *No.* 59.]

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March 27. London. **1,747.** Richard Cary to John Povey. I have informed the rest of the Agents of what you write, who think it some hardship upon them to get ships now after they have been once put by, and the Barbados Agents have twice tried to procure them and have not been able to do it. However, our duty and zeal obliges us to embrace all opportunities to serve the Leeward Islands; and we are ready to endeavour to procure sufficient shipping to carry the soldiers to the Leeward Islands without pestering them, if my Lords please to order us to do it. We ask for eighty or one hundred English seamen to be allowed to man the ships, and twenty shillings a head for every soldier, for there must be water-cask provided, and other small disbursements on board for their accommodation, and that sufficient provision of victuals, bedding, beer and other necessaries be put on board for them. That being granted, we do not doubt of procuring shipping which will carry the soldiers well and not pester them by putting too many on one ship, which may create sickness and distemper in hot weather on so long a voyage. *Signed*, Rd. Cary. *Holograph.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 27 Mar., '95. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 57.]

March 27. **1,748.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Letter from the Agents of the Leeward Islands read (*see preceding abstract*). The Agents being called in undertook to persuade the owners of the transport-ships to forego the demand of twenty shillings *per* head, for freight of the men, and the Lords agreed to make their declaration accordingly.

Mr. Everet appeared, and several witnesses were examined as to the alleged embezzlement of timber and stores at Woolwich dockyard. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 8. *pp.* 2-9.]

March 27. **1,749.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Agreed to represent to the King the proposal of the Agents of the Leeward Islands to procure shipping for transport of Russell's Regiment to those Islands, free of freight-charges, if eighty English seamen be granted to them. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *p.* 200.]

March 28. Whitehall. **1,750.** Order of the King in Council. That protections be granted for eighty seamen for such shipping as the Agents for the Leeward Islands shall take up for the transporting of Russell's Regiment, free of freight-charges, and that the victuals and other necessaries for the men be supplied to them. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *pp.* 201-202.]

March 28. Whitehall. **1,751.** Order of the King in Council. That the ships for transporting the soldiers to the Leeward Islands have leave to sail despite the embargo. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *p.* 202.]

March 28. **1,752.** Order of the King in Council. For bedding to be supplied for the soldiers under orders to sail to the Leeward Islands. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *p.* 203.]

March 28. **1,753.** Clerk of Assembly of Barbados to William Blathwayt. Forwarding the Journal of Assembly from 11 July, 1693, to

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12 December, 1694. *Signed*, Gr. Payne. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 85.]

March 29. **1,754.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Attorney-General attended to report upon the laws of Massachusetts passed in 1692. The Lords agreed to recommend that the two Acts for the continuance of local laws, the Act for erecting a Naval Office and the Act for incorporating Harvard College be disallowed, and that the Attorney-General prepare a new clause to the Act last named. Agreed also to recommend the disallowance of the Act setting forth general privileges, as repugnant to the laws of England. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 8. *pp.* 10-12.]

March 29. **1,755.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for the payment of a salary. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 303-304.]

March. **1,756.** Draft of an establishment of a Regiment of five companies of Fusiliers for Barbados, each company to consist of a captain, 2 lieutenants, 3 corporals, 3 serjeants, 2 drummers, 100 privates; also for a single company of the same strength for Jamaica; also for four companies of the same strength for New York. *The rates of pay are the same as in England.* Total cost for one year, £17,517. 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. No. 86.]

April 1. **1,757.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Further evidence was taken as to the alleged embezzlement of stores at Woolwich Dockyard. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 8. *pp.* 13-15.]

April 2. Barbados. **1,758.** Governor Russell to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Governor Codrington writes me that he lately sent a flag of truce to Martinique concerning prisoners taken by French privateers, but that Count de Blenac would not allow the party to land nor send any prisoners to them, but sent the flag away without answer, pretending that his flag of truce was lately ill-treated at Barbados. However the party understood from a French gentleman who came on board them that they had three frigates fitting out there, it is supposed, to intercept the Barbados fleet. Governor Codrington therefore sent me the Chester to convoy the fleet out of danger. He further tells me that the French have nineteen privateers, great and small, in these parts, besides their three men-of-war. I am trying to man the Bristol and have put on her as many of my soldiers as they want, but I fear they will hardly get seamen enough to man her. Seamen are much wanted in these parts, and but for the arrival of the Chester we durst not have let the homeward bound ships go, or they must inevitably fall into the enemies' hands. The wind being southerly I hope that our fleet may pass some leagues to windward of the place where the enemy is supposed to cruise. If you will send a convoy to be here about the middle of February, they will find a fleet here ready to sail for England. This fleet would have been ready at that time, but that our crop was backward and that we have had little wind to grind the sugar. The next fleet from hence will sail about the middle of June, and should get into soundings by the beginning of August. Pray let men-of-war be cruising for them in soundings at that time, and I shall send what force I have to convoy them out of danger. We are in great want of naval stores. We have supplied the Chester with an anchor, cable and sails, without which she could not keep the sea, though we are in great want ourselves. *Signed*, F. Russell. *Postscript.* Had the Jamaica fleet touched here, our fleet might have gone out with them to Deseada, and have been safe; but now we are apprehensive of danger to them. 1¼ *pp.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 10 June. Read 12 June, '95. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 87; *and* 44. *pp.* 139-140.]

April 2. **1,759.** Minutes of Council of New York. A petition against Widow Pawling's patent for land was referred to a committee for report. Petition of Jasper Nisseput for a windmill in New York granted, provided he grind for the Governor's family an amount not exceeding four bushels weekly and pay five shillings annual quit-rent. Memorial of Widow Gretie Ahm granted; and ordered that her other two half islands be inserted in the patent. Warrants for payment of salaries. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 20-21.]

April 2. **1,760.** Minutes of Council of New York in Assembly. Yesterday's votes of the Representatives were read, also an address from them to be adjourned until they have the perusal of the muster-rolls. This latter demand the Council thought was improper, since there was no need for the House to see the muster-rolls before they raised supplies. The Governor sent the following message in reply. I have acquainted you with the urgent need of a supply for defence of the frontiers. I am as solicitous as any member of you for the ease and prosperity of the Colony. I know its strength and capacity and what contributes to its weakness and grief. I shall always be ready to expose my life for its safety, so I think it my duty to remind you that a supply for guard of the frontiers is the most momentous matter that can come before you. I desire to know what I may expect, so that if money cannot be raised to pay the men I have or shall procure, I may draw such detachments of men and officers from the militia as may be necessary. I have also to inform you in reply to your address for adjournment that the perusal of the muster-rolls cannot affect your proceeding to the business of supply.

April 3. Yesterday's votes of the Representatives were read, when the Governor finding them running into mistaken notions as to surplusage of taxes, sent the following message. I must inform you, to prevent mistakes, that whatever public money is raised is immediately as such vested in Their Majesties and must be disposed of according to the Royal Letters Patent. The surplusage of the taxes is wholly uncertain; they not being received, there are always insolvencies. Till the men and officers are paid, and incidents (which ever prove more than is expected) are defrayed, no reasonable guess can be made what it will amount to. By probable computation I do not think there will be any surplusage, but rather a want of money. If there should be any surplusage I promise that it shall be applied only to the use for which it is raised. I wish to ease the Colony in every way, but I cannot think £1,000 sufficient for your service. Last year the charge for defence of the frontier

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was £4,000 and the inhabitants were detached. On enquiry I find that the taxes have never been nearly so grievous as the detachments. I judge therefore that the province, being eased from detachments, might frankly give £4,000 this year, it being wholly for its own preservation. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 671-675.]

April 4. **1,761.** Minutes of Council of New York. The dispute as to the boundaries of Newtown and adjacent towns was considered, when, the matter not being cognizable by the Council, except by consent of both parties, the disputants were left to their remedy at common law. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *p.* 21.]

April 4. **1,762.** Minutes of Council of New York in Assembly. The Governor observing that the Assembly still refused to raise more than £1,000 to secure the frontier, laid the muster-rolls before the Council and appointed a committee to state the accounts of the four companies and to find out what surplusage there is. The Council asked the Governor to send no more messages to the Assembly until he had seen the bill which they are now framing.

April 5. The Committee on examination of the muster-rolls and other necessary charges reported that, with all arrears of taxes in the Receiver's hands and disbursed again to their proper uses, there will be no surplusage, but a sum of £1,023 wanting to pay for the force now on the frontiers and their incidental expenses up to 1 May next. The report was then given to the Councillors of the Joint Committee for communication to the Representatives on that Committee.

April 5. The Councillors of the Joint Committee reported that in their conference with ten members of the Assembly they had laid before them the whole report prepared yesterday, and that they had given Peter Delanoy the original muster-rolls to prove that the abstract was correct. The Representatives however alleged that the scheme of the taxes was the balance of accounts and not accounts themselves, and that though they believe there is a voucher for every article which has passed the Council, they cannot credit the Council. They said also that if the Governor appoint more officers than they make provision for, and detain the fusiliers longer in service, he may pay them himself. The Council explained that the reasons for detaining the men were, that, at the time of relief, there came intelligence that the enemy was marching against Albany, and that the detached men were slow, some being a month or six weeks after the term prescribed by the Act; and there being daily need to send parties to range the woods and defend out-farms, the Governor was sole judge of the number of officers required, and they ought to be paid. The Assembly's Bill for raising £1,000 for supply of the frontiers for six months was then read, and condemned as insufficient. It was also objected that the preamble was improper, and that the provision made at the end of the Bill to attempt to cut off the Governor's power of detaching men was repugnant to the Royal Letters Patent. It was then moved for consideration that the Governor issue orders for collecting detachments for the defence of the frontier, setting forth how the Assembly had defeated his efforts to ease the country thereof.

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The Governor asked the Council to consider well if there were any choice left to him but to publish the reasons for rejection of the Assembly's Bill and to proceed to order detachments of militia for the frontier. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp*. 675-679.]

April 4.
Jamaica.

1,763. Governor Sir William Beeston to Lords of Trade and Plantations. We have by an accidental ship the news of Queen Mary's death, upon which I ordered all expressions of sorrow which we were capable of. Pray inform me whether all public instruments which bear her name are voided by her death. I have prorogued the Assembly which was called in her name, to avoid any mistakes herein. We have lost Mr. Samuel Bernard, who held a dormant commission as Lieutenant-Governor. He was Chief Justice and one of the Council, and will be greatly missed not only in public but private affairs, being a man of great veracity and integrity. I scarce know whom to recommend for the dormant commission, so thin are we of men of ability and parts; but Colonel Peter Beckford and Colonel Nicholas Lawes, both of them Councillors, are worthy, honest men. If I should die and there should be no such commission, ten or twelve of the Council, being of equal authority, will hardly agree, and thus the King's service may suffer much prejudice. Colonel Beckford having gone to sea in the Hampshire and Mr. Bernard being then sick, there were but six of the Council left, and many of them living twenty-five or thirty miles from St. Jago, so I called Captain Brodrick from the Assembly and swore him of the Council. I hear that the Privy Seal is passed for him to be a Councillor, but I have not received it. The Jews in this place have usually been taxed in the lump, and assessors appointed among themselves to raise the sum, but they being a people without any Governor or government cannot endure to be taxed by their equals, and there are consequently great quarrels and contentions among them. To obviate this they have applied to me to recommend their case to the Assembly, which I have accordingly done, but whether they will grant their desire I am uncertain, because the English think that the Jews eat out their trade. The Jews have therefore desired me to lay their case before you, and to ask that, as they are sworn and obedient subjects, they may be used as such, and that in future they may be taxed in the seven parishes wherein they dwell, by the English officers, their neighbours, or others, like the rest of the King's subjects here. We have no news of the fleet yet, but a report that the French are coming from Rochelle in considerable strength has alarmed people here lest they should arrive first. If this should be the case, it will doubtless be fatal to this Island. Otherwise Jamaica is in a very healthy and, considering the number of people, in a very good condition. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 54. *pp*. 21-33.]

April 5.
Admiralty.

1,764. J. Burchett to William Blathwayt. Asking for the number of soldiers that are to be sent to Barbados, the Admiralty having received directions to victual them. ½ *p*. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. No. 88.]

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1,765. Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Acts of Massachusetts for 1692 were further considered, and it was agreed to recommend the disallowance of the Acts for quieting possessions, for equal distribution of insolvent estates, and for punishing capital offences.

Further evidence was taken as to corrupt practices in the dockyards. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 8. *pp.* 16, 18.]

April 6.
Whitehall.

1,766. John Povey to J. Burchett. The men that were to have been transported to Barbados are now intended for the Leeward Islands. Major Garth, the officer in command, will attend the Admiralty to report the numbers to be transported. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 89.]

April 6.

1,767. Minutes of Council and Assembly of Antigua. The Deputy-Governor desired from the Assembly an answer to his second message respecting the completion of the fortifications on Monkshill. The Assembly answered that the question had been again carried in the negative. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 64. *pp.* 135-136.]

April 8.

1,768. Minutes of Council of New York. Colonel Ingoldsby's letter was read, whereupon the Council advised that kettles, dishes, etc., must be provided at the expense of Government for the newly arrived recruits. The Governor reported that some of the principal Sachems of the Five Nations were come from Onandaga to treat with him. The Council were of opinion that they must be clothed and must receive presents. The Indian Messengers then came in, thanked the Governor for his late help of men and ammunition and said that they daily saw more clearly the falsehood of the French Count de Frontenac. The Governor returned a suitable reply, shewed them the belt which he had prepared to send them if the last alarm had not proved false, and gave it to them as a remembrance. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 21-22.]

April 8.

1,769. Minutes of Council of New York in Assembly. The Council brought up its report and advice for rejection of the supply of £1,000 voted by the Assembly, on the grounds (1) that the preamble asserts that the King has granted supply to the province and especially for defence of Albany, whereas no certain service has been appointed for the forces, but that has been left to the Governor's discretion. (2.) That the bill gives certain surplusages of taxes which do not exist, whereas the least sum computed to be wanting is £1,300, as has been pointed out to the Committee of Assembly. (3.) That £1,000 will not raise and maintain 100 men for more than three months, at forty shillings levy-money and pay of twelvepence a day, whereas the state of the frontier and the need for reassuring the Indians call for a greater rather than a less force than has heretofore been provided. (4.) That the last clause restraining the Governor from making detachments of the militia is inadmissible, as divesting him of his authority over the militia. If the Governor chooses to assure the Assembly that he will guard the frontier without detachments, if enabled to do, his word and honour ought to be accepted. If the objectionable matter, above referred to, be

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expunged from the bill, it is the Council's opinion that the supply of £1,000 may be accepted. The report having been approved by the Governor a copy was sent to the Assembly.

April 9. Message from the Governor to the Assembly. Yesterday I sent you the Council's reasons for rejecting your bill. If you will enable me to provide for the safety and ease of the province I will give all fitting assurance that (by God's help) I will secure the frontier without making detachments. But if you insist on withholding the necessary supplies I shall be compelled to burden the province by drawing out part of the militia to defend the frontier. The grievance will then lie at your door, for it cannot truthfully be ascribed to me. You have sat a great while, considering how little you have done for the public service. The 1st of May draws near, when, without immediate care, the frontiers will be left naked. The enemy have been already there, and, when they know our weakness, will undoubtedly take their measures accordingly. I beg therefore to know your ultimate resolve, so that, if you will not assist me in preserving the Province, I may take such methods as are possible to me under the Royal Letters Patent. *Message ends.* The Assembly desired to know what particulars in the bill were inconsistent with truth and with the trust reposed in the Governor. The Governor in reply referred them to the report of the Council already in their hands.

April 10. The Governor sent a further message to the Assembly, as follows. In reply to your question yesterday I referred you to the report of the Council. You positively asserted what you now make a supposition—a surplusage where there is none. A thousand pounds will not answer the end that I proposed. I can never pass a bill to divest myself of the military command entrusted to me by the King. I have done my best to help the province and to ease it from detachments, and I have good prospect of giving it ease and security unless you persist in defeating my good intentions. You have no reason for the least conjecture that I should intend this Province not to contribute money to its own defence. Detachments being removed, the burdened is lightened. *Message ends.* The answer of the Assembly to the foregoing message was read, and was found to contain nothing but an evasion from proceeding to business. The Governor thereupon sent them another message as follows. I find much time spent in questions and answers without any regard to your duty to the King and the Province. It is a faint argument and unbecoming the wisdom of a province to say "a muster-master informs us," when the accounts and muster-rolls have been laid before you, shewing not only that there is no surplusage, but on the contrary that £1,000 will not answer the indispensable charges of the late year. I therefore again recommend to you my previous messages, and the approaching need for relief of the forces on the frontier on the 1st of May. The ill-consequences, blood and devastation that must ensue I must wash my hands of. They will lie at your door if you will not contribute to your security, and I shall expect you to be witnesses of my endeavours and shall appeal to the King as the only judge of the matter. *Message ends.* The Council advised that the Assembly should not be adjourned, prorogued nor dissolved as yet.

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April 11. Yesterday's votes of the Assembly were read. In reply to their denial that the muster-rolls were tendered to them, three members of the Committee declared that they did tender an abstract of the muster-rolls, which had been compared with the originals in Council, and put the originals into Peter Delanoy's hands that he might compare them likewise for the satisfaction of the House. On the advice of the Council orders were issued for calling the field-officers of the province together; and on the representation by the Governor of the unprofitable proceedings of the Assembly, the Council advised that it be dissolved.

April 12. With the concurrence of the Council the Governor summoned the Assembly in the hope that a speech might have some influence with them. The House attending accordingly, the Governor said that he had sent for them to use his utmost endeavour to remove those misunderstandings which seemed to have caused a stagnation of business, and passing in review all the passages of the Assembly used many pregnant and persuasive arguments for their leaving causeless contention and providing for the safety of the province. The Assembly having returned to their house, the Council thanked the Governor for his speech and bore witness to his integrity and zeal for the welfare of the province.

April 13. Yesterday's votes of the Assembly being read, which showed that they continued to deny any further supply, the Governor asked the Council's opinion what was to be done. He also laid before them a petition submitted to the Assembly by the churchwardens and a resolution of the Assembly thereupon, namely, that the Assembly has power to call a dissenting minister from the Church of England and to compel all persons to contribute towards his maintenance; also another petition presented to the House by two fusiliers who have deserted from the frontiers, and the Assembly's reference thereof to the Governor for payment of the said deserters. The Council thought that no good was to be expected from the Assembly since there were persons among them endeavouring to embroil the province in disorder, and advised that it be prorogued till the 23rd inst., being the day fixed for the meeting of the field-officers. The Assembly was accordingly summoned, when the Governor made them the following speech. You have given your opinions and interpretation of an Act providing for a ministry in this city and two adjacent counties, and you say that under it the churchwardens and vestry-men may call a minister dissenting from the Church of England and raise the money for his maintenance. I must tell you that there is no Protestant Church except the Church of England which admits of such officers as churchwardens and vestry-men. It is out of your province to explain a law which you did not make: it is for the judges to interpret the law. You have also received a petition from two fusiliers which you referred to me to be paid, though they did not see fit to shew themselves. I am informed who they are and that they have deserted, for which the penalty in time of war is death. I should rather have expected you to have sent them to me to receive their deserts. Let all or any of you shew me an officer who has discharged a man without his full pay, and I will make an example of him; or shew me any man in the province who is not paid. You have sat a long time to burden the

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country with a charge of £10 a day besides other expenses, without regard to your duty to the King and the country, but spending the whole time in contention for superior right of Government. The supply which you pretend to give is no supply at all. If a man gives me £1,000 and obliges me to pay £2,000, he gives me nothing. You now desire to print your votes. Mr. Speaker knows that at the opening of the session (if I may call it one) I said that they might be printed *de die in diem*; but it was never asked before. I am as sensible of the burden of detachments as you can be, and have done more to lighten it. I know that it is an oppression which falls wholly upon the poor. Most of you are sheltered by commissions either as justices or militia-officers, but you know you must contribute some proportion to the taxes. The gentlemen of the Council are rivetted among you here. They have paid down their stakes, they have as much interest in the country as you--yea, more than all of you—and they are as unwilling to bring a yoke upon their posterity as you are. I can name two of them who pay more taxes in a year than all of you pay. It seems strange that you will not trust them, but make doubts and scruples where there is no ground for it, in things which you confess that you do not understand. There never was a man among you, except Peter Delanoy, who pretends to understand an account, and there is not a farthing of public money disposed of but by advice of the Council, and there are good vouchers for it, such as I believe Mr. Delanoy would be glad to have for his accounts which are now before the Lords of the Treasury. I have taken many measures to ease the province from detachments, and have solicited not only the neighbouring provinces but also Their Majesties, who have ordered forces hither at my disposal; but as all is like to be defeated by your neglect I am ready to appeal to Their Majesties and have a safe conscience to appeal to a higher King for the integrity of my endeavours for the good of this province. Had you acted like men, it was your business, if you found me out of my duty, first to provide for the safety of the province and then to have drawn up your accusations against me, which I should have been careful to transmit to Their Majesties. But since I find you resolved not to raise supplies, you are prorogued to the 23rd of April. *Memo.* The Assembly was dissolved by proclamation before the 23rd. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 679-692.]

April 9. **1,770.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Further enquiry into the corrupt practices at the dockyards, which was continued on April 19th. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 8. *pp.* 19-22.]

April 10. **1,771.** Minutes of Council of Nevis. Agreed that the joint Committee which drew the Act for the present to the Governor shall also draw the Act for the levy. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., p.* 297.]

April 11. **1,772.** Minutes of Council of New York. Warrant for payment of £25 to Colonel Andrew Hamilton towards the expenses of the Post Office. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *p.* 23.]

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April 12.
London.

1,773. Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Secretary Paul Grimball. Your letter to Sir Peter Colleton of 10 April, 1694, stating your receipts from quit-rents to amount to £73 6*s*. 7*d*., and for land sold to £277 3*s*. 0*d*., is but now before us. You will pay the quit-rents to the Governor for the time being for support of the Government. The money received for sale of land you will send home by the best opportunity, giving us timely advice of the same. We are pleased to hear of the flourishing condition of the country. *Signed*, Craven, Bathe, Ashley, Wm. Thornburgh for Sir John Colleton, Tho. Amy. [*Board of Trade*. Carolina, 4. *p*. 25.]

April 12.

1,774. Lords Proprietors of the Bahamas to Governor Nicholas Trott. We are well pleased to hear of your safe arrival in the Islands and that by your prudent management you have reduced the inhabitants to a contented condition which encourages new persons to come and settle among you. You did well to send us your queries with the answers from the Council, which enabled us the better to answer Mr. Graves's complaints. You mentioned a hardship upon persons who had lost their patents when the Spaniards destroyed the Island. You ought to certify their case particularly, describing their land and their right to it as declared upon oath, and transmit the certificates to us. We approve your design of building a city called Nassau and shall be ready to grant it any privileges that you may reasonably propose, but that should be done by charter from us. As to the first Act, for containing a model of the city of Nassau, etc., it seems so worded that our consent may do injustice to many owners of land, who would thereby be deprived of their inheritance, and to ourselves by giving away our quit-rents; there being no clause either in that or in your next Act, entitled an Act to establish what quantity of lands shall be allowed, etc., that in any way secures them to us. We therefore disallow them. The third Act, for the plantations taken up, etc., tends to deprive such persons of their rights who do not lay claim before the 21st of March, 1691, being (as the Act says) so specified in our instructions. After examination of the instructions we find no article that can be so construed and therefore dissent to the Act. The last Act, to make void all patents for land granted, etc., is not intelligible to us, and is therefore disallowed. As to what you write of the three pirates under sentence of death, we dare not give such encouragement to piracy as to pardon them, having so lately had complaints of that nature, but since their crime was not accompanied by any aggravating circumstances and did not extend to murder, and since you may have heard further matter on the other side we leave the case to your discretion and confirm your pardon if you think fit. You were very right not to consent to the bill for taking away the King's Customs and our tenths of salt, since that would have been contrary to your instructions; but you must be very careful that your officers do not discourage trade by exacting unreasonable fees. We note your report that our revenues amount to over £800 annually, but have not had time to examine your own and Colonel Jones's accounts. We observe that you intimate Colonel Jones's to be very imperfect, and we doubt not that you will remit us our profits as you receive them. We have never

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heard question of our rights to Turks' Islands and the Caucasses, and we doubt not we may reap what profit we can from them with safety. We send you copy of Mr. Graves's complaints, for your reply. He has been with us and discoursed us about the Acts. When we asked him what should induce you to believe we should be willing to part with our quit-rents, he said it was a quære. *Signed*, Craven, Bathe, Ashley, Wm. Thornburgh for Sir John Colleton. [*Board of Trade.* Carolina, 4. *p.* 26.]

April 13. **1,775.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. George Payne was sworn Deputy Secretary. The Assembly attending, the Governor recommended to them (1) consideration of the King's letter as to the clergy, (2) the discharge of debts for the passages and other expenses for the soldiers, (3) a bill offering a reward of ten shillings to anyone who shall bring in a seaman to the King's frigates, (4) to take care for a vessel to bring prisoners from Martinique. George Hannay's petition for money expended on sick prisoners was referred to the Assembly. The Assembly brought up its reply, as follows. We beg you to take up a vessel for the prisoners and we undertake to satisfy the charges; and we will bring in a bill to offer a reward for seamen. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *pp.* 48-49.]

April 13. **1,776.** Minutes of Council of New York. Two Indian messengers were brought in, whom the Governor presented with red coats laced with silver, and other clothing besides ammunition. He then bade them hold firm to the covenant chain and not listen to the French; whereupon one of them, after thanking him, asked his advice if they should send their young men against Canada. The Governor bade them fight on, and telling them that an English prisoner had lately been taken near Albany bade them bring a prisoner from Canada in his room. The Indians promised to prosecute the war. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 23-24.]

April 15. **1,777.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for the money due to the fusiliers to be computed and for payment of £200 towards their wages to be made immediately. The Attorney General reported that since the prorogation Colonel Pierson had ordered the votes of the Assembly to be printed. Ordered that the printer deliver up the books and papers given him by Colonel Pierson to the Attorney General, who will report to the Governor and Council if it be convenient to permit them to be printed. Petition of John Low and others for confirmation of a grant of land in Haarlem referred to the Attorney General.

April 16. The Governor representing that the Assembly had refused a supply for the defence of the frontier, professing great unwillingness also to oppress the country with detachments, the Council was unanimously of opinion that the burden of such detachments should be lightened as far as possible, and advised that money be taken up at interest to answer the present necessity upon the credit of Government, for levying one hundred volunteers to be employed on the frontiers for one year, allowing forty shillings levy-money and twelve pence a day to each man. Order for the £218

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borrowed for the expedition to Onandaga to be applied to this purpose. The accounts of the four companies were referred to three members for audit. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 24-25.]

April 15. **1,778.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. The Governor announced that they were met to hold a General Council and Assembly, and desired consideration of what was necessary to be done.

On report of the death of Queen Mary, it was resolved to take no notice until the fact had been announced by the Privy Council. The clerk and churchwardens of Denbigh were furnished with copy of the complaint against them of shutting the minister out of the Church, and were ordered to answer it on Friday next. George Hudson, clerk, under reprehension for coming into the country without the Bishop of London's licence, attended. Mr. Commissary Blair acquainted the Governor that Mr. Hudson's ordination was good, and that enough had been done to make him sensible of his error, but the Council resolved that he be further restrained from his ministerial practices in the Colony.

April 17. The Council, being informed by the Governor that Philip Ludwell, late one of the Council and reputed Governor of Carolina, had been elected burgess for James City, resolved that he should not be obstructed in that station. The Governor announced the heads of his speech to the Burgesses, viz., the furnishing of the quota to New York, vessels to cruise for prevention of illegal trade, ministers' salaries and allowances, the encouragement of the College, the continuance of rangers on the rivers, and the easing of the levy by poll by an impost on imported liquors. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 892, 894.]

April 17.
Jamaica. **1,779.** Governor Sir William Beeston to [Sir John Trenchard?]. We have no certainty yet of the fleet being come, but a vessel of this place arrived yesterday from Curaçoa with the following account. On Monday the 8th inst. a Bermuda ship came into Curaçoa, the master whereof reported that three weeks before (about the 8th of March) he fell in with our fleet to windward of Deseada, and going on board one of the men-of-war was told that they had put into Madeira for wine and stores but were no sooner at anchor than they had been driven away by a storm which drove them from the road. They then sailed straight and were sixteen sail together. Where they should be ever since I cannot guess, unless at Hispaniola prosecuting the design, but then I wonder I should not hear from them nor that they have not sent over the passengers and letters. Nor have I heard from Colonel Beckford, whom I sent seven weeks since to concert with the President of St. Domingo that his forces might be ready against the arrival of our fleet and thereby no time be lost. After that I ordered him to cruise in the Hampshire towards the eastern end of Hispaniola to meet the fleet and endeavour to incline them to fall on their design before they come down hither, which will save much time and charges. But I hope to hear from them in a day or two. We have by an uncertain way heard of the death of Queen Mary, whose loss we have expressed with such solemnity as the Island is capable of, such as "all our cannon minute-time and the generality in mourning," but as we have no public notice thereof, nothing is

yet altered in the style or any public instruments. The country continues in perfect health and quiet within, and I hope the arrival of the fleet will secure us from abroad. *Signed*, Wm. Beeston. *Holograph.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed*, 1 July, '95. [*America and West Indies.* 540. *No.* 37.]

April 18. **1,780.** Minutes of Council of New York. Accounts for fuel and other expenses for the fort referred to two members for examination. Petition of Henry Rensselaer as to the condemnation of the barquentine Orange deferred for consideration by a fuller Council. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 25-26.]

April 18. **1,781.** Minutes of General Assembly of Virginia. William Byrd and Edmund Jenings authorised to swear in the Burgesses.

April 19. The Burgesses attended the Governor in the Court house and, having chosen Philip Ludwell their Speaker, returned, when the Governor made the following speech. I have received the Royal commands to furnish a quota of men to New York if requested, and must ask you to consider of supplies for the same. The Lords of the Treasury enjoin the fitting out of suitable vessels to check illegal traders. I have also the Royal orders to propose to you the assignment of a competent salary for ministers, for the encouragement of the clergy, and the giving suitable support and encouragement to the College. I have been obliged to appoint additional rangers on the James and Potomac Rivers and must ask you to ascertain their pay. Lastly I recommend to you the substitution of an impost on imported liquors for a part of the levy by poll.

April 20. Copy of the Governor's speech was sent down to the Burgesses. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV.*, *pp.* 1167-1170.]

April 18. **1,782.** Journal of House of Burgesses of Virginia. The Burgesses present were sworn and adjourned.

April 19. Having attended the Governor the Burgesses, after the nomination of six several members, elected Philip Ludwell to be Speaker. The House again attended the Governor and heard his speech. Committee of elections and privileges appointed.

April 20. Copy of the Governor's speech received. Return of the members elected. No burgess returned for the College, as only the President and one master attended the election. Orders of the House read. Committees of public claims and of grievances appointed. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV.*, *pp.* 1219-1225.]

April 19. **1,783.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. On the Governor's asking the question, it was advised that he make his speech to the Burgesses after and not before the choosing of a Speaker. The Council, on hearing the speech, advised that nothing further of service could be added to it. On consideration of many indecent reflections reiterated and asserted with passion by Mr. Blair in Council, but known to be contrary to fact, it was resolved that he ought not to sit further at the Council till further directions are received. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV.*, *pp.* 894-895.]

April 22. **1,784.** Journal of House of Burgesses of Virginia. The house was called over, when several members were found to be absent. William Drummond's appointment by the Governor to be messenger

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read, and himself admitted to the place. The House went into Committee on the Governor's speech. Resolved to address the Governor for the Royal orders to which he refers, and that his speech be referred to the Committee of Grievances. Claims and grievances considered.

April 23. Address to the Governor for copy of the Royal instructions referred to in his speech; to which the Governor replied by sending four letters, which were read and referred to the Committee of Grievances. Claims and grievances considered.

April 24. Claims and grievances considered, also the report of the Committee on several propositions; whereon it was agreed, among many other matters, that no debate nor proceeding be had on the question of export of tobacco in bulk. A great number of propositions were dealt with, and it was resolved, among other matters, that bills be prepared to empower justices to sign commissions of probate and administration and to ascertain the tare of tobacco-hogsheads.

April 25. Further consideration of the report of the Committee of Grievances.

April 26. Further consideration of the same. Resolved to address the Governor in reply to his speech as soon as the Committee of Grievances shall have reported thereon.

April 27. Bills for fixing a place for York County Court and to empower justices to sign commissions of probates read a first time. Certain resolutions of the Committee of Grievances on the Governor's speech was read. Order for bills to be prepared for better defence of the country, and for levying a duty of two shillings a gallon on imported liquors. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 1225-1237.]

April 23. **1,785**. Minutes of General Assembly of Virginia. Address of the Burgesses for the Royal Instructions referred to in the Governor's speech. Order for four letters to be sent to them.

April 25. Two petitions for payments referred to the House of Burgesses. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 1171-1172.]

April 22. **1,786**. Minutes of Council of New York. On the advice of the Council the Governor ordered a proclamation for dissolving the Assembly.

April 23. At a meeting of the field-officers of the whole province, ten being present, the Governor laid before them the present circumstances of the Colony, left without supply for defence of the frontiers, and having caused the clause of his commission to be read which relates to his command of the militia, desired their opinion as to the best and safest method of securing the frontiers.

April 24. The field-officers gave their advice, for detaching one hundred fusiliers from the several regiments to Albany, to be commanded by a field officer, captain and ensign, for three months. The field-officers engaged their personal security upon the credit of the Assembly for their respective quotas, Lieutenant-Colonel Pierson and Major Matthew Howell, both of Suffolk County and of the late Assembly, refusing. The Governor ordered the report of the field-officers to be presented, also the clause of his commission concerning the command of the militia. The Governor acquainted the Council that some of the members of the late Assembly made it their business to misinform the people that the accounts and muster-rolls were never laid before them nor tendered for their perusal, whereon, since this tends much to disturbance, he desired their opinion. Advised that those Councillors who were of the Committee when the accounts and muster-rolls were tendered to the Committee of Assembly do publish their knowledge of the matter and cause it to be printed for the satisfaction of the common people. The Governor caused to be read a discourse held by Colonel Caleb Heathcote to the militia of Westchester to bring them to a right understanding of the Governor's proceedings with the late Assembly and their bad return, and having thanked Colonel Heathcote for the same ordered it to be printed and published.

April 25. Fresh auditors appointed to examine the accounts for expenditure on the fort. Order for sundry payments on account of that expenditure. Some of the Council produced their declaration against the false reports respecting accounts and muster-rolls, which was read and approved. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 26-29.]

April 26. **1,787.** Depositions of William Cooper, 26 April, and of Benjamin Joyce, 18 April, as to the time of discharge of the ships England and Coronation, hired for the King's service. 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 90.]

April 26. **1,788.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. The resolution of the Council of 19th inst. was read to Mr. Blair. The Governor then reminded him of his reflections on the Government, when the Governor, on application of the Churchwardens, had appointed a qualified minister to preach during Mr. Blair's illness and with his leave in James City Church, the Governor promising to pay him out of his own purse. Mr. Blair then said that neither the Governor nor the King had authority to appoint a minister to preach, and that it might be of as ill consequence as in King James's time; also the ministers need not have produced their orders to the Governor, it being sufficient if they shewed them to himself; also that he, Blair, could once have served the clergy in Colonel Nicholson's time, but that the present Governor was so cautious that he knew not how to discourse him. The Council supporting all these assertions and Mr. Blair shewing no reason for his unjust reflections nor even extenuating them, the Governor declared him suspended from the Council. [*Col Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 895-897.]

April 27. **1,789.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Sir Thomas Laurence, Secretary of Maryland, presented such papers as he had saved from the enemy when he was captured by the French. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 8. *p.* 23.]

April 29. **1,790.** Journal of House of Burgesses of Virginia. Order for ten members to be taken into custody for their default in attending the House; and that leave of absence be given to no member in future except upon extraordinary occasion. Committee appointed to draw up an address in reply to the Governor's speech. The case of the ten members in custody was considered and their excuses heard,

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whereupon they were discharged, paying their fees. Bill to enlarge the bounds of Princess Anne County read a first time.

April 30. The Address in reply to the Governor's speech was read and approved as follows. As to the sending of a quota to the help of New York, our poverty and the heavy expense of providing men for our own frontier make us incapable of assisting New York, either with men or money. This Colony in its greatest necessities has always borne its own charges without assistance, and is consequently much impoverished. The Indians seem likely to infest and injure us more than heretofore, and it will be no protection to us to send our men to New York. Since we are anxious to testify our readiness to obey Their Majesties' orders on all occasions we beg you to join us in an address to them setting forth the state of the country, and so to secure us a favourable acceptance for our proceedings. As to fitting out vessels against illegal traders, we doubt not that your care will be to the Royal satisfaction. As to the appointment of competent salaries for Ministers, we think, after due consideration, that with their glebes and perquisites most if not all of the Ministers are in as good a condition in point of livelihood as a gentleman who is well seated and has twelve or fourteen servants. We think that they are sufficiently provided for, and where they are frugal men they have increased their fortunes. As to the College, we can testify to your zeal for advancing and encouraging it, but we think that future Assemblies will always provide for it when necessary, and that the existing funds and endowments are sufficient for the present. As to the increase of the rangers, we thank you for your care and vigilance, and we shall provide for the additional men in a Bill for future defence of the country, which will continue the former Act in that behalf until 31 October 1696. Lastly we have prepared a bill for an impost on imported liquors. *Address ends.* Bill to fix a place for York County Court rejected. Bills to empower justices to sign commissions of probate read a second time with amendments. Bill to fix the bounds of Princess Anne County also read a second time. Further consideration of the report of the Committee of Grievances. Resolved to address the Governor that it be forbidden to any person to take up more than 400 acres of the land south of the Blackwater, when it is thrown open.

May 1. Bills to appoint Rangers and to ascertain the tare of hogsheads read a first time and ordered a second reading. Bills to empower justices to sign commissions of probate, and for enlarging the bounds of Princess Anne County read a third time and sent to Council. Six propositions as to revision of the laws approved and a message ordered to be drafted to send them to the Council. The Committee of Public Claims presented its report.

May 2. Bill to ascertain the size of tobacco hogsheads read a second time and ordered for third reading. Report of Committee of Grievances further considered, and two bills ordered to be prepared. Message to the Council as to the revision of the laws read and approved. Bill to appoint rangers read a second time. Message from the Council requesting a conference as to the question of giving assistance to New York. Mr. Catlet obtained leave to go home, since his family was exposed to danger from a party of skulking Indians.

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May 3. Two letters from officers on the rivers, reporting mischief by Indians, were received from the Governor. Agreed to join in a conference with the Council as to the question of assistance for New York. The question of land-patents referred to the Committee of Grievances for report. Bill to ascertain the size of tobacco hogsheads read a third time and sent to the Council. Bill empowering James City County Court to make bye-laws to prevent hogs running at large in the city, was read a first time. Eight members appointed to meet four of the Council in conference over the question of assistance to New York. On the report of the Committee of Grievances as to land-patents, it was resolved that the present form of their patents was good and valid in law. Bill appointing rangers read a third time and passed.

May 4. Two new bills brought up and appointed for first reading on the 6th. A new member appointed for the conference with the Council in place of one absent. Order for the conference to meet again on the 7th. Bill as to hogs in James City read a second time. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 1237-1252.]

April 30. **1,791.** Minutes of General Assembly of Virginia. Address of the Burgesses in reply to the Governor's speech was received and recommended by His Excellency to the consideration of the Council.

May 1. A verbal message as to the revision of the laws was received from the Burgesses, and a request sent down that a matter of so much importance might be put in writing. Acts for enlarging the bounds of Princess Anne County, and to empower justices to sign commissions of probate, received from the Burgesses.

May 2. On the address of the Burgesses, the Council agreed that their reasons for sending no assistance to New York were unsatisfactory and that a conference should be desired. Message to the Burgesses accordingly. Message from the Burgesses as to revision of the laws received.

May 3. Message from the Burgesses as to the number of Conferrers received, and the numbers fixed. The Council agreed on the following resolutions respecting the address of the Burgesses. The objection urged by the Burgesses, that Virginia is rendered incapable of assisting New York by the tax on tobacco, is improper, since the tax is imposed by Act of Parliament. The objection on the score of expense of maintaining rangers is unsound, for that expense is inconsiderable compared to that disbursed by New York and New England, which have spent £700,000 and £30,000 respectively, whereas Virginia only keeps an officer and eleven men at the head of each of the four great rivers, with occasionally a few men additional. The objection that Virginia has always borne its own charge and that troops at New York would be of no protection to Virginia since the Indians that infest Virginia are nearer to it than to New York, is answered thus. It is forgotten that the King spent over £60,000 to assist Virginia in 1676; and that he will give orders for the other Colonies to assist it and be liberal from his own Treasury, there can be no doubt. Whether forces at New York would help Virginia or not, sure it is that New York, being under distress and a burden of insupportable expense, the King fixed a quota himself, a conference of the different provinces

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whereupon [illegible] done nothing. *How* then can we evade the the b[illegible] *If our poverty be pleaded*, our only way is to obey to [illegible] *our ability, thereby to show* the King our true state and [illegible] *be excused from performing the* rest. With such testimony of our *loyalty and obedience the King* will be the more graciously inclined to *us. If Virginia be thought* to have no interest joined with New *York, this is a mistake, for* this assistance is not wanted to forward *the particular designs of* New York, but for the defence of one of *the provinces from the* French and Indians, declared enemies to the *Crown of England.* The war being national, all the provinces stand *mutually obliged to* the defence and protection of each other, as one *county of England* to another. This country would think it hard *to be destroyed by* denial of a little help from the next Government. *As to the* Northern Indians being nearer to Virginia than to New *York, the* Council desires to be informed of a late "disionerey" *thereof*, which would be of great service, since upon any mischief *done*, they could be directly pursued. From all of which considerations the Council is of opinion that since the Royal commands and information as to New York are positive, ready compliance will be most serviceable both in obtaining for us help on a like occasion, and for gaining us remission from further assistance. It therefore suggests either that a levy be raised by poll or a duty laid upon liquors, with the necessary limitations for securing the sum to this purpose, if required, but if not, to use it for such purposes as the General Assembly shall from time to time direct. On the other matters of the Address it is ordered the Collectors to report as to a vessel for suppression of illegal traders. As to the maintenance of the clergy, the matter is referred to a conference with the Burgesses when the New York business is over. The business of the College is referred for further consideration. As to the fifth paragraph concerning rangers, and the sixth as to an impost on liquors, consideration is deferred till the promised Bills are before the Council. *Resolutions end.* Bills as to probates and as to Princess Anne County read a first time.

May 4. Four members appointed to confer with the Burgesses. Bill as to the rangers and as to the size of tobacco hogsheads received from the Burgesses. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 1173-1189.]

April 30. **1,792.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Orders for the Assembly to be prorogued till 4 June, and for a full Council on 2 May. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *p.* 304.]

April. **1,793.** Address of condolence from the Governor and Council of Barbados to the King on the death of Queen Mary. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *pp.* 128-129.]

May 1. **1,794.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Mr. John Monro complained that he was shut out from the chapel of St. John's parish, where he had been minister two years. A copy of his petition was ordered to be sent to the vestry with directions to answer it on the 8th inst. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., p.* 897.]

May 1. **1,795.** List of the standing officers of Colonel Holt's Regiment of foot from the 1st of May; and of the reformed [retired] officers who are to receive half pay during their actual service with the regiment and to be replaced on the first vacancies in their respective regiments. *This list shows a complete establishment of officers for ten companies, with seven subalterns over. Copy.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 58; *and* (*list of reformed officers only*) 44, *p.* 229.]

[May.] **1,796.** Another list of the same, but with some slight alterations. The list shows a complete establishment of officers for twelve companies; and it is added that all but eight of them are with the Regiment in the West Indies. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 59.]

May 1. Kensington. **1,797.** The King to Governor Sir Edmund Andros. Authorising him to charge the sum of £765, expended upon assistance to New York and on the fortifications of Virginia, against the revenue from the quit-rents in the Colony. *Countersigned,* Ste. Fox, Charl. Montague, J. Smith. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 281-282.]

May 2. **1,798.** The King to Governor Russell. Ordering him to send shipping to bring part of his regiment, now ordered to the Leeward Islands, from thence to Barbados, unless they be still required there. He is to despatch further assistance, according to his power, to the Leeward Islands, if required. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *pp.* 95-96.]

May 2. Kensington. **1,799.** The King to Governor Codrington. Since two hundred recruits cannot be raised in time to sail with the frigate which we have ordered to the Leeward Islands, we have directed a part of Russell's regiment to go thither, and remain there for two months, after which they will be transported to Barbados, for which Colonel Russell has the requisite orders, unless the Leeward Islands are in imminent danger of invasion, in which case Governor Russell has orders to assist you with ships and troops. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *pp.* 213-215.]

May 2. **1,800.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. The Council recommend Richard Lloyd as Chief Justice to succeed Samuel Bernard, deceased. Edward Broughton approved as the new Receiver-General. Order for Henry Napier to attend and answer for scandalous words spoken against the Government. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *p.* 305.]

May 2. **1,801.** Minutes of Council of New York. Patent for land above Anthony's Nose on Hudson River granted to Theunis De Kay. Orders for payments for entertainment of the Indian messengers and for work done at the fort. The Governor recommended the Council to consider of honest men for the next Assembly and to use their endeavours that way. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *p.* 29.]

May 3. Barbados. **1,802.** Petition of Ralph Lane to Lords of Trade and Plantations. That his petitions, enclosed, to Governor Russell and to the King may be laid before the King for redress of his grievances. ¾ *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 26 June, Read 7 Aug. '95. *Annexed,*

1,802. I. Petition of Ralph Lane to the King. Notwithstanding your orders, all access to records for my justification is

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denied me, and I am kept in confinement, on the plea that I am imprisoned for debt. Governor Russell allowed me to be heard, and ordered Mr. George Hannay to render me an account of all that he had taken of my estate, which account was very erroneous. Governor Russell also instructed Mr. Bond and Mr. Bromley to report on my case, which they have not yet done to effect. I beg that my appeal to you in Council may not be dismissed.

Postscript.—The report by Mr. Bond and Mr. Bromley has been sent to me, which puts a wrongful colour on my imprisonment. I have sent a petition to Governor Russell in my own justification, and by that the enclosed copy may be read, and relief granted to me. 2 *pp.*

1,802. II. Francis Bond and John Bromley to Governor Russell. In the matter of Ralph Lane we find as follows. (1) He was taken into custody on three writs for £321, of which we find that all but £32 has been paid. (2) He was further taken into custody on two writs for £146 besides costs, to which he appears to have made no satisfaction. (3) He was also taken into custody on an execution issued by the Court of Exchequer for £50. These writs and execution we find to be the causes of his imprisonment. 1½ *pp.*

1,802. III. Petition of Ralph Lane to Governor Russell. You heard my case and ordered the Provost Marshal to produce his account against me, which he did, and I then wrote to you my exceptions against that account. You then ordered Mr. Bond and Mr. Bromley to report on the case. The second paragraph of the report is erroneous and incomplete, and the third is new to me. I have already given security to prosecute an appeal to the King in Council, and I will give further security if need be. I now appeal against the report abovesaid, and beg that you will appoint the security to be given by me and will set me at liberty. 18 April, 1695.

Here follow copies of Lane's petition to Governor Russell for enquiry into his case, and of the Governor's order thereupon. *The whole,* 3 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *Nos.* 91, 91 I.-III.; *and* (*without enclosures* II., III.) 44. *pp.* 183-189.]

[May 3.] **1,803.** A Collection of Documents relating to the Act of Parliament for reversing the attainder of Jacob Leisler and others.

1,803. I. Copy of the Resolutions of the House of Representatives of New York, condemning categorically the actions of Leisler during the Revolution; with the assent of the Governor and Council thereto. 17 and 18 April, 1691. *Printed sheet.*

1,803. II., III. Reasons against passing the Act. A brief summary of Leisler's usurpation of the Government, his violence, his interception of the Royal letters and his defiance of Major Ingoldsby and Governor Sloughter. It is added that of the three persons named in the bill, Leisler was a German musketeer, not naturalised and without property, Milbourne the son of a poor tailor in England with no visible estate, and Gouverneur a Frenchman, not naturalised and of no visible estate. *Printed sheet.* 1½ *pp.* *Two copies.*

1,803. IV. A briefer summary to the same effect as No. II., in manuscript. 1 *p.*

1,803. V. A further memorandum of the misdeeds of Leisler and of his associates. 3 *pp.*

1,803. VI. An answer to the reasons against the Bill (No. II.). A specious attempt to defend Leisler's usurpation by the suppression and distortion of facts. *Printed.* 2 *pp.*

1,803. VII. Copies of the printed Votes of the House of Commons, 11 and 12 April, 1695, recording the first and second reading of the Bill. 5 *pp.*

1,803. VIII. Further copies of the same for 16th and 18th April as to the passing of the Bill through Committee. 12 *pp.*

1,803. IX. Order of the Chairman of the Committee on the Bill, Sir Henry Ashurst, for production of certain papers, 22 April, 1695. ½ *p.*

1,803. X. Further copies of the Votes of the House of Commons, 30 April, 1695, recording the passing of the Bill through Committee.

1,803. XI. Further copy of the same for 2 May, 1695, recording the third reading of the Bill. 4 *pp.*

1,803. XII. Copy of the Bill. 6 *pp.*

1,803. XIII. Copy of the London Gazette of May 2—May 6, recording the Royal Assent given to the Bill on the 3rd of May. 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 6. *Nos.* 4, I.-XIII.]

May 3. **1,804.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Letters from Governor Andrew Hamilton as to the Post Office read, when the Council said that they had done all they could with the Assembly for encouragement of the same and were still willing to do what they might to promote so good a work, but that at present they could propose nothing further, nor think it proper to move the Assembly therein. A *supersedeas* granted to Colonel John West from an order of the Accomack County Court. Colonel Byrd directed to select a vessel or vessels with fit commanders for suppression of illegal trade. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 897-898.]

May 6. **1,805.** Journal of House of Burgesses of Virginia. Bill for dividing King and Queen's County read a first time, also a bill for an impost on liquors. Address to the Council, praying that no one person may take up more than 400 acres of the land South of the Blackwater, read and approved. Bill as to hogs in James City read a third time and sent up to Council. Bill for alteration of inconvenient roads read a first time. Bill for pounds brought in and rejected. Leave given to the burgesses from Accomack and Northampton to bring in a bill for pounds in those counties. Report of Committee of Claims read and, with certain alterations,

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agreed to. Order for inspection of the Treasurer's accounts exhibited at last Assembly, to see how much of the fourpence *per* gallon duty remains unaccounted for. Allowances for the officers of Assembly agreed to and sent to Council for concurrence.

May 7. Bill for dividing King and Queen's County read a second time, also the bill for an impost on liquors. Bill for alteration of inconvenient roads rejected. Bill for better restraint of horses in Northampton and Accomack Counties read a first time. Report of the Committee of Grievances on the complaints of the inhabitants of Northern Neck against the Proprietors read and agreed to. Resolved to address the King for their redress. The two charters of Virginia of March and October, 1676, considered. Resolved to address the King for a new charter containing as full and ample privileges as that of March, 1677.

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May 10. Bill for supplying £500 to New York read a first and second time. Addresses to Their Majesties on the grievances of the inhabitants of Northern Neck, setting forth the whole story of the grants to the Proprietors, the extortions and uncertain administration of their Agents in the matter of land-grants, and the mischief of divergent practices and customs in that part of the province as compared with the rest. The Address (which is of great length) was approved and sent up to the Council. Address to Their Majesties for a new charter, comprehending all the privileges conferred by the charter of March 1677, read and approved.

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May 7.
Barbados. **1807.** Governor Russell to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The sloop that brings this started with the fleet, but returned leaking, and is now going by way of the Leeward Islands. Had she not sailed I should have been forced to send a vessel on purpose to England to inform the Admiralty of the condition of the men-of-war here. The King has no stores in this Island, and the King's ships want them of all sorts, as also ammunition and provisions. We have daily for some time expected a fleet, but we hear that there is an embargo without any limitation laid on ships in England, so that we are uncertain when we may expect recruits of all sorts for the King's service. Last Tuesday the men-of-war had not one day's provision left, and the people here, some of them, cannot be so long out of their money as to give credit, and I find that others will not take the purser's bill for provisions, nor the gunner's, carpenter's and boatswain's for stores. I have recommended to the Assembly to trust the King, and with much ado got them to do so for fitting out the Tiger, but when I told them of the wants of the Bristol and the Play they positively refused it and desired me to write for leave to employ the money in the hands of the Commissioner of the four and a half per cent. duty for the King's service, the Commissioner having told them that he durst not do it without an order. So that all the provisions being expended I was forced to speak to the merchants who had provisions to furnish the Bristol and the Play for a monthly victualling, promising that if their bills were not paid

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in England I would pay them myself. Without this I could not have got a victualling for the men-of-war, and I do not doubt that it will be paid; but when such accidents happen I beg that you will lay them before the King, so that if the like happen again the Treasury may give an order to the Commissioners of the four and a half per cent. duty to furnish such sums to the King's ships as they require. I send an account which I have had from a prisoner from Martinique. I hear that there are many prisoners there, and therefore send a flag of truce to see if I can get them hither. There are several ships from North America and some from England which sail for these parts without any guns, which in this time of war is very injurious, for every little vessel takes them, and these captured ships laden with provisions are the chief support of Martinique, which otherwise would be in a very miserable condition. The Play is returned from Salt Tortudas. She reports that on her arrival she found two French privateers waiting there, one a sloop, the other the old Snow. She chased them, but finding that they had the advantage they waited thereabouts for some days, when, finding that the man-of-war still remained with the fleet, they left the Island. Had not the man-of-war been there, the Snow and sloop would easily have picked up some of them and prevented the rest from loading their salt to New England; and then Barbados would have had no provisions. For during this time of war we are not enough supplied with provisions from Old England, the chief of our supply coming from the North. Since the Play sailed she has not lost one man nor has anyone been sick, and thanks be to God both the ships and the country are in pretty good health again, as I hope they will continue. I am now sending her with about sixteen sail bound for North America, which she is to convoy to the north of the eighteenth degree of latitude, my information being that the Snow is cruising in latitude 17° and 18° to intercept this fleet. I am told too that Count de Blenac has sent all the men-of-war and privateers that he had at Martinique to prevent the designs of our Jamaica fleet upon Petit Guavos, for he had intelligence of it some time before the fleet got into these seas. Had I the rest of my regiment here I make no doubt that with three or four hundred men I might destroy all the French plantations on the Grenadines. When the Play returns from her convoy she must go to the Leeward Islands to careen. The storms of last September very much diminished the mole here, and since that so much sand and so many stones are thrown in that a merchant-ship now in the mole, of smaller draught than the Play, is in danger of not getting out again. If ships in these seas are not careened every five or six months they are in danger of having their bottoms eaten out by worms. On the 18th of April a Guinea ship arrived here, whose captain reported that he was from the Cape de Verde Islands, having hid his negroes, three hundred and seven in number, under hatches. He landed all or nearly all of them that night, and next day reported to me his arrival and his cargo, but said nothing as to having landed them. He told me that he had a very healthy ship, not a sick man on board, white or black, designing to deceive me. But learning that he had landed his negroes before reporting his arrival or entering his ship, for

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which the penalty is forfeiture, I sent a lieutenant and others from one of the frigates on board her. At midnight the master accompanied by others went on board and forced this party on shore and I believe would have run away with the ship had I not sent to the fort to stop her. She belongs not to the Company but to private merchants, and is now libelled in the Admiralty. *Signed*, F. Russell. 3 *pp.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 25 June, Read 4 July, 1695. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 92; *and* 44. *pp.* 141-147.]

May 7. **1,808.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Order for the Churchwardens of Wilmington parish to attend on Friday next to answer for turning out their minister, John Gourdon, without any known reason, and the Churchwardens of Abington to answer for the like treatment of their minister, Stephen Gregg.

May 8. Petition of the Trustees of the College read, asking to be admitted to execute the office of Surveyor General and to be informed how many surveyors are necessary, that they may appoint them according to their charter. Advised that they be admitted to the office accordingly, and that the numbers of surveyors in the counties are sufficient as they now are till further directions. Mr. Monro's complaint of being shut out of his chapel was heard, when it appeared that the vestry closed the doors to keep out the cattle and kept them closed under the impression that the parish was vacant of a minister. The vestry declared their willingness to continue Mr. Monro as minister, with which he was satisfied. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 899-901.]

May 8. **1809.** Journal of House of Burgesses of Maryland. The House was called over and several members were found to be absent. The Speaker informed the House that the Governor had removed their clerk for misconduct. The House was willing to continue him till the Governor should signify his crime.

May 9. William Bladen appointed clerk, approved by the Governor and sworn in. Message to the Council asking that, in consequence of renewed reports of the Queen's death, her name be omitted from the prayers and a day of humiliation appointed. Committee of Grievances appointed. Bill to encourage manufacture of hemp and flax received and read. Voted that 100lbs. of tobacco be allowed to every person converting 100lbs. of hemp or flax into cordage. Act for protection of Administrators and Executors read a first time. Resolved that the private Acts for Naturalisation passed in Governor Notley's time be confirmed, and that the Act to regulate Ordinaries be drawn up anew, with additions.

May 10. Committees of Accounts and of Laws appointed. Message from the Council appointing Saturday next to be kept as a day of humiliation, and recommending members of the House, all officers and persons of justice to go into mourning for the Queen. Intelligence as to strange Indians referred to the Governor, for the necessary measures to be taken. A committee appointed to inspect the journals of last Session reported the matters which had been deferred for consideration at the present session.

May 10. Message to the Council asking as to the Bill for protection of executors, already sent up to them. [*Board of Trade.* Maryand, 12. *pp.* 425-431.]

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May 8. **1,810.** Minutes of Council of Maryland in Assembly. The Governor produced the Queen's letter of 22 August, 1694, fixing the quota to be furnished for defence of New York at 160 men, and asked whether a supply should not be asked for now, to save calling another assembly. Letter from New York as to the protested bills sent by Governor Copley also read; and both letters sent down to the Burgesses.

May 9. In accordance with a message from the Burgesses William Bladen was approved as their clerk. Message from the Burgesses as to Queen Mary's death. Message prepared to the Burgesses. (*See preceding abstract.*)

May 10. Proclamation for a day of humiliation for the death of Queen Mary. On intelligence of strange Indians Colonel Nicholas Greenberry was ordered to send a party of rangers to the falls of Patuxent. Message from the Burgesses as to the Act for protection of Executors. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *pp.* 461-466.]

May 9. **1,811.** Minutes of Council of New York. On report that the forces coming from Long Island had been obstructed by the ferry belonging to the city, it was ordered that the Mayor of New York take care that they have free and ready passage. On the petition of Thomas Coker the Council decided that he should apply to Colonel Ingoldsby, who had employed him to distribute money to the Companies, for satisfaction, the Governor declaring that he had no money of Colonel Ingoldsby's due to him on account of the Companies. The Governor desired the advice and consent of the Council for calling an Assembly to ease the province of the burden caused by the neglect of the last Assembly. He pointed out that some had given as much as eight pounds to a substitute to take their place for three months in the detachments for the frontier, and that this burden was likely to continue unless the families and troops were withdrawn and the frontier left to the enemy. Order for a proclamation to summon an Assembly for the 20th June. Petition of Dirck Schepmoes (?) read, and petitioner referred to his legal remedy. On the complaint of the justices of King's County Gerard Beeckman was summoned to answer for detaining £12 of the county's money under colour of his being attainted, although he is at liberty and in possession of his estate. Order for payment for repair to the fort. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 29-30.]

May 9. **1,812.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. The King's order for the continuation of the present Great Seal read. Evidence against Henry Napier heard, and order given to take him into custody. Edward Broughton produced his securities and was sworn Receiver-General. Order for payment for materials for fortifications. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 305-306.]

May 10. **1,813.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Mr. John Gourdon's complaint heard, when the vestry said that they had tried to agree with him to continue their minister, but that he would not; but that they would call a vestry meeting and agree with him. With this Mr. Gourdon was satisfied. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 901-902.]

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May 13. **1,814.** Minutes of Council of New York. The Governor reported the sorrowful news of Queen Mary's death. Resolved that her name be left out of the prayers, but that the present seal be still employed, and that the Council express its sorrow at her death. [*Board of Trade*. New York, 72. *p*. 31.]

May 13. **1,815.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Attorney General attending, the Lords proceeded with the consideration of the laws of Massachusetts, when it was agreed to recommend disallowance of the Act to make lands liable for the payment of debts, and to consider further of the Act for establishing Courts of Justice. [*Board of Trade*. Journal, 8. *pp*. 23-25.]

May 13. **1,816.** Journal of House of Burgesses of Maryland. Resolved to make an additional law to the Act for Religion. An explanatory Act for the same negatived. Bill for ascertaining boundaries of land rejected. Conditional law against runaway servants and debtors from Virginia deferred to next Sessions. Motions for appointing itinerant justices, for appointing muster-masters and as to Colonel Hamilton's affair of the Post Office rejected. On the Act concerning towns it was resolved that two ports be made, one on Patuxent river and one on Potomac river, and that a port be constituted in Somerset County. Bougues Bay accordingly appointed for the Patuxent and Newton's Point for the Potomac. The law about money referred to next Sessions. Message to the Governor in Council asking for appointment of a Court to try a murderer, and calling his attention to Mason and Burley, still in custody for murder at great expense to the country. Message to the Governor as to the quota for New York, to the following effect. (1) We shall at all times be ready to help New York with such men as we can afford, consideration being had of the cost of armed men for defence of our own frontiers. (2) We cannot afford the money asked for at present by reason of the vast charge which already lies on us. (3) We know nothing of the protested bills alluded to by the Council of New York. The matter appears to have been in the hands of the late Governor Copley. *Message ends.* Message from the Council, announcing that a commission shall be issued for trial of a murderer, and that the sheriff has been summoned to give an account to Burley and Mason.

May 14. The votes carried yesterday as to ports on the Potomac and Patuxent were rescinded. The following proposals were brought down from the Council. (1) That an additional clause be added to the Act for securing orphans' estates. This was rejected. (2) That a clause be added to the Act of Religion, to provide for the registration of births, marriages and deaths by the vestry-clerk. This was agreed to. (3) That a brass standard of weights and measures be sent for to England and kept in the Secretary's office. Resolved instead that one brass hundredweight be sent for and kept by the Clerks of the several counties. (4) That measures be taken to redress undervaluing of the public faith. Resolved hereon that the sheriffs are within the purview of the Act for relief of debtors. (5) That a division be made of St. Mary's, Charles and Calvert Counties. This was rejected.

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Message from the Council promising due attention to the address respecting land south of the Blackwater. Certain additions to the book of claims agreed to and sent to the Council for concurrence.

May 16. Bill to fix a maintenance for the clergy read a third time, passed and sent to Council. Orders for repair of the Secretary's office. Committee appointed to draw up an address to Their Majesties on the state of the country. Book of claims returned by the Council assented to, and a message added, that the minister attending the Assembly and reading prayers had not been gratified, as usually. Bill to fix the maintenance of ministers returned from the Council with amendments. Message to the Council accepting some of the amendments but rejecting that which changed the maintenance from 13,333⅓ lbs. to 16,000 lbs. of tobacco. Address to Their Majesties concerning the state of the country read, setting forth the poverty of the country, the weight of taxation, the cost of defending their own frontiers, the distance which prevents the defence of New York being any security to Virginia, and the readiness of the province notwithstanding to obey the Royal orders if it were possible, but praying that such commands may not be laid upon Virginia in future. The address was approved and sent to the Council for concurrence. Order for payment of £5 sterling to each of the two ministers who have attended the Assembly and read prayers. Message to the Council as to payment of the rangers, with a view to proportioning the levy by poll.

May 17. Message from the Council concurring as to payment of the rangers, but suggesting that they be paid for twelve months out of the impost on liquors. Message in reply, recommending that such payment be made out of the levy by poll. The House then attended the Governor by command, when the bills for rangers, to enlarge Princess Anne county, to raise an impost on liquors, for giving assistance to New York, and for fixing the tare of tobacco hogsheads were passed. The Governor then recommended to the Burgesses to consider what further business remained to be despatched. Bill for maintenance of Ministers returned from the Council, who insisted upon their amendments. The Burgesses after debate declined to accept these amendments. Order for preparation of a bill for a public levy.

May 18. Messages between the Council and Burgesses as to payment of rangers, wherein the Burgesses carried their point. Bill for a public levy read thrice and passed, the proportion being fixed at 22¾ lbs. of tobacco for every titheable man. Message from the Council proposing that the Committee for revision of the laws be reduced to three Councillors and four Burgesses, that they receive fifteen shillings a day for every day that they shall necessarily be from home and their clerk twenty shillings. The Burgesses dissented. Message from the Council, suggesting that the material heads in the three addresses to Their Majesties be embodied in one address with a memorial of each particular grievance, and returning the address accordingly. The Burgesses dissented. Bill for a public levy passed, sent up to Council and returned with concurrence. Message to the Council, insisting on the Burgesses' dissent from the

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Council's proposals as to revision of the laws. The House then attended the Governor by command. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 1269-1284.]

May 14. **1,819.** Minutes of General Assembly of Virginia. Report of the Conferrers as to revision of the laws and as to the maintenance of the clergy, to the effect that the Conferrers from the Burgesses were not empowered to agree to the proposals of the Council but would report them to the House.

May 15. Message from the Burgesses with their proposals as to revision of the laws. (*See preceding abstract,* May 14.) Two bills returned to the Burgesses with concurrence, and one bill rejected. Message to the Burgesses on the rejection of the bill as to commissions of probate, and on the address respecting the land south of the Blackwater. The Burgesses' additions to the book of claims agreed to.

May 16. Bill for maintenance of the clergy considered and messages exchanged as to the Council's amendments thereto. The book of claims agreed to, and sent down with a message as to payment of the Ministers attending the Assembly. Order for payment to be made to them of the sums authorised by the Burgesses. Several messages exchanged between the Council and Burgesses as to payment of the Rangers.

May 17. Further messages as to payment of the Rangers. The Burgesses attended the Governor, when five bills were assented to.

May 18. Further messages as to payment of the Rangers. Messages interchanged on the subject of the revision of the laws, and of the addresses to Their Majesties, whereon the Council and Burgesses continued to disagree. Bill for a public levy passed. The Governor prorogued the Assembly. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXV., pp.* 1197-1212.]

May 14. **1,820.** Minutes of Council of Maryland. The Attorney-General produced a Chancery Commission, and forms of oaths to be taken by the officers thereof, which were approved. The Commission was then signed, and Henry Jowles, Kenelm Cheseldyn and Edward Dorsey sworn of the Chancery Commission. *Here follow the forms of oaths.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *pp.* 143-145.]

May 14. **1,821.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. The Churchwardens of Abington attended and charged their minister, Mr. Greg, with several misdemeanours, for which they had dismissed him. Mr. Greg declared that he was as ready to leave them as they to part with him, and that he was ready to justify himself against any particular crime objected against him. The vestry then charged him with sodomy, and the Attorney-General was directed to prosecute him.

May 15. The Council, in answer to the Governor, declared that nothing further could be done at present concerning the College. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 902-903.]

May 15. **1,822.** Minutes of Council and Assembly of Antigua. Adjourned till to-morrow.

May 16. Order for Captain Powell to have his accounts ready for audit within fourteen days, on pain of being committed. Messages from

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the Council asking the Assembly to pay two of its members to assist Colonel Rowland Williams, and asking if they were satisfied with the Secretary's proposals. The Assembly declared themselves not satisfied, insisting that the Secretary should give security, and the Deputy-Governor then decided to defer the matter until the arrival of the Governor-in-chief. The Council agreed to a proposal from the Assembly increasing the powers of the Committee appointed to audit the accounts of the public powder. Order for a payment. [*Board of Trade*. Leeward Islands, 64. *pp*. 136-137.]

May 16. **1,823**. Minutes of Council of New York. Accounts of the revenue for the last half-year of 1694 examined and passed. Orders for payment of salaries. Patent for land in Staten Island granted to Daniel Perrin.

May 17. Order for issue of writs for election of an Assembly. [*Board of Trade*. New York, 72. *pp*. 31-32.]

May 17. **1,824**. Minutes of Council of Virginia. The Council agreed to the bill concerning tobacco-hogsheads, as it is popular and may be serviceable, there being many other public bills depending. Commissions for persons in each county to sign probates and administrations signed. Sheriffs appointed for the various counties. Agreed that the Session of the Assembly should be ended, there being no further business to lay before the Burgesses. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp*. 903-904.]

May 17. **1,825**. Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The laws of Massachussetts were further considered, and it was agreed to represent the Acts for establishing Courts and as to taking oaths for special notice by the Council, and to recommend the repeal of the Act for establishing forms of writs.

Isaac Richier's petition was read and his brother, who was present, was ordered to attend next meeting. [*Board of Trade*. Journal, 8. *pp*. 26-29.]

May 18. **1,826**. Minutes of Council of Maryland. Order for the militia officers to inspect the public powder in their charge, and to change any that proves bad by this shipping. Order for the clerks of the County Courts to furnish sworn lists of fines levied in their Courts to the Receiver-General. [*Board of Trade*. Maryland, 12. *pp*. 145-146.]

[May 18.] **1,827**. Copies of the Acts passed at the General Assembly of Virginia from 18 April to 18 May, 1695, viz: Act appointing rangers at the heads of the four great rivers. Act for lessening the levy by the poll, and laying an imposition on liquors. Act to enable the Governor and Council to apply £500 out of the imposition on liquors to the assistance of New York, if necessary. Act to revive the 7th Act of the Session of 16 April, 1691, and for ascertaining the size of tobacco-hogsheads. Act for raising a public levy. 8 *pp*. *This list is given in Board of Trade*. Virginia, 36. *p*. 295. [*America and West Indies*. 638. *No*. 20.]

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[May 18.] **1,828.** Duplicate copies of the Journal of the House of Burgesses and of the Minutes of the General Assembly of Virginia from 18 April to 18 May, 1695. [*America and West Indies.* 638. *Nos.* 21, 22.]

May 19. **1,829.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Order for all collectors to bring in their accounts, for an audit to be held on the 31st inst. Mr. Harry Beverley nominated to command the vessel to cruise for prevention of illegal trade, and ordered to select a vessel. Order for the inspection of the militia and for account thereof to be returned. Advised that the additional Rangers on James and Potomac rivers be discontinued. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 904-905.]

May 20. **1,830.** Minutes of Council of New York. The Governor reported that he had received confirmation of the news of Queen Mary's death. Order for an address of condolence to the King. The Governor also communicated the King's letter requiring supplies from the neighbouring provinces for the assistance of the province. The Council expressed its gratitude to the King but also its apprehension that the neighbouring provinces will find some way to avoid these, as they have avoided former commands from the King to that purpose. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 32-33.]

May 20. **1,831.** Minutes of Council of Maryland. Order for certain broken arms to be sent to England, and for those that are worth refitting to be repaired and disposed of to best advantage. Mr. Randolph received leave of absence, on his representing that the increase of illegal trade, particularly with Scotland, required him to go home and seek instructions from the Commissioners of Customs. William Dent sworn Solicitor General. The Governor took exception to the Naval Officer's accounts on perceiving that they took 10 *per cent.* for paying and receiving the money that passed through them. George Robotham and Nicholas Greenberry were sworn Judges of Admiralty, together with the other officers of the Admiralty Courts. The oaths taken by them. The letter of the Lords of Trade respecting a vessel to suppress illegal trade was read. Captain Thomas Meed being considered a suitable person for the duty, orders were given for the preparation of his commission and instructions. The oath for surveyors approved and surveyors for the ten counties appointed. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *pp.* 146-151.]

May 20. **1,832.** Journal of House of Burgesses of Maryland. The Committee on the division of the counties made its report, and a bill was ordered accordingly. Order for a bill to impose an additional duty of threepence per hogshead, and a further export duty of threepence per hogshead. Bill ordered for exchange of land between Kent and Talbot Counties. Mr. Perry's offer to keep up a postal service with Philadelphia for £50 a year accepted. The bill for additional duties was read twice, and a bill to explain the repeal of all laws heretofore made, read three times.

May 21. Bills for the division of several counties and a bill for a public levy were read a first time and sent up to Council. Additional Bill to the Act for Ports and Towns read a first time.

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May 22. Message to the Council proposing that the bill last named be postponed, to which the Council agreed. Six acts were passed and sent up to Council. The Speaker acquainted the House that the Governor recommended to them the gratifying of Mr. Blathwayt and Mr. Povey, and was ready to advance £200 for the purpose. Answer of the Burgesses thanking the Governor, but declaring that they could not gratify those gentlemen just at this time, as they wished to pay the debts of the province. Several bills were assented to by the Burgesses, and, the House attending, the Governor the following Acts were passed. (1) Additional Act to the Act of religion. (2) Act for protection of executors, etc. (3) Additional Act to the Act for Administration of Justice. (4) Act for regulating ordinaries. (5) Act to prevent frequent assembling of negroes. (6) Act for a duty on negroes and imported servants. (7) Act for raising a supply. (8) A private naturalisation Act. (9) Act to fix naturalisation fees. (10) Additional Act for Ports and Towns. (11) Act to revive temporary laws. (12) Act for assessing threepence a hogshead on tobacco. (13) Act for division of several counties. (14) Act for a public levy. (15) Act to explain a repealing Act. (16) Act to settle Anne Arundel County Court. (17) Additional Militia Act. Prorogued to 10 September. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *pp.* 442-447.]

May 20. **1,833.** Minutes of Council of Maryland in Assembly. The Committee for division of certain counties attended, and the new divisions were agreed on. Messages from the Burgesses reporting their agreements as to the building of the new Court house and as to a postal service to Philadelphia.

May 21. Several bills read a first and second time, and the Militia Bill amended. Eight bills passed.

May 22. The agreement with John Perry for a post eight times a year was read and with amendments agreed to. Messages exchanged with the Burgesses as to the additional bill for Posts, and as to presents to Mr. Blathwayt and Mr. Povey. Order for Mr. William Frisby and Sir T. Laurence to present the addresses to the King. The Burgesses attending, the Governor assented to the seventeen Acts passed this session, and prorogued the Assembly. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *pp.* 479-488.]

[May 20.] **1,834.** Mr. Thurston (?) to John Povey. Mr. Clarke desires you to move the Committee for bedding for the recruits for Russell's Regiment, now ready to embark for Barbados. To remove the objection that none was allowed to them that sailed last, I am to inform you that it was due only to the fact that the recruits were hurried away before there was time to apply. The officers, however, procured some themselves at Plymouth, to their great cost, without which their men had been lost, as will these, by so long a voyage. You are also asked to move for half a crown a man extraordinary to the surgeons of ships which carry recruits, for looking after them on any occasion of illness or distemper. ¾ *p.* *Undated*, but *endorsed*, Recd. 20 May, 1695. [*Board of Trade*, Barbados, 5. *No.* 93.]

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May 20. **1,835.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Seven Acts of Massachusetts were read and approved.

On a letter from Mr. Clarke, Secretary at War, it was agreed to move the King in Council for hammocks and bedding for the recruits for Russell's Regiment on their voyage to Barbados and for an allowance to the surgeon. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 8. *pp.* 29-31.]

May 20. **1,836.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Agreed to recommend that the Commissioners of Transportation be required to provide hammocks and bedding for the troops ordered to the Leeward Islands, and that an allowance of half a crown *per* man be given to the surgeon of the transport-ships. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *pp.* 207-208.]

May 22. **1,837.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Petition of the owners of ships, hired by Governor Kendall at Barbados, referred to the Admiralty. Several letters from Governor Russell read, and decisions agreed to. Petition of the owners of the condemned ship. Experiment referred to the Attorney General and the Judge of Admiralty.

Sir William Beeston's recommendation of Mr. Brodrick for appointment to the Council of Jamaica considered.

Mr. Lowndes's letter of 18 February as to military stores for Virginia read, and decision taken.

Major Delaval's memorial for appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of Montserrat read, and referred to the Agents for the Leeward Islands.

Petition of Robert Lee on behalf of the children of the Earl of Sterling read.

Abstracts of Mr. Usher's letters of July and August last read.

Petition of Wait Winthrop read and referred to the Attorney-General. A representation from the General Court of Massachussetts as to copper mines, a memorial from Christopher Almy as to Indians in New England, and a letter from the Governor of Rhode Island of 6 September last were also read.

Account of documents received on 29 and 31 May. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 8. *pp.* 31-36.]

May 22. **1,838.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Agreed to recommend that Governor Russell be permitted to accept a present of £200 from the Assembly of Barbados. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *pp.* 125-126.]

May 22. **1,839.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Agreed to lay the question of qualifications for electors in Barbados before the Lords Justices for their decision. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *pp.* 127-128.]

May 22. **1,840.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Agreed to recommend the appointment of Captain Brodrick to the Council of Jamaica. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *p.* 20.]

May 22. **1,841.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Agreed to recommend the despatch of warlike stores, as given in the list of

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the officers of Ordnance, to Virginia. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 284.]

May 22. Whitehall. **1,842.** Order of the Lords Justices of England in Council. That the Commissioners of Transportation provide hammocks and bedding for the soldiers in their passage to the Leeward Islands, and that the surgeon of the transport ships receive half a crown per man for his care of the troops. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *p.* 208.]

May 22. **1,843.** John Povey to the Agents for the Leeward Islands. The Lords of Trade desire your opinion as to the qualifications of Major John Delavall for the Lieutenant-Governorship of Montserrat, wherein he has applied to succeed Colonel Blakiston. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *p.* 219.]

May 22. **1,844.** John Povey to the Attorney-General. Forwarding copy of a petition of Wait Winthrop and others, for his opinion as to the claims to the Narragansett Country or King's Province. ½ *p.* *Annexed,*

1,844. I. Petition of Wait Winthrop and others, on behalf of themselves and other proprietors of the Narragansett Country, to the King. For a long time there have been disputes between Connecticut and Rhode Island as to the Government of the Narragansett Country, causing many disturbances and discouraging settlement. We beg you to give such orders as your great wisdom shall think best, that your subjects may know to which Government to submit. *Copy.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed with an endorsement belonging to another document on the same subject.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 8. *Nos.* 2, 2I.; *and* (*enclosure only*) 36. *p.* 101.]

May 22. Whitehall. **1,845.** John Povey to Edward Littleton. Governor Russell's proposal to throw open the franchise to all white men having ten acres of land or forty shillings a year, will be laid before the Lords Justices in Council to-morrow, when you and the Agents for Barbados are to attend. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 94.]

May 22. Whitehall. **1,846.** John Povey to William Bridgeman. Forwarding extracts from several of Governor Russell's letters respecting the King's ships in the West Indies, for report of the Admiralty thereon. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *p.* 125.]

May 22. **1,847.** John Povey to the Attorney General and the Judge of the Admiralty. Referring to them the petition of Richard Holder for their opinion whether his appeal may be admitted. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *p.* 205.]

[May 22.] **1,848.** Copy of a report of the Commissioners of the Navy to the Admiralty, respecting the hired ships England and Coronation (*see No.* 1,787). *Dated,* 7 July, 1693. 2 *pp.* *Endorsed,* Read, 22 May, 1695. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 95.]

May 22. **1,849.** Minutes of Council of Maryland. John Thompson sworn naval officer of Cecil County. Order for the militia-officers

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to give notice to their men and supply themselves with arms and ammunition. Proclamation of the agreement between the House of Burgesses and John Perry for a postal service between the Potomac and Philadelphia. The naval officers produced their accounts of the shilling per hogshead duty in their districts. Order for three fourths of the proceeds to be paid to the Governor and the remainder to be applied to the supplying of arms, etc. Accounts given of arms already purchased, and an order given for the purchase of more. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 12. *pp.* 151-155.]

May 23. **1,850.** Order of the Lords Justices of England in Council. That Governor Russell have leave to accept a present of £200 from the Assembly of Barbados. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *pp.* 126-127.]

May 23. **1,851.** Order of the Lords Justices of England in Council. For the despatch of warlike stores to Virginia (*see under date* 9 July, 1695), and for the cost thereof to be defrayed from the King's quit-rents within the Colony. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 285.]

May 23. **1,852.** Order of the Lords Justices of England in Council. That a warrant be prepared, to appoint William Brodrick to be of the Council of Jamaica. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 53. *pp.* 20-21.]

May 23. London. **1,853.** Richard Cary to John Povey. The ships to carry the soldiers to the Leeward Islands are all ready, and wait only for the bedding and some money for medicines, which is generally half a crown a head. The soldiers number 260 in all, on five ships. There will be a kettle also wanting for each ship to boil their victuals, which, with fitting up a hearth on board, they tell me will come to £10 or £12 a piece. The owners of the ships will be at no charge herein because they have nothing allowed for their passage, so please to get something allowed towards it, if you cannot obtain the whole. Major Garth will embark about eighty men at Gravesend, so please obtain an order that they may be dieted by petty warrant there and in the Downs or any other place where they may put in till they get to Plymouth, where, I suppose care will be taken for the whole number during their stay. *Signed,* Rd. Cary. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 96.]

May 23. **1,854.** Minutes of Council of New York. Orders for sundry payments for expenses on account of the defence of the frontier. The Indians of Queen's County came to acknowledge their obedience to the English Government and to condole for the Queen's death, for which they saw the Governor and all the Council in black. The Governor assured them of the King's protection so long as they behaved dutifully and peaceably, and ascertained from them that their fighting men numbered forty-four. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 34-35.]

May 27 Admiralty **1,855.** J. Burchett to John Povey. H.M.S. Hastings is in the Downs, ready to proceed to the Leeward Islands. The Admiralty desire to know the names of the ships hired to carry soldiers thither, where they are, and when they will be ready to sail, that

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the man-of-war may be directed to take them under convoy. *Signed*, J. Burchett. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 60; *and* 44. *p.* 209.]

May 28. **1,856.** List of stores of war wanting in the garrison of Fort William Henry, New York, on 28 May, 1695. 100 barrels of powder, and 200 falcon-shot are the most important items. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *p.* 210; *and* 52. *p.* 34.]

May 28. Whitehall. **1,857.** John Povey to Richard Cary. The Lords of the Admiralty desire to know the names of the transports hired to carry the soldiers to the Leeward Islands, where they are and when they will be ready to sail. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *p.* 210.]

May 29. London. **1,858.** Richard Cary to John Povey. The ships hired to carry the Barbados soldiers to the Leeward Islands are in the river, clearing at the Custom-house, in order to fall down to Gravesend, where they will (I suppose) all be by the beginning of next week, and from thence soon despatched to join their convoy in the Downs. I was with the Commissioners of Transport on Monday but could not prevail with them to include kettles among the necessaries mentioned in the Order of Council. I pressed them to expedite what they were to send on board, that the ships might not stay for it, and if you could see Mr. Henley, it would be convenient to hasten him. The ships are named the Lyon, Samuel, Kent, Newport and Speedwell. *Signed*, Rd. Cary. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 61; *and* 44. *pp.* 210-211.]

May 29. **1,859.** John Povey to Mr. Burchett. Giving him the information contained in the preceding letter. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *pp.* 211-213.]

May 29. New York **1,860.** Governor Fletcher to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Since my last conference with the Five Nations at Albany I find them wholly diverted from hearkening to the Governor of Canada, who seems to have a working head and experience as well as years. The French Count is much enraged thereat and has threatened hard to destroy their castle at Onandaga for breach of promise, and because they did not return to Canada to conclude the peace which he pretends that they have made. He has sent two messengers this winter to that effect. I have sent herewith a copy of the message and of the answer of the Five Nations thereupon. Soon after their message came to Canada our Indians were alarmed by reports that the French and their Indians were on march to destroy Onandaga and resettle Cadaraqui, which put the Sachems into some consternation. As they wrote to me for assistance I presently supplied them with ammunition and ordered three hundred men to march to their defence. The alarm proved false, but I have ordered them to keep strict watch. The Five Nations have lately sent down two of their greatest Sachems (the one their principal orator, the other their greatest warrior) to thank me and to ask my advice how to proceed in the war against Canada; and they have engaged to follow my directions and to pursue the war with vigour. I made them presents to the value of over £50; and they seemed well pleased and full of resolution at parting. If the King orders

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the presents to be given which I recommended in my last (further copy of which is enclosed) it would be a great encouragement to them. They are the greatest barrier we have against the encroachments of the French in Canada. Some small skulking parties of French Indians have lately killed an old man at Albany and carried away one or two prisoners.

The Council has cleared accounts with Mrs. Sloughter, widow of the late Governor, who is found to be indebted £130 15*s.* 7¾*d.*, New York money, for the use of the two companies. She supports herself in a notional opinion that your Lordship will allow her £1,000 out of the royal revenue of this province, which she alleges was given to her husband by an Act of Assembly. This Act (as I am informed) was made to indemnify Colonel Sloughter for receiving the duties which were formerly esteemed the King's revenue in this province, before there was an Act of Assembly authorising the same and ordering the application thereof to the expenses of Government. Some time before Governor Sloughter's arrival and until the passing of the said Act the charges far exceeded the sum raised. It would be a favour to her if you would signify your pleasure in this matter. She tarries in the country to this end. Upon the removal of Mr. Dudley and Mr. Pinhorne from the Council for non-residence, being forbidden by my instructions to act without a quorum of five, and some of the Council being superannuated and others living remote in the country, I found a necessity to call Mr. Caleb Heathcote to the board, who has been very serviceable and forward upon all occasions. I have already reported this by sundry vessels, which happened to miscarry, wherefore I beg again for confirmation of the appointment. Advice is just come from Boston of the arrival of the two companies of grenadiers there. I beg that the subsistence of the four companies may be punctually paid and annual supply of stores sent out. I am obliged to furnish ammunition to the country fusiliers on the frontier and to the Indians that are daily sent out in parties, as well as to the companies on the English Establishment. I have also intelligence from Albany of a speedy design of the French against Albany or Onandaga. I send a copy for your information. I have always ordered affairs to be in continual readiness to oppose the enemy, which is chargeable and burdensome to the inhabitants of this province, while our neighbours have enjoyed a continued tract of protection and safety during the war, and have given us little assistance. *Signed,* Ben. Fletcher. 2½ *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 1 Aug., 1695. *Annexed,*

1,860. I. List of presents recommended for the Five Nations. 10 Nov. 1694. 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 31 May, 1695.

1,860. II. Copy of Minutes of Council of New York, 24 January 1695. Order for the state of the accounts of the late Governor Sloughter to be given to Mrs. Sloughter, shewing £776 11*s.* 11¾*d.* due to him from the province and £907 7*s.* 8*d.* due from him, and for Mrs. Sloughter to be desired to refund the balance. *Copy.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 1 Aug., 1695.

1,860. III. Another copy of No. II.

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1,860. IV. Copy of the propositions made by the Governor of Canada to the Five Nations, through two of the Praying Indians from Canada, at Onandaga, 31 January, 1694-5. The messengers began their message from the Governor of Canada as follows. Children, I wipe the tears from your eyes and the blood of those that are sorrowful in your house. I am told that a great storm of wind makes you waver to and fro. Retain no evil thoughts of me. I am still Onontio the Good over the Five Nations. Be not afraid of me. Oneidas, I thank you for sending to me Father Milet with three or four French whom you had taken prisoners. The Governor of New York has done the like, and I also to him. Now my will is is that you deliver to me all the French prisoners, great and small, that you have. Let me see them all in Canada in the spring. I am not idle, but take much care of the prisoners of the Five Nations, that are detained by the Ottawas and Dionondadoes. I doubt not that you remember what I proposed to you formerly, but now I sent for you who are Sachems to speak with me in Canada in the spring. I will speak of good things. Be not jealous or fearful of any ill intent. I will send a guard to convey you to Canada, that we may speak together. Bring your prisoners with you.

Hereupon the Indians gave their shout four times. The Praying Indians of another part of Canada then said:—Brethren, we pray you again and again, keep strong and fast what Onontio says. The way will be safe. Come in the spring and we will meet you halfway with good canoes and convey you safely.—The Indians then shouted; and the Praying Indians then said:—We are bidden to tell you that Onontio will again put a garrison at Cadaraqui, that the Onnogonges have been sent by him to New England to fetch scalps and not beavers this winter, and that the Governor of New York (as Father Milet reports) has sent to Onontio letters of great familiarity and concern, contriving to ruin the Five Nations, desiring Onontio to fall upon you and promising to withhold ammunition from you.

Answer of the Five Nations, 4 February, 1695. You messengers of Onontio, hearken well to us. Throw away the bitter gall from your body, Onontio, and clear up your understanding. You call us your children. What father are you? You deal with us as with hogs that are called from the woods by Indian corn and then put in prison till they are killed. You have sent for us often to Canada and Cadaraqui, and on our return our Indians were either killed or taken prisoners. You say that we must keep the firm covenant, which you have broken often in time of peace. How did Ogguese with his army try to fall upon our Mohawks twenty-six years ago? You sent for our Sachems, who went; and you by your Indians on the way fell upon them and killed eight. Some years after, you sent for us again, and on our return your Indians fell upon us in the lake and killed many. We threw all this into the deep pit of oblivion. How have you dealt by our people at Cadaraqui? Oh! that smarts still. Remember what you did to our brethren the Senecas in time of covenant and peace. Remember what you have done to our brethren in Senectady. As soon as you heard of war over the broad lake you murdered and burnt all that was there, both man and beast, though a month before you had sent an Oneida into our country with a deceitful message and letters to Milet. Onontio, are you so forgetful? That will not do. It is not many months ago since you were desired to be quiet from war, as you desire us; and now we are informed that you have sent your Onnogonges to fight against our brethren in New England. That will not succeed, Onontio. It is true we have invited Father Milet to us and then made him prisoner; we also kept Chevalier D'Eaux; but then it was war between you and us. Do not think that our minds waver to and fro, as you please to tell us, and that your heart is good. Is your heart and mind good? Why then do you send your Onnogonges against our brethren in New England? Our hatchet is not grown blunt. You know very well that our brethren and we are one body. Therefore take the hatchet from the Onnogonges. You demand of us all our prisoners, great and small, to be brought to Canada. We will not grant this till you send to us and to Governor Fletcher first all the prisoners you have taken. Then we will tell you what we will do. We will send no Sachems from the Five Nations to Canada, nor any prisoners. If you would speak with us, send your messengers to us. Send your wise men who can speak our language; and send our people who are your prisoners to Onandaga. Onontio, your fire shall burn no more at Cadaraqui. It shall never be kindled again. You stole the place from us and we quenched the fire with the blood of our children. You think yourselves the ancient inhabitants of this country and longest in possession; yea, all the Christians, inhabitants of New York, think the same of themselves. We warriors are the first and the ancient people, and the greatest of you all. These parts were inhabited and trodden by us warriors before any Christian. (Here the speaker stamped with his foot on the ground.) We shall not suffer Cadaraqui to be inhabited again. Onontio, we of the Five Nations will never suffer you to kindle your fire at Cadaraqui. I repeat it again and again.

The Speaker then answered the French Praying Indians.—Brethren, deliver to Onontio all the prisoners which you have belonging to us and to the English, and bring them to Onandaga. Give Onontio a portion of

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understanding and persuade him to demand all the prisoners from the Ottawas and Dionondadoes, and bring them to Onandaga. 6½ *pp.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 1 Aug., 1695.

1,860. v. Another copy of No. IV.

1,860. vi. Abstract of intelligence sent by Arnout Vielle from Onandaga. 18 *February*, 1695. Yesterday arrived messengers from the Senecas and Cayouges to acquaint the Onandagas that Count Frontenac had sent a private message to them that he would fall upon the Onandagas in the spring and desire the other four nations to be silent. He gave two reasons, first, that Dekanissoere has broken his word in not returning to Canada, second, that he had gone to Albany to meet the Governor of New York, bidding defiance to Canada, and declining to observe any proposal of Count Frontenac. The whole Five Nations sent to inform the Mahekanders and River Indians of this. The Sachems complain much of want of powder. They have desired me to write the following letter to Governor Fletcher.—Brother Cayenquiragoe, we expect the enemy daily. Let us have powder and lead. We do not go on the other side of the lake to hunt, but keep watch lest the enemy surprise us. As soon as the weather is open we will strengthen our castle. We desire you will discharge the selling of rum to any of our nations. Let them have powder and lead instead of rum. Let the blacksmiths repair our arms for nothing, and let us not want for ammunition. We have too small a bag for a beaver. Give order that they be made somewhat bigger. Then shall we be satisfied that all is lies that Onontio has told us, and that you do not intend our ruin. Let not our enemies rejoice and laugh at us.

21 *February*, 1695. Tidings is just come by a Seneca woman who has escaped from the Praying Indians. She says that a party of Indians have started from Canada for Cadaraqui and that the French will follow in three or four days. She left them as they began their march, and believes they have already reached Cadaraqui. I have not learned how many days it is since she left them. She says that they are to attempt Cadaraqui and from thence come against Onandaga and the whole Five Nations. The Sachems desire the assistance of three hundred Christians and as many Mahekanders and River Indians as can be got together, saying that now is the time for the Governor to perform his promise of assistance. *Copy.* 2 *pp.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 1 Aug., 1695.

1,860. vii. Another copy of No. VI.

1,860. viii. Intelligence from Albany. On the 15th of May, 1695, a Sachem of the Praying Indians arrived at Albany with seven bands of wampum to acquaint Governor Fletcher that a Mohawk of the uppermost

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Castle last went to hunt near Canada, desiring to see his brother, who was of the Canada Praying Indians, and brought his brother back with him. He heard the Indians say that the Governor of Canada had some great designs against Albany or Onandaga, whereof he has sent intelligence to the Onandagas and acquaints Governor Fletcher. Some of his relations remain in Canada to watch and give intelligence. The Mohawk himself came to Albany on the 18th of May, when he confirmed the intelligence and added that some of the Far Indians had enquired of Count Frontenac if he was inclined to make peace with the Five Nations, to which the Count answered that he had said so with his mouth, but that his heart was inclined to war. The Far Indians then said that they would make no peace with the Five Nations, and Count Frontenac gave them six barrels of powder. The Mohawk also gave intelligence that Count Frontenac had sent a party to take prisoners, to gain information of Governor Fletcher's designs, and that the Count was about to resettle Cadaraqui, to annoy the Five Nations. The Count also told the Far Indians that he had indeed sent for two men of each of the Five Nations and of the English, and had pretended that he wished to conclude a peace, but that if he had got them he would either have made them bend to his proposals or would have treated them as they treated Chevalier D'Eaux. 2 *pp.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 1 Aug., 1695.

1,860. IX. Another copy of No. VIII.

1,860. X. Godefridus Dellius to Governor Fletcher. Albany, 24 May, 1695. On the 21st ult. an Indian named Joseph, one of my proselytes, came to me, thirteen days from Canada. He attended the meeting at Onandaga last fall, whence our Indians persuaded him to follow the messengers to Canada to see how things went there. When he came to Montreal he was very coldly received and not permitted to speak with anybody. On the second day he was sent to Quebec where the Governor told him that he looked upon him as a spy, that if ever he came again he would put him to death, the Five Nations having deluded him so many times that he would not hear of any offers of peace, for he was persuaded that they had made an indissoluble covenant with New York; and that unless two men from each nation came to comply with him he would fall upon them with an army, for which he was making every preparation. Joseph adds that Count Frontenac had sent out parties to take prisoners to gain information, and that the Indians had been unwilling to go but had yielded to the persuasions of the Jesuits. Two parties out of three had returned before his departure, bringing in a few of my proselytes and the young man lately taken near Albany. Being

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asked what news at Albany he said that the English had received many soldiers there, that many more were expected, and that your Excellency had an army ready to destroy Cadaraqui and another army with a fleet of six hundred sail to attack Quebec. Joseph reports that Count Frontenac had sent sixty bushlopers and one hundred and forty Indians with orders to take no prisoners but to kill all. The Indians further told Joseph that if the messengers of the Five Nations came to Canada they would be served as Chevalier D'Eaux and his company were served by our Indians. A small party of Maquas and River Indians went to Canada last week to fight and to take a prisoner, if they could, on their return. They promised to be back within forty days.

Postscript. Six of my proselytes have just come in to report that Joseph's information is confirmed by some escaped prisoners. 2½ *pp. Copy. Endorsed,* Recd. 1 Aug., 1698.

1,860. xi. Copy of an Act possed 12 September, 1693, for settling a ministry in New York City and certain counties. 3½ *pp. Printed. Inscribed,* Recd. 1 Aug., 1695, from Colonel Fletcher. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 6. *Nos.* 5, 5 i.-xi.; *and* (*without enclosures*) 48. *pp.* 206-209.]

May 29. **1,861.** Abstract of proceedings relating to the despatch of the recruits to Barbados, from 26 November, 1694, when the Barbados Agents first asked for shipping to transport 270 recruits, to the 29th of May when the agents reported that the transports would join the convoy in the Downs in the first week of June. 2¼ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 97.]

May 30. **1,862.** The Attorney General and Judge of the Admiralty to Lords of Trade and Plantations. We are of opinion that the appeal of Richard Holder may be admitted, since the Admiralty Court, by which his ship was tried in Barbados, was erected by the Governor's authority only and not in virtue of any power committed by the Lords of the Admiralty. *Signed,* Edw. Ward, Cha. Hedges. [*Board oj Trade.* Barbados, 44. *p.* 206.]

May 30. **1,863.** Minutes of Council of New York. The address of condolence to the King signed, and a letter to Mr. Blathwayt ordered, desiring him to present the address. The Governor announced that he expected the arrival of the two grenadier companies from Boston, when orders were given for their quarters in New York, for their transport to Albany and for their billets in Albany. On the petition of Susannah Elliot pardon was granted to two of her negroes, who lay under sentence of death. Denizenation granted to Moses Leo. Patents for land granted to Josiah Hobbart, Lucas Tienhoven and John Cornelius. The account of Giles Gaudineau (?), surgeon, for attendance on the sick men of the grenadier companies referred for examination. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 34-35.]

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May 30. **1,864.** Address of condolence from the Council of New York to the King on the death of Queen Mary, "that great and beautiful example of virtue and piety." *Signed*, Ben. Fletcher, N. Bayard, Chid. Brooke, Caleb Heathcote, John Lawrence, G. Minivelle. 1 *p.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 5 Aug., 1695. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 6. *No.* 6; *and* 48. *pp.* 205-206.]

May 30. **1,865.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for payment of the balance of the Receiver-General's accounts to Edward Broughton. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 305-306.]

June 1. Virginia. **1,866.** Clerk of the House of Burgesses of Virginia to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Advising despatch of the journal of the Burgesses at the General Assembly opened on 18 April. *Signed*, Peter Beverley. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 71.]

June 1. Virginia **1,867.** The same to the Duke of Shrewsbury. Forwarding a copy of the journal of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, from 18 April to 18 May, 1695. *Signed*, Peter Beverley. ½ *p.* *Annexed*,

1,867. I. Journal of the House of Burgesses of Virginia—from 18 April to 18 May, 1695. 66 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 638. *Nos.* 23, 23 I.]

June 3. **1,868.** Minutes of Council of Nevis. James Thynne sworn of the Council. The Council proposed that the levy should be speedily got in, and on the Assembly's motion the Treasurer was sent for to show why his accounts are not ready. The Assembly rejected the Council's proposal for an Act to prevent the boarding of ships by any person (except the Custom-house officer) before the master has reported his arrival to the Government. Agreed that an account of the stock of powder be furnished, and that the Act as to foreign coin be amended. Certain petitions read and dealt with. The Acts for a levy and for a present to the Governor were read and passed. Agreed to appoint John Parry to be Treasurer, provided he be compelled to reside in the Island. A joint committee appointed to draw up a bill to amend the Act for foreign coin. Order for suits as to legacies to be heard in the Courts according to established practice. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., pp.* 297-298.]

June 4. **1,869.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. The entries in the minutes as to Mr. Blair's suspension were ordered to be amended, being incorrect. Warrants for salaries of officials signed. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIV., pp.* 905-907.]

June 4. Virginia **1,870.** Governor Sir Edmund Andros to Lords of Trade and Plantations. A General Assembly met on the 18th of April when I acquainted them that I had received the King's orders on several particulars, and recommended the consideration of suitable supplies for the assistance of New York, the ascertaining of a competent maintenance for each minister in money or current value in tobacco, and a further encouragement in perfecting the College. In answer the House of Burgesses excused their refusal to give a supply for New York by their poverty and the necessary cost of defending their own frontiers, which they apprehended could not be secured by the forces at New York; but at last £500 was assigned by Act for the service, if necessary, out of an impost on liquors. This, upon advice, I have not refused lest it might obstruct in time to come. As to the ascertaining of the maintenance to ministers, the Burgesses could not be prevailed with to increase the quantity. The question of the College they postponed to an occasion when the country may be in a better condition, the present fund not being exhausted. I have recommended the furthering of that work to the trustees, to whom I have ever given all encouragement and despatch. The Assembly have laid a levy on tobacco for the payment of thirty-six additional soldiers and officers raised last summer on the occasion of strange Indians on the frontiers; and for the future defence and safety of the country they have offered a bill for establishing soldiers to range at the heads of the great rivers and for raising more as there shall be occasion, which passed into an Act for eighteen months. For lessening the levy by poll, which I recommended, an impost of fourpence per gallon is laid on all liquors imported, to continue in force till 31 October, 1696. I have ordered a small vessel to cruise for illegal traders, and shall take care for the assistance of New York the best I can, as commanded by the Queen; but forasmuch as the £500 given by the Assembly on liquors is little towards that charge and the revenue appropriated for the support of that Government is in arrear I beg your favour to Their Majesties out of the quit-rents (*sic*) or otherwise as you think fit. The Assembly's business being done I prorogued it until the 31st of October. All is very well and quiet here except Mr. Commissary Blair, who, notwithstanding all endeavours, was not to be satisfied; and his comport before the whole Council was such that they represented him as unfit to sit at that board. I therefore suspended him from the Council till further orders. This goes by Captain Crow of H.M.S. Norwich, commander with the merchant-ships bound for London. *Signed*, E. Andros. 1½ *pp*. *Endorsed*, Recd. 1 Aug. Read, 7 Aug., 1695. [*Board of Trade*. Virginia, 5. *No*. 72; *and* 36. *pp*. 292-294].

June 4. **Virginia.** **1,871.** Governor Sir Edmund Andros to the Duke of Shrewsbury. I communicated to the Council the Queen's orders as to sending a quota of men to New York on the application of the Governor, and I shall do my best to fulfil them. On the meeting of the Assembly on the 18th of April I recommended to the Burgesses suitable supplies for the assistance of New York, and was answered by excuses for not doing it; but afterwards, upon a conference with the Council, the sum of £500 was appropriated for that service out of the impost on liquors, which I was advised not to refuse but to accept as an earnest of better in future. I must mention that the revenue of the two shillings per hogshead and other duties appropriated for the service of the Government often falls short of the necessary established charge, and the present impost on liquors is not likely to be considerable. The country affords nothing else for support of the public charge except tobacco, which can only be collected once a year, and if had must be converted here into money, or payments abroad for any service lie under the difficulty of undervaluing the current price of tobacco in

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the country. If the tobacco be shipped it is liable to the charge of clearing here, to the hazard of the voyage, to payment of duty and to an uncertain market, and, if all be well, the time will be long before the procéeds can be applied to answer the intent. All men fit for soldiers here are planters of tobacco, everyone of whom lives in the country and makes from one to two thousand pounds of tobacco, or upwards, annually. Thus, apart from the advantage [*sic, the meaning is* loss of advantage] to the planter, merchants and shipping, every man taken out of the country means a loss of ten or fifteen pounds duty *per annum* to Their Majesties. Having orders to provide a small vessel to cruise for discovery of illegal traders I was advised not to enforce the charge thereof in the Assembly, as not likely to be obtained. The Burgesses wholly excused themselves for not ascertaining the Ministers' Allowance, as recommended, and could not be prevailed with for an allowance by the poll nor for augmenting the former quantity of tobacco. Having acquainted the Assembly with Their Majesties' commands as to the College, I received for answer that the question would be referred to future Assemblies, and that they doubted not that those Assemblies would be always well inclined to the same before the present fund was expended. I have recommended to the Trustees the furthering of that work, and have given them every encouragement in my power. The Assembly have passed Acts for Rangers at the heads of the rivers and for a duty on imported liquors (*see preceding abstract*). I prorogued them till the 31st of October. Your letter of 30 November as to the Northern Neck I caused to be read and entered in the Council Books. I must assure you that Lord Fairfax's agents, being negligent of their business, in order to colour their failures became insolent there without cause, and that the respect towards their employers procured them as easy censure as their offence would admit. I am exceedingly concerned to tell you that Mr. Commissary Blair, President of the College and one of the Council, could not be obliged by all endeavours, nor would contain himself within bounds. I passed over his restless comport till the whole Council declared him unfit to act at the board, when I thought it my duty to suspend him. Having made it my constant care to give all furtherance in all matters relating to the Church and College, I do not yet hear of any neglect or omission on my part. *Signed*, E. Andros. *Two closely written pages. Endorsed*, R., 1 Aug., 1695. [*America and West Indies.* 638. *No.* 24.]

[June 4.] **1,872.** Copy of Minutes of Council of Virginia from 18 July, 1694, to 4 June, 1695. 26 *pp. Endorsed*, R., 26 Aug., 1696. [*America and West Indies.* 638. *No.* 25.]

June 4. **1,873.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Governor Fletcher's letter of 19 November read. Agreed to recommend the payment for the presents requested by him for the Indians, and to defer consideration of the rest of the letter.

Minute as to the laws of Massachusetts. (*See next abstract.*) [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 8. *pp.* 37-46.]

June 4. **1,874.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. On the Acts of Massachusetts passed in 1692, the Lords agree to recommend thirty-eight of them for confirmation; but that the remainder be

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repealed, namely:—The Act for continuing local laws; since the laws to be continued are not particularly specified. The Act for erecting a Naval office, since it gives powers to the Naval officer which are vested by Act of 25 Car. II. in an officer to be appointed by the Commissioners of Customs. The Act for incorporating Harvard College, since it reserves no power to the King to appoint a visitor, which power should be reserved to the King and to the Governor. An Act setting forth general privileges, which conflicts with the laws of England. An Act for quieting possession and settling titles, since no provision is made for saving the King's right. An Act for the equal distribution of insolvent estates, since it gives no preference to debts due to the Crown; also an Act making lands and tenants liable to payment of debts, for the same reason. An Act for establishing forms of writs for election of representatives, since it alters the qualifications of freeholders as laid down in the charter.

The following Acts are left to the decision of the Lords Justices for confirmation or repeal. An Act for punishing capital offenders; since it makes witchcraft and blasphemy punishable with death, but contains no article relating to punishment for treason to such as counterfeit the great seal of England or of the Colony, and inflicts the like punishment for unpremeditated murder as for poison or other devilish practice. The Act for establishing Courts of Justice, since it restricts the power of appeal to the King in Council, which is laid down in the charter. The Act for securing the liberty of the subject, since the writ of *habeas corpus* is required to be granted in criminal matters as laid down by statute of 31 Car. II., which has not yet been allowed to pass in any other Colony and was designedly omitted from the charter. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 35. *pp.* 187-194.]

June 4. **1,875.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. To recommend that the list of presents for Indians submitted by Governor Fletcher with his letter of 19 November, 1694, may be paid for and sent to him. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *pp.* 202-203.]

June 6. Whitehall. **1,876.** Order of the Lords Justices of England in Council. Referring the petition of the Agents of New England to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report.

Petition of Sir Henry Ashurst and Constantine Phips to the Lords Justices. Sir William Phips is dead, so we beg that a new Governor may be appointed and hastened to Massachusetts, and that New Hampshire may be annexed to Massachusetts according to the unanimous desire expressed by the Council and Representatives of New Hampshire. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXVII., pp.* 267-268.]

June 6. **1,877.** Order of the Lords Justices of England in Council. For the payment of £200 to Mr. Gilbert Heathcote, to provide the presents recommended by Governor Fletcher for the Indians. *Signed,* John Nicholas. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *pp.* 203-204.]

June 6. **1,878.** Memorial of the Agents for the Leeward Islands to Lords of Trade and Plantations. In reply to your enquiries, we consider Major Thomas Delavall very fit and well-qualified to be Lieutenant-Governor of Montserrat, as he has been for some years in command in the Leeward Islands. [*Delavall was of Holt's Regiment.*] *Signed*, Bastian Bayer, Joseph Martyn, Rd. Cary. ½ *p.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 6 June, Read 4 July, 1695. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 62.]

June 7. **1,879.** The Attorney General to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The objections to the private Act of Jamaica alluded to in Mr. Blathwayt's letter of 15 February have been withdrawn by agreement, and I see no objection to this nor to any other of the Acts except that to prevent engrossing and forestalling and to prohibit the export of provisions, arms and ammunition. Therein there is a clause relating to the Naval Officer, as if he were to be put in by the Governor, which I conceive to be opposed to the Act of 25 Car. II. The Act is also objected to as prejudicial to importers. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 54. *pp.* 37-38.]

[June 10.] **1,880.** Index of papers relating to Virginia, from 13 November, 1691 (with a few papers of earlier date), to 10 June, 1695. 5 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 74.]

June 10. Virginia. **1,881.** Secretary of Virginia to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Royal commands as to assistance to New York and the appointment of a quota were proposed to the Assembly, who represented that the circumstances of the country would not admit a greater assistance than £500. Upon inspection of the present revenue in this Government there is found to be not sufficient to pay its contingent charges, much less that of the assistance commanded; nor is there any probability of its being better supplied during the war, the number of our merchant-ships and trade being much lessened. I beg leave also to offer to you that it is conceived that the dependence of this country on New York is not so immediate as has been presumably represented to Their Majesties, so as to require such supplies nor our assistance of such service, considering how great a loss the want of two hundred men's labour in this country will be to the Crown, besides the weakening of this country if an attack should be made. In compliance with the orders of the Lords of the Treasury, a sloop of forty tons with ten men has been fitted out for the detection of illegal traders, the men to be paid by Their Majesties' revenue, none being here procurable to act on any other fund. The Royal commands as to the Church and College have been duly regarded, how mistaken soever Mr. Blair has been in his unjust aspersions on the Government, from which the clergy, even without application, have had all imaginable encouragement. I send the orders of Council and journals of the last Assembly. *Signed*, R. Wormeley. 1¼ *pp.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 1 Aug. Read 7 Aug., 1695. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 73; *and* 36. *pp.* 294-295].

June 10. **1,882.** The same to the Duke of Shrewsbury. An exact copy of the preceding letter. *Endorsed*, R. 1 Aug., 95. [*America and West Indies.* 638. *No.* 26.]

June 11. **1,883.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Daniel Parke sworn of the Council. Order for an embargo on all ships for Europe after

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the sailing of the convoys with the fleet. Order to suspend the disbandment of additional Rangers, strange Indians having been lately seen at the head of James River, until the 30th inst. when, if no more Indians appear in the interim, they shall be disbanded. Ralph Wormeley produced his commission from the King as Secretary, which was ordered to be recorded. The King's grant of wrecks to the Duke of Schomberg was read and recorded. [*Board of Trade*. Virginia, 53. *pp*. 1-2.]

June 11. **1,884.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. The case of the election of an unqualified person to the vestry of St. Joseph's was referred to the law officers. The Assembly brought up a bill to empower the freeholders of St. John's to choose a vestry. The Governor recommended to them to make such additional allowance to the soldiers as would enable them to live, adding that if he had not maintained them with his own money and credit they would have starved. He also signified to them the want of stores for the King's frigates and asked that they might be supplied.

June 12. A dispute with the vestry of St. Michael's as to inequality of the levy was decided against the vestry. The law-officers brought up their opinion that the vestry of St. Joseph's was legally elected, which was approved by the Council. The Assembly brought up bills for an additional allowance to the soldiers and for providing a residence for the Governor, also an address for limiting the press of seamen. The Governor recommended to the Assembly to give credit to the King for supplying H.M. ships Bristol and Play.

June 13. The Assembly brought up an answer refusing to find credit for the supply of the King's frigates, as a bad precedent. The Governor said that he had written to England and that no doubt money or a supply would come, and though the precedent might be bad it could not on such an emergency be avoided. It was agreed that the Council and Assembly should not sit together to discuss the matter. The bills brought up yesterday were read and amended. The members then reported that they had decided that anyone who advanced the money or supply for providing the King's ships should be secured by an Act of the Island, and that a bill to that effect was before the Assembly. The Assembly then presented an address that 8 per cent. might be given to anyone who advanced the £700 for the frigates, which was read and passed. [*Board of Trade*. Barbados, 65. *pp*. 49-52.]

June 12. **1,885.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Petition of the Agents for Massachusetts read (*see No*. 1876), and a copy ordered to be sent to Mr. Allen.

Petition of Nicholas Trott read (*see No*. 1886) and both parties ordered to give notice when they will be ready to be heard.

Governor Fletcher's letter of 19 November last again read. Ordered that the Proprietors of East New Jersey attend to answer his complaint as to the law prohibiting the export of pipe-staves etc. to New York.

Governor Russell's letters of 18, 24 and 30 November and of 2 April read. Ordered that extracts from the same relating to naval matters be sent to the Admiralty. [*Board of Trade*. Journal, 8. *pp*. 47-50.]

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June 12. **1,886.** Petition of Nicholas Trott, jun., on behalf of Governor John Goddard of Bermuda and Governor Nicholas Trott of the Bahamas, to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I was authorised to prosecute Isaac Richier in twenty-nine articles exhibited against him. I gave him copies of the articles and notice of the affidavits sworn against him, whereof he might if he pleased have had copies from my office. The Governor also offered to him that he might nominate any two or three persons in his own behalf who, with the like number nominated by the Governor, should examine witnesses etc. on Richier's behalf. Richier refused these offers. I therefore embarked with all the necessary evidence to continue the prosecution before you, but was captured on the 4th of May by two French privateers in Bantry Bay, at which time most of my documents were lost. I expect duplicates to reach me shortly and beg that any further proceedings may be delayed until their arrival. 1 *p.* *Inscribed*, Read, 12 June, 1695. [*Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 2. *No.* 22.]

[June 12.] **1,887.** Copy of a bond for £1,000 offered by Isaac Richier to Governor Goddard to answer any claims decided against him before the King in Council, if Governor Goddard will restore to him his goods. 1¼ *pp.* *Inscribed,* This is a true copy of a bond delivered to Governor Goddard on the 2nd of May, 1695, which he gave me back, declaring that he would not accept it, and that no one in the Island but myself durst have delivered it to him. *Signed,* George Dew. *Endorsed,* Recd. 12 June, 1693. [*Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 2. *No.* 23.]

June 13. **1,888.** John Povey to William Bridgeman. Forwarding extracts from Governor Russell's letters of 18, 24 and 30 March and 2 April, relating to men-of-war and convoys, for the information of the Admiralty. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *p.* 141.]

June 13. Whitehall. **1,889.** Order of the Lords Justices of England in Council. Referring Sir Thomas Laurence's answer to certain charges against him to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed,* John Nicholas. ½ *p.* *Annexed,*

1,889. I. Answer of Sir Thomas Laurence to the charges sent against him by the Governor and Council of Maryland on 11 April, 1693. (1.) In reply to the first article, I deny disobedience to the order of the Governor and Council. It is on record that I moved the Council for orders as to preparing seals for the County Courts of Maryland, and I can prove that I at once applied myself to get them made. The scarcity of workmen and the neglect of my clerk delayed the work, but the seals have long since been finished and distributed. (2.) As to the second charge, I was sworn Secretary when Colonel Nicholson was admitted Lieutenant-General, but no security was required of me, and it is on record that I was ordered to proceed to my duty without giving security. I have never extorted unjust fees from the County Clerks, nor taken more from them than the tenth of their profits as allowed in my commission. I did once accept a fee of fifty shillings from a Clerk on his appointment, but only once; and I think it unjust that I should not be allowed a fee on commissions to my clerks. (3.) As to the third charge, it is strange that a man's claim of what he apprehends to be his right should be accounted a crime, especially as Governor Copley made exactly the same claim in respect of his own place. But the Governor and Council not only denied my claim that the Clerks should be accountable to the Secretary for the profits of the Provincial Courts but handed those profits to Mr. Llewellin as Public Notary and to Mr. Taylard as Chief Clerk. (4.) The fourth charge is sufficiently answered by the King's Order in Council of 2 March, 1693-4. (5.) As to the fifth charge I submit, that, having given £1,000 security for the sufficiency of my clerks, I have the right to displace them on just grounds. Of ten that I paid I displaced but three, namely, John Llewellin, the most profligate person in the Colony and since arrested for neglect of of duty and removing the records. One person to whom I gave a place was Colonel Henry Jowles who in the time of the revolution had done good service in keeping the peace, and another was a gentleman who came out with me and had also done good service in the room of a drunken and negligent officer. (6.) I offer the testimonial of the Mayor and Aldermen of St. Maries in refutation of the sixth charge, and (7) the seventh charge is disposed of by the Minutes of Council and by two affidavits. (8.) As to the eighth charge I never removed any records but the book of laws, which I wished to study and at once returned when ordered. (9.) As to the ninth charge, I never embezzled records, and the whole accusation is founded on the fact that Colonel Nicholson required a copy of the Journals of Assembly, which was his right. (10.) The tenth charge is absolutely false, for the agreement between William Taylard and myself was never perfected and never observed. (11.) As to the eleventh charge the Secretary of Maryland was also notary public, till Governor Copley, resolving to ruin the Secretary's office, created John Llewellin, notary public. (12.) The twelfth and thirteenth charges concern the proceedings of Governor Copley and Colonel Blakiston on the condemnation of the ship Margaret, which were cried out upon by the whole country as most unjust and dishonourable. They are sufficiently refuted by the protest and affidavit of the merchant concerned. *Signed,* Thomas Laurence. 8 *pp.* *The whole endorsed,* Recd. 17 June; Read 4 July, 1695. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *Nos.* 113, 113I, *and* (*without enclosure*) 8. *p.* 184.]

June 13. **1,890.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Orders for payment of salary due to the late Samuel Bernard. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *p.* 306.]

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1,891. Minutes of Council for New York. Order for the forts at Half Moon and Canestagione now deserted, to be refitted for the reception of the quotas expected from the neighbouring colonies. A request from Captain Peter Matthews for platters, etc., for the grenadier-companies referred to two Councillors, to enquire what articles are still useful in the barracks and to supply what is wanting. Order for payment of £180 to Colonel van Cortlandt for £132 transmitted by him to England for soliciting the affairs of the Government. Order for prosecution of certain persons who had refused to pay the additional duty imposed by law. A committee appointed to examine the petition of the merchants as to the landing and shipping of goods. Resolved that the King's thirds cannot be remitted on the condemnation of the ship Orange. Patent for land in Staten Island granted to John Vincent and Company. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 35-37.]

June 13.
New York.

1,892. Peter Delanoy to ?. Your interest in this country may make news acceptable. We are in the common calamity of war as you are but want the blessing of a free government and our ancient liberties, the enjoyment of which makes the war easy to you. I remember that you said of our present Governor, when he was sent here, that he was a necessitous man who would consider his private fortune more than the public benefit. We find you a true prophet, and wish you could foretell our deliverance as well as you did our oppressions from this arbitrary man. At his first arrival he insinuated into the inhabitants his great interest and credit at Whitehall; which would baffle any complaints against his administration; and this backed by the grandeur of a coach and six horses (a pomp this place was as little used to as himself) struck a terror into the people which prepared them for the pack-saddle he has laid on them. To recount all his arts of squeezing money out of the public and private purses would make a volume instead of a letter, so I shall mention only a few of his stratagems. The Assembly, as is usual to a new Governor, made him a compliment and gave him a penny in the pound of the inhabitants' estates. The assessors used the method formerly practised in such cases, but the Governor thinking the sum not sufficient (though it amounted to £600) accused them of partiality and threatened them with gaol for not assessing high enough. He takes particular delight in having presents made to him, declaring that he looks upon them as marks of esteem, and he keeps a catalogue of such persons as show that good manners as most worthy of his favour. This knack has found employment for our silversmiths and furnished him with more plate than all our former Governors ever received. Such clowns as do not practice this good breeding fall under his frowns or a haughty glance of the eye at least, if they don't feel the weight of his hands. One would think the soldiers but a poor game for so great a man to prey upon, yet they feel their share of his hungry avarice. I was lately told by one of the Council at Albany that he takes ten shillings per cent. out of their subsistence-money, and, if the furnishers of that money by reason of the rise of provisions cannot subsist them for fivepence a day, they are ordered to raise it to fivepence halfpenny, that his

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ten shillings may be secured. Some officers he makes his favourites, who pimp to his frauds on the public. He has made the Lieutenant of his own Company of Grenadiers at New York a Captain of Fusiliers at Albany, and permits the Lieutenant of the Grenadiers at Albany to go master of a ship to Jamaica or elsewhere, enjoying his pay meanwhile, in which doubtless His Excellency "goes a snack." He made one Hancock, a profligate fellow, sheriff of New York, and though that varlet stabbed a poor Frenchman in prison without provocation, yet he was continued in his office till his villanies became too scandalous even for the Governor's patronage. He very often makes his progress to Connecticut, Pennsylvania and other places, and his table is maintained at the charge of the province without any abatement of the salary allowed him for that purpose. His arrogance towards other governors has been of great detriment to this province and has retarded relief which would otherwise have been given in extremity. Sir William Phips and he maintained a paper war among themselves and exchanged scurrilous letters, which on enquiry I find wholly due to our Governor's haughtiness. Of his remarkable cruelty I give you the following proof. In February, 1692-3, when the French burned the Maquas' castles, he sailed to Albany, 144 miles, in two days and from thence to Senectady, when he sent his men to Major Schuyler, who commanded the party in the woods. The French were beaten before their men reached him, but the Governor, not to lose the glory of the expedition, had all the forces at Albany drawn up and the great guns fired to receive him. The Mayor and Aldermen were ordered to make him a present and an address of thanks for his speedy coming and noble exploits. The poor people were ready with an address but pleaded poverty against making a present. The Indians, who are a very discerning people, saw through the man and complimented him with the name of "Great Swift Arrow." He construed it as referring to the swiftness of his expedition, but as I am since informed they intended it as a droll upon the vain glory of the man, being a sarcastical pun upon his name of Fletcher. However, puffed up with the Albany address and the Indian compliment he returns to New York, where his tools present him with another address and a gold cup worth £120, which they took up at interest and owe at this day. This is the expedition and these are the addresses which he caused to be printed to spread abroad his glorious achievements. Poverty is no protection against power, as the Albany men found out at his next visit. For being unable to wheedle them out of a present, he used his authority to get one, in this manner. He ordered two of the principal gates of Albany to be shut, alleging the danger of the war, and several poor traders who had purposely built their houses near those gates expressly for the Indian trade, and would have been ruined had they continued shut, raised a contribution of fifty or sixty of their best furs. Thereupon the apprehension of danger was removed, and at the request of the Mayor and Aldermen the gates were opened again. This I learned from one of the contributors to the present. I had almost forgot another useful piece of policy to get money. We have a parcel of pirates, called the Red Sea men, in these parts, who get great booty of Arabian gold. The Governor encourages

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them since they make due acknowledgment. One captain gave him a ship which he sold for £800, and every man of the crew a present of Arabian gold. Another was openly caressed in the coach and six and presented with a gold watch to engage him to make New York his post at his return; and he retaliated the kindness with a present of jewels.

These things are bad enough in any officer, particularly in a Governor, but that is of much less malignity than his base and insolent behaviour to the Assembly. If any Act be desired of the people he sells it them as dear as he can, and if they will not rise to his price they must go without. The people of Esopus to obtain the passing of an Act were forced to pay several hundred pounds, and the undertakers for the money, being puzzled how otherwise to raise it, jumbled it with the public tax and made it so heavy as almost to cause a mutiny. The Assemblies have voted money even beyond the ability of the country, some of it being appropriated to pay off particular public debts. Part of this had been diverted to other uses, and the Assembly desired an account of it, to vindicate themselves and to trace the misemployment of the money. The Governor looked on this as an intolerable piece of sauciness, browbeat them, threatened them and finally punished them with a dissolution. To make the new Assembly agreeable to his humour, he used as many sinister tricks as were ever complained of in England. He made seamen and soldiers freemen of New York to give them votes, threatened those inhabitants who inclined to the old Assembly with impressment and service in the man-of-war, which lies in the road half manned all the year round, in order to terrify the seamen. At last he swore he would shoot through the head any man who durst vote for the old Assembly. Thus he gained his point, for the people in terror of being impressed would not stay in the field and left him to choose whom he would. The Assembly of Pennsylvania received little better usage from him while he was there. He quarrelled with them for refusing him a halfpenny per pound out of the tax of a penny per pound, which they raised for carrying on the war. He was so stiff that he wearied out the obstinacy of the Friends and carried his point.

In short nobody lives tolerably under him except those who submit to be his creatures, such as the judges and other officers dependent on him. His accounts were indeed passed by Council, but for such jobs only his own creatures are summoned, who dare not oppose him. You will wonder to hear after this that this man's bell rings twice a-day for prayers and that he shews great affection of piety; but this makes him only more ridiculous, not even respected. We are a sort of downright blundering people who measure men's piety more by their practice than their ostentation. All that I have said could be proved, but the people dread his great influence at Court lest a miscarriage should lead him to more barbarous usage of them and force them to leave the province, as hundreds have done since his arrival. If one of the neighbouring Governors were commissioned to take the people's grievances on oath I will undertake that they will pay his expenses and prove such things against the man as will prove to the Lords of Trade that he is a very unfit restorer of the English liberties. You will easily guess that we desire his removal,

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by gentle recall or by disgrace we are not solicitors, so we be rid of him. I wish the King would put a General Governor over New England, New York and the Jerseys, so as the Assemblies, Courts and Laws of the respective provinces might be left separate. For our laws and manner of trade differ much, and the distances between us would make it uneasy if the rest of the provinces resort to anyone for common justice. But a union under one Governor would be very convenient, particularly in time of war, and would be a terror to the French in Canada, who assume boldness purely from our divisions and the piques that are too common among the several Governors, of which the French do not want constant intelligence. Such an army under a General-Governor would be a means of making easy conquest of Canada, would make the King Emperor of North America, secure the whole fur-trade to England, and defray its whole charge from the booty to be found there. I do not say this at a venture. The English in these Colonies out-number the French in Canada by twenty to one; and what might not be effected by such a force united against so small a body? Yet this handful of French are continual thorns in our sides, which is wholly owing to our separate government. Many gentlemen have asked me to write this to you, and to beg your advice and assistance for our deliverance, which will be a charitable and generous act to the whole province. *Signed*, P. Delanoy. *Eight closely written pages. Endorsed*, Delivered to the Board by Mr. Penn, 11 December, 1696. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 6. *No.* 7.]

June 14. **1,893.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Letter from the Duke of Shrewsbury read, announcing the appointment of the Earl of Bellomont to be Governor of Massachusetts. Order for his commission and instructions to be prepared. The Agents for Massachusetts and Mr. Allen attending, it was agreed that the case between them should be heard at the next meeting. The laws of Massachusetts passed in 1693 and 1694 were referred to the Attorney-General.

Colonel Holt's memorial read (*see next abstract*) and referred to the Treasury.

The Proprietors of East New Jersey attending said that they knew nothing of the Act prohibiting certain exports to New York, but would write to their Governor about it. [*Board of Trade.* Journal 8. *pp.* 51-53.]

June 14. **1,894.** Memorial of Colonel Henry Holt to the King. The regiment formerly commanded by Colonel Godfrey Lloyd and now by myself has been for five years abroad in a very unhealthy climate, and has suffered much not only by the enemy at St. Christophers, St. Eustatius, Mariegalante, Guadeloupe, Martinique and (as occasion required) in manning the ships of war, but also by the pestilential diseases of the country, and great want of food and other necessaries, whereby three fourths of the Regiment have perished, and the officers have been put to the charge of recruiting it twice over. The Regiment is ordered to be cleared to the 1st of April, 1693, but out of these clearings there have been deducted all charges for provisions which they had on sea or on land, the money expended in raising recruits and transporting them from England, the hospital charges for the sick and wounded, and the rent of houses hired in the Leeward Islands for the Regiment's stores, all of which being charged at very extraordinary rates (as the accounts will show) amounts to upwards of £11,000, besides the deduction of poundage not only for the money paid in England and expended for the aforesaid charges, but also for the money paid in the West Indies, and yet no allowance made for the difference (which is considerable) between the value thereof and that of money sterling. By reason of the said extraordinary charges the money actually received and now to be received is not sufficient to satisfy the bare pay due to the commissioned officers to the 1st of April, 1693. From that time the regiment is wholly in arrear, being now two years, and all the officers are thereby reduced to great hardships. Near a third of the Regiment is quartered in St. Christophers, where there are few inhabitants, and by reason thereof and of the dearness of provisions in these parts the expense of subsisting them is double the allowance of it, besides the charge of subsisting the remainder of the Regiment in the other Islands. The soldiers in five years' time have only received a year's pay at fourpence *per diem*, and are now two years in arrears of clothing. By these discouragements many have deserted, and some who have got back to England have given such a report of their usage as makes it very difficult to raise recruits for that service. On the whole few regiments in your Majesty's service have been greater sufferers, and yet none have had greater hardships put upon them in all respects. Your Majesty is therefore besought to take the state of the Regiment into consideration, and of your compassion to give effectual orders that the said extraordinary charges may be moderated and the regiment used therein as the other regiments of the army are and have been; also that the regiment may receive its subsistence from 1 April, 1693, to this time, and so for the future from time to time with the rest of the army in the same establishment. Thereby the officers will be enabled in some measure to discharge their own debts, and those which they have contracted on their soldiers' accounts, which otherwise they cannot do. Without your gracious relief they cannot well hope to make their soldiers useful on any future occasions or be able to prevent the ill-consequences of desertion, which they have already in some measure experienced.

You have been pleased to grant me a commission for the Regiment; I beg that I may hold it under the same circumstances as Colonel Lloyd and that my commission may bear date from the day of his death. I have done duty as Colonel ever since the Regiment left England, and have suffered great hardships by wounds, as also by the loss of almost all I had through several severe accidents of war. *One closely written page. Endorsed,* Read 14 June, '95. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 63.]

[June.] **1,895.** Memorial of Colonel Henry Holt to the King. *A great part of this memorial reproduces, in identical language with the preceding, the hardships of his regiment, and adds the following statements.* The men having received neither subsistence nor clothing from the 1st of April, 1693, to the 1st of May, 1695,

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their officers have been obliged to run greatly into debt to support them, and from being so long in arrear they have lost their credit; for the last accounts from them shew that the privates had neither shoes, stockings nor clothes, while the officers themselves were in very needful circumstances. Since the 1st of May the Regiment has been reduced from thirteen companies of 780 men to five companies of 500 men. By the last musters the Regiment is nearly complete according to the new establishment, but by your order two hundred recruits have been raised for it, which will be sufficient to recruit it and to raise an additional company of 100 men, if you think fit so to order it. I am now ordered to prepare to return to the Leeward Islands. On my arrival both officers and soldiers will expect their arrears, and if after so long soliciting they should be disappointed, it will be impossible to prevent the hardships to which the debts which they have contracted will subject them. I beg therefore that the Regiment may be cleared to the 1st of May and that I may be enabled to carry with me clothing and provisions, which are not to be bought in these parts but at treble rates.

Here follows copy of a separate memorial of the same to the same. You have been pleased to allow the reformed [retired] officers half-pay while they continue with the Regiment. These being many cannot hope to find many vacancies in a single regiment. I beg that you will give leave to such as are so inclined to return to Europe and let them attend your service there until you can otherwise provide for them. *Copy.* 2½ *pp. Undated.* [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 64.]

June 14.
Annapolis, Maryland.

1,896. Governor Nicholson to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I send a duplicate of my last, having heard that Sir Thomas Laurence was taken by the French on his way to England, but I hope that before this he has returned and given you a full account of all affairs. I now send the Journals of Council and Assembly, and the laws made since my arrival, which I hope are for the glory of God, for the King's service and for the good of the province. Since my arrival I have several times visited the province and done my best to settle civil and ecclesiastical matters, for notwithstanding a law made in Governor Copley's time for laying out of parishes, building of churches, maintaining of ministers, etc., I found not much done therein. I have proceeded as far as the circumstances of the Colony would permit. As to the Courts of Judicature I have endeavoured to put into them able, rich and honest men (except in the way of illegal trade), as likewise in all other offices. The militia was in a very bad posture both for officers, discipline and arms (the poverty of a great many rendering them incapable of furnishing themselves with them) and ammunition. I have taken some pains about it and shall (God willing) continue to do so. I found the country very much in debt, even from the Revolution, and in divisions which caused great heats and animosities; but I have used all possible means to reconcile them, and hope in God it is very nigh, if not altogether done. Several of the ablest men in this country for parts and estates are Quakers, some are papists, others disaffected Protestants, but I hope that most are now become firm to the King's government, even the Romanists themselves. It pleased God that last winter was very long and severe, which caused the loss of half or more of the stocks of the inhabitants, both here and in Virginia, which are a great part of the riches of these countries. There was great scarcity of Indian corn, several families being destitute for some months, but now (thanks be to God) there is great prospect of a very plentiful year for corn and tobacco. Of the latter there will be between two and three thousand hogsheads left here, and still more in Virginia, for they had not as many ships as we. I beg that a good number of ships may be permitted to come to these parts, for when few come the goods are very dear and tobaccos cheap, and so left in the country, which are in danger of being spoiled, especially Aronoco. The merchants and buyers care not if there was not half so much tobacco made in the country, or the like quantity spoiled, so they could but get the other half into England, which they may sell for more than if all went. They use all means to discourage the planters from making great crops by writing and telling them that but few ships will come and little quantity of goods, and that tobaccos are cheap in England. These things are more particularly done by the merchants that come from the out-ports, and the forerunners of the London fleet. This commonly happens in the depth of winter, when the planters are in greatest want of clothing, etc., and this amuses them and makes them uneasy and loth to apply themselves to planting as vigorously as they would. But the merchants make their own market by such bad news, which is very often false. I send all the good news about the country in order to have it made public, which I find that some of the great ones here (as in Virginia) endeavour to obstruct, it being their particular interest to do so, for which and for several other reasons I often visit the country that I may keep up their drooping spirits and encourage them in planting, assuring them of the King' intentions for their good and welfare. I would also propose that the ships should be here in January, or if possible earlier, for, the winter being a time of much leisure, the people have opportunity of stripping and cutting their tobaccos, whereby the King loses near a quarter of his customs. If ships do not come from England to fetch the tobacco and bring good quantity of linen, woollen, working-tools and other necessaries it may put the people upon clothing themselves, for if but a quarter of them should employ themselves in so doing they may furnish at least half these two countries, they being capable of affording all materials for the purpose, as is Pennsylvania, where a great many Germans and others do it, and as in South Carolina, where the French and others do the same. But if a sufficient number of ships come with suitable cargoes then the plantations will mind nothing but planting and leave off their other projects, which I hope never to see, for the King's revenue will be diminished, the consumption of English manufactures lessened and the trade impaired. By an accident of fire last winter the best house in St. Maries, wherein were lodged seven barrels (part of His Majesty's gift) of powder, was unhappily blown up, and about a hundred muskets were also burned and spoiled. I have hired a ship and commander, as directed by order in Council of 9 August

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last, to cruise for suppression of illegal trade. I enclose copy of the commander's bond and commission. I intend with all convenient expedition to go to Pennsylvania to hire a like vessel there and to inform myself of their illegal trade, which I am very sensible is great. But I propose that a Court of Exchequer, with an able judge appointed by the King, may be ordered both here and in Pennsylvania and Virginia, for I have already found by experience that it is a difficult thing to get judges and juries to try and condemn illegal traders. I would also ask that the King would appoint the Officers of the Court of Vice-Admiralty in Pennsylvania, for you very well know that some sort of illegal traders are to be tried in that Court. I send several accounts and lists by Mr. Edward Randolph. *Signed*, Fr. Nicholson. 2½ *pp. Endorsed*, Rd. 26 Aug. '95. *Annexed*,

1,896. I. Commission to Captain Thomas Meech to cruise for suppression of illegal trade. *Copy* ½ *p. Endorsed*, Recd. 26 Aug. 1695.

1,896. II. Copy of Captain Meech's bond in £3,000 for faithful performance of his duties. 1 *p. Endorsed as the preceding*. [*Board of Trade*. Maryland, 2. *Nos*. 114, 114I., II.; *and* (*without enclosures*) 8. *pp*. 195-200.]

June 14. Annapolis, Maryland.

1,897. Governor Nicholson to the Duke of Shrewsbury. I send a duplicate of my last, fearing that it may have miscarried owing to the capture of Sir Thomas Laurence by the French. He has full instructions to give you an account of affairs here, and I hope that he is long ago arrived safe in London. Enclosed is copy of an address about naval stores, and I shall be very ready to obey your orders about them, here or in any other province, for it is a great pity that the King and people of England, who want them, should have so little benefit from the vast quantities which these countries afford. I would propose that the King's frigates coming to these parts might have carpenters and boatswains qualified to judge rightly of the particulars mentioned in the address, and to see if they will do for the King's use or not. If carpenters and boatswains be not capable judges, other persons better qualified might be sent out for the purpose. I send copy of Mr. Penn's commissions for the government of his country, and I have an account that the inhabitants are not very easy under it, especially in the three lower counties, Newcastle being the chief place; for they allege that Newcastle and its territories are not named in his commissions, so they see no reason why they should be governed by an etc. The Quakers are now divided into two factions, which make great heat and animosities among them, and I understand that Mr. Penn has wholly espoused one of them which (I suppose) he thought most prevalent; but he may chance to be mistaken for all his politics. I thought it my duty to report this, as also how the illegal trade is managed there, which unless speedily prevented may be prejudicial to the King's revenue. They send tobacco to Scotland (having many Scotchmen living and trading among them) and to other unlawful places in Europe, as also to Curaçoa and Surinam, whither they cunningly convey their tobacco in casks, with flour or bread at each end. They contrive to be there when the

Dutch Europe fleet comes, that they may have their goods, which are sold as cheap in Pennsylvania as in Holland. Pirates have been leaving that country of late, who, coming from the Red Sea bring in £1,000 or £1,500 a man. From thence they set out again, and easily entice seamen to leave the ships in these parts, which is very prejudicial to trade. I fear one or two ships will be left behind in this province by reason of their men running away, though I have used all possible means to prevent them, but the country is so open, that it is almost impossible to hinder them. I do not doubt that at least a hundred men have run thither from the Virginia and Maryland fleet, for they are now building twelve or fourteen sloops, brigantines and other vessels in order to manage their trade. They have erected a bank of £20,000 wherein most of the people in the country are concerned, even the tradesmen (several of these last are Germans employed in linen and woollen manufacture, etc, and they expect more, which will be very prejudicial to England) and farmers, who put in their grain. So if this project go on, their illegal trade will necessarily flourish, for, the generality of the people being concerned, there will be no judges or juries to try and condemn illegal traders. Those that have not a share in the bank will not be able to live there long, the design of those that have being to monopolise trade. The government being now in their own hands, they may promote it by laws of their own making. Pennsylvania by such means has drawn many families, but especially young men, from Virginia and Maryland, where land is difficult to obtain owing to the great tracts which single persons have taken up and will not part with at reasonable rates. Thus as our people increase they are in a manner necessitated to look out for new country, and a great many going to see Pennsylvania from here have got so great a name that I fear they may learn their ways and make the people leave off planting tobacco, or at least run it thither, where they see that trade is very loose. To prevent these things I would suggest that a small frigate should attend Pennsylvania to look after illegal traders and pirates, and that an able Collector should be sent out from England, as also an able judge to sit in a Court of Exchequer, to be erected for the trial of illegal traders. Such Captain, Collector and Judge must not be suffered to trade nor to be concerned in the country more than is absolutely necessary, lest their private interest should oversway their duty, as I have experimentally found in those parts. I do not understand that Mr. Penn is Vice-admiral of Pennsylvania, Newcastle and territories, so if the King would appoint some other person, it would be better, because under the Acts of Trade and Navigation some vessels are to be tried in the Admiralty Court. There has been lately with me one Mr. Archdale, a Quaker, who was going Governor to both Carolinas, his son being one of the proprietors. I hear that in Carolina they go much upon trade and manufacture, especially the French that are there. Their trade is very loose, and pirates come thither from the Red Sea. There being a great deal of space, vast flocks of cattle and little winter, these things encourage people to move thither from these parts, so that I think it will be as necessary to look after Carolina as Pennsylvania. The New Englanders also carry tobacco from these parts to their own country and take care to enter it there that they may save the bond which they gave here to do so; but the ship goes off by stealth to Newfoundland and makes a great hand of it there. I lately heard from Lieutenant-Governor Stoughton that there had been five privateers on their coast, which had taken several vessels, but I hear since (and hope it is true) that the biggest of the privateers had been taken by one of the King's frigates. I have heard that Captain Weems's and Captain Hide's Companies have arrived at Boston, with the man-of-war and the mast-ships. From New York I hear that their Indians intended to attack Canada, which I hope is true. With much ado I got our Assembly to lay threepence more upon the hogshead in case Governor Fletcher should send hither for assistance. By the best information I can get, the French at present have no design of bending their main force against any of these countries but design to seat themselves to Southward of us and secure all the Indians on their side from Canada to the Bay of Mexico, for some of their people go frequently thither from Canada. I am told that Mons. Lasalle was the first that found his way from Canada to the Bay of Mexico, for after passing the lakes of Canada he fell in with a mighty great river which emptied itself into the Bay. He went to France and procured three or four ships to settle the river, but by some accident they were lost, and only he, his brother and a few others escaped. I have not heard that any attempt has since been made to settle by shipping, and I hope they will never be able to do it, for if they should, and gain the Indians at the back of us, it may be of fatal consequence to most of these countries. To prevent this danger I would propose that those of Jamaica and "Bohemott" [? Bahama] Islands (being the nighest to that great river) and the Spaniards should endeavour to hinder the French from seating there by sea, and that people from these southern provinces may settle and get up trading-places among the Indians at the back of us, and so keep the French from doing so, or at least the Indians from joining the French against us. I hear from England that a law was proposed that no tobacco should be bulked. Certainly great quantities of it are prejudicial both to the revenue and to the fair traders, but I think a total prohibition may very much lessen the quantity by discouraging the north and west country vessels from coming first and bringing their country commodities, which are very suitable for the planters; which reasons may force them (if they shall not be furnished from other parts) to leave off planting tobacco that they may clothe themselves. Some counties of this province and Virginia do so almost already, because few ships come to bring them goods or to buy their tobaccos, and, according to the saying, "Necessity hath no law and is the mother of invention." If one fourth of the people of Virginia (where they are going upon cotton, while our people are obtaining seed from them and learning to plant it) and if Maryland should go upon trade and manufactures (and the countries are as proper for it as Pennsylvania and Carolina) they may supply the better half with their commodities. And if the officers and seamen be not allowed to take bulk-tobacco it will be difficult to have them come to these parts, for it is a very

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slavish voyage. I have sent the Journals of Council and Assembly. *Signed*, Fr. Nicholson. *Three closely written pages. Annexed*,

1,897. I. Commission of William Penn to William Markham to be Governor of Pennsylvania during his own unavoidable absence. *Dated*, 24 November, 1694.

Commission of the same to John Goodson and Samuel Carpenter appointing them Assistants to William Markham. *Same date. Copies.* 1¼ *pp.*

1,897. II. Address of the Council and House of Burgesses of Maryland to the Lords of Trade and Plantations. In reply to your questions as to the naval stores that can be produced in this Colony for the King's navy, this Colony may yield great quantities of hemp, flax, pitch, tar, masts, yards, and all other materials for shipping. But as we have not yet had any certain market for such commodities we have not generally applied ourselves to procuring them. If it be acceptable to the King to have his navy supplied from his dominions in America, this province may be very serviceable therein, if you will give us one year's notice to prepare and propose to us such methods of dealing and payment, and such prices as may encourage us to employ our servants to that purpose. *Signed*, E. Randolph, Thomas Tench, John Addison, John Courts, Tho. Brooke, Dep. Sec., James Frisby, Henry Jowles, Keeper, Geo. Robotham, Nich. Greenberry, Robert Smith, Speaker. 1 *p. Endorsed*, Recd. 25 Sept. Read 30 Oct. 95. [*America and West Indies.* 556. *Nos.* 18, 18 I., II.]

June 14. Annopolis, Maryland. **1,898.** Governor Nicholson to Secretary Trenchard. I have an account that Sir Thomas Laurence, Secretary of this province, was captured by the French on his voyage to England, so I suppose that all that I sent to you by him has miscarried. But I hope that long before this he has waited on you, as I desired him, to give you full and just account of our own and our neighbours' affairs, having full instructions from me to that end. I send by this opportunity the Journals of Council and Assembly and the laws, and I have written a full account of all matters, so shall not repeat it here. *Signed*, Fr. Nicholson, 1 *p. Endorsed*, R. 28 Sept. 95. *Duplicate.* [*America and West Indies.* 556. *No.* 19.]

June 16. Whitehall. **1,899.** John Povey to William Lowndes. The Lords of Trade refer Colonel Holt's proposal for payment of his regiment's arrears (*see No.* 1,894) to the Lords of the Treasury, that care may be taken for the due payment of the Regiment's subsistence in future. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *pp.* 212-213.]

June 17. Jamaica. **1,900.** Governor Sir William Beeston to Sir John Trenchard. I have deferred writing to the last moment in the hope of giving you some certain relation of the fleet and forces designed hither, but I have heard nothing of them yet but by report, which is that they sailed from St. Christophers on the 28th of March. Also some English prisoners, who escaped from Petit Guavos in a canoe and are got hither, say that the French reported that our fleet and

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forces had about three weeks before that time taken the Cape (which is the most easterly settlement of the French in Hispaniola) without the loss of a man and were believed to have sailed down to Port D'Espe; but I cannot learn whether they have the assistance of the Spaniard nor in what condition they are. I have already written to you that I sent Colonel Beckford in February to the President of St. Domingo. Five weeks since I sent two sloops to search for them, and a week since the Experiment also, writing by each of them that the letters and passengers might be sent down; for it must needs be very troublesome and tedious to the passengers, especially since we do not know what commands or directions may have been given upon the Queen's death. But they keep all, and none return to me. What orders they have I know not, and therefore content myself with the hope that they want nothing (for if they did I doubt not that I should have heard from them) and that they concur in my opinion to perfect their work before they come hither, as I earnestly pressed them to do by my letters by Colonel Beckford. I am in great hopes that they will accomplish it, though it seems strange that they will not spare one small vessel to bring down the passengers and letters. The country continues in great health and quiet. The Council and Assembly have drawn up an address of condolence to the King, which by their desire I have sent to the gentlemen concerned for this Island for presentation. I beg your favour for them and for this Island. *Signed*, Wm. Beeston. *Holograph.* 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed*, R. 30 Aug. '95. [*America and West Indies.* 540. *No.* 38.]

June 17. **1,901.** Minutes of General Assembly of Montserrat. Richard Clayton sworn of the Council. [*Col. Entry Book, Vol. XLVIII.*, *p.* 331.]

June 18. **1,902.** Minutes of Council of New York. Resolved that an address of thanks be sent to the King for sending recruits to the companies, that the officers and soldiers be civilly treated, and that the Governor at his inspection to-day give the men something with which to drink the King's health.

The Council met again in the evening on intelligence from Colonel Ingoldsby that the French are marching on Albany, and from Maryland that a French fleet is designed to attack New York. Resolved unanimously that one of the two companies (Captain Hide's and Captain Weems's) which arrived from Boston yesterday, be despatched to Albany immediately and that the necessary arrangements be made for the same. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 37-38.]

June 18. **1,903.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Message from the Governor (who was sick) that the measures of the Assembly for supplying the King's ships had failed, that the merchant-ships were ready to sail, and that it was urgently necessary to victual the ships. He also asked that petitions from the owners of the hired sloops should be referred to the Assembly. The Assembly brought up a bill to secure those persons who might advance money for the ships, which was read thrice and passed. An address of the Assembly for discharge of the brigantine Marygold was rejected by the Governor. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *p.* 53.]

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June 20. Whitehall. **1,904.** Order of the Lords Justices of England in Council. Referring the petition of William Sharpe to Lords of Trade and Plantations, with directions that his appeal be admitted. *Signed*, John Nicholas. ¾ *p.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 26 June. Read 27 June, 18 July, 1695. *Annexed*,

1,904. I. Petition of William Sharpe to the Lords Justices of England. For leave to appeal against a decision of the Courts of Barbados, which in spite of the Governor's protest was confirmed by the Council, in two suits brought against him by his mother and her second husband in respect of her dower. 1½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *Nos.* 98, 98I. *and* (*order only*) 44. *pp.* 193-194.]

June 20. **1,905.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Orders for sundry payments, chiefly on account of fortifications. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *p.* 307.]

June 20. **1,906.** Minutes of Council of New York. The accounts of the four companies and other accounts from Albany referred for examination. Patents for land granted to Tobias Stoutenburg, Lucas Tienhoven and John Cornelius. Orders as to certain goods seized on suspicion of violation of the Acts of Trade. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *p.* 39.]

June 20. **1,907.** Minutes of Council of New York in Assembly. The Representatives not being come to town, the Governor adjourned till to-morrow.

June 21. The Representatives in town waited on the Governor in Council, and being bidden to choose their Speaker selected James Graham, who was approved. The Speaker, having assured the Governor of the Assembly's loyalty to the present Government, claimed the usual privileges, which were granted. The Governor then recommended to them their own ease and comfort in securing the frontiers; the quota of 200 men fixed by the Queen's order as part of the joint force on that frontier; and the whole circumstances of the Province, in relation to the intelligence received from the Admiralty and from Albany. The Representatives then retired. Adjourned to 28th. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 697-698.]

June 20. **1,908.** Journal of House of Representatives of New York. Names of the members.

James Graham	City and County of New York.
Brande Schuyler	
Lawrence Reade	
Theunis de Key	
John Abeel	City and County of Albany and Rensselaerswyck.
Dirick Wessels	
Killian van Rennselaer	
Henry Beekman	Ulster County.
William de Meyer	
Humphrey Underhill	Westchester County.
Joseph Purdy	
John van Eklin	King's County.
Cornelius Sebran	

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Daniel Whitehead John Jackson	Queen's County.
Matthew Howell John Tuthell	Suffolk County.
Thomas Stillwell Elias Duxbury	Richmond County.

Eleven members only appearing, the House adjourned till to-morrow morning.

June 21. Fifteen members attended and were sworn. James Graham chosen Speaker and approved. Heads of the Governor's Speech, of which a copy was requested (*see preceding abstract*) and furnished. Order for thanks to the Governor for his care of the Province and for his speech.

June 22. A list of the quotas appointed for the province was requested of the Governor and supplied. Address to the Governor asking that the daily votes might be printed. The Governor assented, but recommended better encouragement to the printer than at present given. Orders given to the printers accordingly. Order for £1,000 to be levied, whereof one-half to be for the Governor and the other for the officers and soldiers of the King's companies as he shall appoint. Adjourned to 24th. *Printed.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 911-916.]

June 22. **1,909.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. The Governor, who was absent, sent a message that the Agents of the African Company refused to advance £700 for the King's ships, unless the like sum, claimed for hire of a ship, was paid to them from the Treasury; and that he had directed the Assembly to be informed that Mr. Cranfield had offered to lend £1,000 for the ships on certain conditions, and that the debt claimed by the African Company had never been urged before and could not, he thought, be substantiated. The Assembly however could not form a house, owing to the absence of members. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *pp.* 54-55.]

June 24. **1,910.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. The Governor, being still sick, sent a message to the Assembly, that if they would not supply the King's ships, he himself would. The Assembly sent up a bill for securing any person who should advance £700 for the ships, which was thrice read and passed; also an address on the petition of the owner of the brigantine which was approved; also Bills for additional allowance to the soldiers and for a residence for the Governor, which were now read. [*Board of Trade. Barbados*, 65. *p.* 55.]

June 24. **1,911.** Journal of House of Representatives of New York. A Committee appointed to fix the proportions of each county towards the levy of £1,000.

June 25. A bill, to enable the City of New York to relieve the poor, read once and ordered for second reading. List of the sums to be paid by the different counties towards the levy of £1,000.

June 26. Report of a committee to examine what forces have been employed on the frontier since 1 May last read, the Governor having meanwhile furnished the muster-rolls of the forces at Albany. The report was objected to as too general and a further report was given

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in as follows. The muster-rolls shew Major Peter Schuyler's Company to have included three officers and 41 non-commissioned officers and men on 1st of May last, to which ten private centinels have since been added. Major Howell's Company we find since 18 May to have included four officers and 44 non-commissioned officers and men, to which 22 privates have since been added. The allowance for privates was fixed in the report at eightpence a day, which in the case of Major Schuyler's Company was objected to as being less than was promised; and the report was ordered to be amended accordingly.

June 27. Amended report brought in fixing the pay of privates in Schuyler's Company at twelvepence, and in Howell's at eightpence a day, and recommending that a fund be raised to pay the troops up to the 1st of August. Report approved and a committee appointed to fix the proportions to be contributed by the various counties. Bill to enable the city and county of Albany to defray their necessary charges read a first time.

June 28. Report of the Committee, fixing the proportion to be paid by each county towards £800 for the payment of the forces at Albany, read and approved. The House addressed the Governor to pardon a soldier under sentence of death for mutiny in his passage to the Colony; with which the Governor complied. Order for bills to be drawn up for raising £1,000 and £800 for the purposes before specified. Adjourned to 1 July. *Printed.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 916-924.]

June 25. **1,912.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Advice of twelve ships fitting out in France for attack of the English Colonies in America was read, and orders thereupon having already been issued to the commanders of the militia and for watching of the coast, it was resolved that nothing further remained to be done except to make platforms for the great guns at James City and York, and Colonel Byrd was ordered to enter into an agreement for making the same. Order for a proclamation to forbid any person to go on board any vessels until the said vessels shall have sent ashore to say who they are. Several advices from England of Queen Mary's death were produced, but it was resolved to take no notice till the news should be announced from Whitehall. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 53. *pp.* 2-3.]

June 25. **1,913.** John Povey to Major Garth. Directing him to attend the Lords Justices on the 27th inst. to report what progress has been made towards sending away the Barbados recruits to the Leeward Islands. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 99.]

June 25. **1,914.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for payment of a quarter's salary to the Governor, and of other accounts. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 307-308.]

June 25. **1,915.** Minutes of General Assembly of Montserrat. Order for all the negroes to be employed on 1st July in repair of the trenches, and that each plantation send with its negroes an overseer and tools. Joint Committee appointed to adjust the accounts of the Island. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., p.* 331.]

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1,916. Memorial of Sir Thomas Laurence. Pursuant to instructions received from Governor Nicholson I beg to represent as follows. The French have twice attempted of late years to possess themselves of the river Ohio or Spirito Santo which falls into the Bay of Campeachy, after a course supposed to be continued from the lakes adjoining to Canada through New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginiã, Carolina and Florida into the said Bay. It is proposed that the King be advised to possess himself of the mouth of that river by the consent of the King of Spain, or to move that King to build some forts there to hinder the French from extending their Colonies on the back of the English provinces. To prevent the French from drawing the inland Indians into a further trade and confederacy, small forts or trading houses for their peltry and furs should be set up in convenient places upon the Western inland frontier, and instructions sent to the Governors of Virginia and Maryland to encourage such design. Governor Nicholson also asks that the petition of Burley and Mason may be laid before the King. As to Maryland, the Governor at his arrival found the militia much out of order and with few arms. He is now upon the settlement of it, which will be perfected next spring. His method may be seen from the Minutes of the Council. Finding at St. Maries no forts or standing forces to secure the arms and ammunition, he thought it best to distribute them proportionally among the several counties, as not liable to be seized all at once by an enemy or an insurrection, nor subject to the danger of the great and frequent lightnings of this climate. As to the defence of Virginia and Maryland, they are open countries full of grass and with many rivers, but without towns and with the inhabitants living at a distance from one another. It is therefore judged that shipping is the best and only way to secure them, and the Governor proposes that one small frigate of twenty to thirty guns be sent to each province with one man-of-war sloop or brigantine, a small fire-ship, and a quantity of suitable materials, for there are many small sloops to be had in the country. These vessels will answer three purposes, (1) the suppression of illegal traders, (2) the securing the country from hostile privateers and pirates, which can easily come and go which way they please, and (3) the securing of the country from insurrection; the great guns, arms and ammunition being in a few and unfortified places and easily seizable on all occasions. As to the trade of Maryland and Virginia, if store of shipping and clothing come in, the people will mind nothing but planting tobacco; but if otherwise, necessity will enforce them to go upon manufactures and handicrafts, the want of which in the present war makes them go much upon cotton, especially in Virginia. Several of the Council are great promoters of it; the Collectors and Auditor also plant and encourage it. In Virginia they have ginns made to prepare their cotton for the working of it, and Sir Edmund Andros shewed one of them to Governor Nicholson in Jamestown, made by a person encouraged by him. They already make clothing of cotton and have an Act passed by Sir Edmund Andros to encourage the making of fulling-mills. This the London merchants know to be true. The planting of cotton is managed much after the manner of tobacco, but with this advantage, the frost kills it not. This last year being wet and cold was bad for both, but it is not to be doubted that in two or three years' time, the way of managing cotton will be as well understood as that of tobacco. The increase is great, cotton producing a quantity of seed. In Maryland some few have begun it, but they generally speak of that improvement by the example of Virginia. From this and upon the opinion that too much tobacco was planted in Maryland, this last Assembly was going upon proposals of manufacture of hemp, flax and cotton, but were stopped and discouraged therein by Governor Nicholson, as shewn in the Journal of Assembly. It is suggested whether an Act of Parliament should not be passed to prevent the planting of cotton in these Colonies. In the two counties of Dorchester and Somerset, where the Scotch-Irish are most numerous, they almost clothe themselves by their linen and woollen manufactures and plant little tobacco, which, learning from one another, they leave off planting. Shipping therefore and the bringing in of all manner of English clothing is to be encouraged, and if they be brought in at easy rates, the planter will live comfortably and will be induced to go on planting tobacco. For want of shipping in some places on the eastern shore they plant no tobacco, not finding a market for what they have. They have some thousands of hogsheads lying on their hands, which is a great discouragement to those whose sort of dark tobacco will not keep. Besides, the merchant will rather deal for new tobacco than old, of which seven or eight thousand hogsheads now in their hands is like to be spoiled by want of shipping. The embargoes ordered to be laid on Maryland are therefore conceived by the country to be very prejudicial to trade, convoys coming but once a year, and the ships which go away together never being able to keep together or assist each other, especially in the winter voyages. It is proposed that a person be appointed as a muster-master and clerk of the check, to see that the men-of-war ordered on the service of these governments have their complement of men, keep cruising and not lying in harbour, and do not press the seamen of merchant-ships, to the disturbance of legal traders. Governor Nicholson proposes Mr. Randolph, the Surveyor-General, for this employment, since the duty of his place takes him to all the Governments.

As to privateers and pirates, the Governor represents that they come from the Red Sea to New England, New York and Pennsylvania. Last year about sixty persons came and shared £1,000 to £1,500 a man. They come first to Providence and the Bahama Islands and to South Carolina, where they leave or dispose of their ships, and from thence disperse into these parts in small vessels. Sometimes they come directly to Pennsylvania, New York and New England and from these places fit out again to the Red Sea. Their sharing of such large sums tempts the people of these parts to go along with them, and they are a great hindrance to trade, for the seamen run from the merchant-ships to go with them, as do also many of the men from the King's ships. They will grow very numerous and so be able to run away with ships of force, unless some speedy course be taken with them, especially in Virginia and Maryland, where there are no places to secure ships and few men lie on board but are at work in the country. Such an attempt

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was actually made in Virginia with the Henry, prize. The trial of illegal traders contrary to the Acts of Trade and Navigation requires to be regulated so that the King may have right done him. The country juries will hardly ever find against them. *Quære*, how is this matter settled in Barbados and other Colonies? The Governor proposes that some qualified person may be sent over to reside in these western Colonies, to send him from time to time an impartial account of their condition and Government. Governor Nicholson represents that the people of Pennsylvania send to Surinam and Curaçoa in their own and New England vessels, observing the times of the Dutch ships coming there from Europe, and from thence bring the goods of the Dutch and of those countries and sell them as cheap in Pennsylvania as they can be bought in England, sending them also into Virginia and Maryland. Several Scotch merchants in Pennsylvania drive a continual trade into their own country, and from thence carry the tobacco of Maryland and Virginia to Surinam and Curaçoa in bread-casks covered with flour at each end. Care is therefore to be taken to stop the illegal trade carried on in Pennsylvania, where it is now as irregular as ever it was practised in Boston, both to Scotland and to Holland as well as to Surinam and Curaçoa. They entertain pirates and privateers; they send their illegal goods into Maryland and privately carry away our tobacco. The way to prevent that illegal trade is to put in there some good custom-house officer and to have a small frigate constantly attending to cruise about the Holekills and the capes of the river Delaware. The people of Virginia and Maryland going there and observing the advantages that they reap by their manufactures, handicrafts and illegal way of trading, are encouraged to do the same in their own provinces, or else to leave Maryland and to settle there so as to enjoy the like advantages; and the rather because great tracts of land are suffered to be taken up by particular persons, so that young men and free men cannot take up land so easily or conveniently as in Pennsylvania. When Governor Nicholson was in Philadelphia in August last, several of the most considerable merchants and Protestants there moved him to solicit the King to confer the penny per pound arising from the side-trade for the maintenance of an able minister to reside among them. He was then informed that £130 was then in bank on the penny per pound duty and forfeitures to the King. South Carolina not being in Governor Nicholson's government is the centre of illegal trade, the West Indian Islands, Virginia and Maryland furnishing themselves with the goods brought thither by illegal traders. In South Carolina they go much upon woollen and linen manufacture, make good stuffs and have silk and cotton. *Signed*, Thomas Laurence. *Holograph*. 5¼ *pp*. *Endorsed*, Read 25 July, 1695. [*Board of Trade*. Maryland, 2. *No*. 115 *and* 8. *pp*. 186-193.]

June 27. **1,917**. Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Lord Bellomont's draft Commission read, with a draft clause giving him command of the militia of New Hampshire and the Narragansett Country and of the quota of Rhode Island. Lord Bellomont presented a memorial as to his salary. The Agents for Massachusetts and Mr. Allen attending, the Agents' petition referred on 6 June (*see No.* 1,876) was considered, and the claim of Massachusetts for the annexation of New Hampshire was heard; in answer to which Mr. Allen begged to be heard by Counsel, and the matter was postponed.

List of Documents received on 28 June from Governor Russell. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 8. *pp.* 53-58.]

June 27. **1,918.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for payment of £24 10*s*. to Giles Gaudineau for attendance on the sick soldiers. Sundry accounts respecting the soldiers referred for examination. Order for sundry payments on account of military expenses. Patent for land granted to Warner Wessels and John Neering. Committee appointed to consider the form of a commission for holding Courts of Judicature.

June 28. A letter from the Government of Connecticut read, saying that the Queen's letter as to their quota had not reached them. Resolved to send them a copy of that letter, and to apply again for their quota. Orders for payments. Order for a Committee to ascertain the cost of an addition to the Governor's lodgings in the fort. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 39-43.]

June 28. **1,919.** Minutes of Council of New York in Assembly. Certain of the Representatives waited on the Governor with an address for the pardon of a mutinous Grenadier. The Governor granted their request, and ordered that the prisoner should be carried to the Assembly to return his thanks. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *p.* 698.]

June 28. **1,920.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Orders for payments, some part of them to be discharged from quit-rents due from Thomas Ball. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *p.* 308.]

June 28. **1,921.** Order of the Lords Justices of England in Council. Referring the petition of Anthony Gomez Serra and others, on behalf of the Jews in Jamaica, to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed,* John Nicholas.

The petition of Anthony Gomez Serra and others, on behalf of the Jews of Jamaica and Barbados, to the Lords Justices. We have for many years been settled in Jamaica and Barbados as free denizens, under the encouragement promised to those who should do so, and in both Islands have behaved as faithful subjects. We have sustained great losses since the war, particularly in Jamaica owing to the earthquake. Until lately we have always been taxed in our parishes equally with our neighbours, but now by the ill-will of our fellow-traders we have been distinguished from the rest of the inhabitants and exorbitantly taxed by the lump, the yearly sum being increased until it is so high that unless we are relieved we shall be compelled to leave the Islands. We beg therefore for equal treatment with our subjects, and that you will order the Governors of Barbados and Jamaica not to suffer us to be taxed beyond proportion with the rest of the inhabitants, and that we may be exempted from bearing arms on the Sabbath day, except in case of imminent danger from an enemy. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 54. *pp.* 24-26.]

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1,922. Order of the Lords Justices of England in Council. Referring the petition of John Taylor to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed*, John Nicholas.

Petition of John Taylor to the Lords Justices. I am under contract with the Navy Board for supply of masts, etc. for the Royal Navy. Last year I received orders from the Board to supply four loadings of naval stores and endeavoured to comply with them; but my agent in New Hampshire informs me that owing to war with the Indians and the incapacity of the inhabitants to defend themselves, the supplies cannot certainly be provided unless they have more strength than their own to defend them. I beg therefore that New Hampshire may be joined to Massachusetts for its protection. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXVII., pp.* 269-270.]

June 28.
London.

1,923. Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Colonel Philip Ludwell. Yours of 16 March reports that you received no letters from us, so we send you a copy of our last. We are glad to hear that your part of the country is in as fair a way to prosper and increases in inhabitants. We shall give them all the encouragement we can. As for a letter from Mr. John Gibbs which you mention to have arrived in the country, we cannot believe Mr. Gibbs guilty of such imprudence. The letter can have no force, and ought not in the least to influence the people, if he were a proprietor, as to which our former letters will have satisfied you. He is not a Governor nor can be, unless his power be derived from us. *Signed*, Craven, Bath, Ashley, Wm. Thornburgh for Sir John Colleton, Tho. Amy. [*Board of Trade*. Carolina, 4. *p*. 27.]

June 28.
London.

1,924. Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Governor John Archdale. We have received a letter from Mr. Joseph Blake reporting a difference with the King of Spain's subjects. We regret this, and advise that you give no offence to that Crown, which is in league with us, but to treat its subjects with all imaginable tenderness and at the same to secure our property by the best methods you can. Colonel Kendall, late Governor of Barbados, tells us that the people there complain of the packing of the beef from Carolina, which is done with such carelessness, or rather design, as to bring it into disreputation. You must take care to let the people know this, and that they must preserve their honour and reputation in trade if they wish to thrive. Mr. Stewart writes a very encouraging account of Carolina and asks for the refusal of a spot of land for which he will give full worth. You will show him all favour you can in this matter. *Signed*, Craven, Bath, Ashley, Wm. Thornburgh for Sir John Colleton, Tho. Amy. [*Board of Trade*. Carolina, 4. *p*. 28.]

June 28.
London.

1,925. Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Secretary Paul Grimball. Our last, together with our instructions to Governor Archdale answers all parts of your letter to Mr. Thornburgh. We hope that ere this Mr. Archdale is with you, and has satisfied the people of our zeal for their welfare in spite of any reports spread by Major Boone. You have never given us any occasion to dislike your proceedings so far as to discard you (as you wrote to Mr. Thornburgh); on the contrary, though we have put great confidence in Governor Archdale, we have particularly instructed him to encourage all who had performed their duty with integrity and diligence in any place of trust, and not to displace them. *Signed*, Craven, Bath, Ashley, Wm. Thornburgh for Sir John Colleton, Tho. Amy. [*Board of Trade*. Carolina, 4. *p*. 28.]

June 29. Barbados. **1,926**. Edward Cranfield to the Duke of Shrewsbury. Our flag of truce to Martinique has returned without any prisoners, Count de Blenac fearing lest they should be employed against the French at Hispaniola, from which we have no accounts yet. We hear that all the French forces that can be spared from windward have been sent to their aid, which makes us sit easy for our trade to and from the island ever since. Now that we have entered the calm months the sickness increases, and, as the physicians report, with greater malignancy than ever. Four ships arrived here from Cadiz this week, with soldiers and stores for our fleet. Freight being scarce here, they will be despatched soon enough to sail with seven or eight more that are now loading and may be ready in a month. The Bristol will convoy them to the latitude of Deseada, and return to do the like for the next fleet. We are in great want of shipping, and half the crop remains unshipped. The Governor has been dangerously ill, but is now recovered. *Signed*, Edw. Cranfield. 1 *p*. *Endorsed*, R. 28 Sept., '95.

A duplicate of the same letter, addressed to Sir John Trenchard. [*America and West Indies*. 456. *Nos*. 60, 61.]

July 1. **1,927**. Summons for all parties interested in the appeal of William Sharpe to attend the Committee of Trade and Plantations on the 3rd of July. *Draft*. ½ *p*. [*Board of Trade*. Barbados, 5. *No*. 100.]

[July 1.] **1,928**. Address of the Assembly of Barbados to Governor Russell. It is lately reported that you have promised Colonel Chamberlayne not only the Windward Regiment of horse but to to make him Major General of the Island, which has caused great dissatisfaction among the officers owing to his haughty and revengeful temper. He is still suspected of inclination to the Romish faith, so that if he be General, there is great risk of a French invasion. We therefore think it our duty to lay before you the following particulars, which we can prove. (1) He was by his own confession educated as a Roman Catholic; he openly professed that religion here, and had Jesuits and priests at his house to celebrate mass. For this he was committed prisoner by Colonel Stede. (2) He lately professed that if the Turk were uppermost, he would be for him. (3) He has abused his power to the terror of his poor neighbours, committing outrages by day and night. (4) He used a patrol (which was employed in the country's service) to bring him his overseer dead or alive, and this several times. (5) Recently he roused Mr. John Rous's house at night with a party of armed men, and demanded to see Mr. John Kirton, who was then in the house; and on his refusing to go out to so dangerous a man, he called him evil names and fired a pistol at the window where Kirton's wife and several others were standing. And this he has done several times. (6) He has without process or warrant put

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several of his neighbours in the stocks at his own plantation, and used other violence towards them. We beg to be allowed to prove these things to you, and that you will then consider him unfit for any military trust. *Copy.* 3 *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. from Mr. Littleton, 1 July, 1695, as a caveat against Mr. Chamberlayne's being of the Council. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 101.]

July 1. **1,929.** Journal of House of Representatives of New York. The following bills were twice read and ordered to be engrossed—a Bill to prevent desertion among the King's forces arrived for security of the province, a Bill for the encouraging of seamen, and two Bills for the raising of £1,000 and £800 respectively. Order for a Bill to be brought in to continue the Post Office Act for three years more.

July 2. The Post Office Bill, the Bill concerning the debts of Albany, and the New York Poor Relief Bill were, with the four engrossed yesterday, passed through their remaining stages and were sent up to Council for Assent. Order for a Bill to be prepared to enable the Representatives of Westchester to receive their allowance.

July 3. The Bill for the Representatives of Westchester was passed and sent up to Council. The Bill for encouraging of seamen was received from the Council amended, and the amendments agreed to. The Bill as to deserters received, and two of the amendments of the Council rejected, the House wishing to confine the bill to the King's Companies only. Address to the Governor for increase of the printer's salary by £20 a year.

July 4. The accounts for house-rent, officers' salaries, etc., required, and an address made to the Governor for payment of the same. The House attended the Governor at his summons, when the Governor said that he had passed five bills, but that there were two which had been laid aside, one the Bill as to desertion, wherein the House agreed not with the Council's amendments, the other the Bill for raising £1,000, in which he perceived a compliment paid to himself, and which, though he gave them thanks for it, he thought it not consistent with his honour to pass. He recommended a committee to examine the accounts, and adjourned the Assembly till 1 October next. Vote of thanks to the Governor for his care for the province. A committee of ten appointed to examine the accounts and prepare a report against next Session. *Printed.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 925-932.]

July 2.
Barbados. **1,930.** Governor Russell to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The departure of the next fleet ready to sail since my last has been delayed. Most of the ships have been ready to sail this fortnight and some for these three weeks, and it is almost impossible (as the Trade-winds generally are) to have a fleet sail without being descried at Martinique. For this reason I send a man-of-war, of such strength as is in my power, to protect them from the Martinique privateers and to see them as far as Deseada, which is the favourite station for privateers to intercept fleets from England to the Leeward Islands and Jamaica, or from Barbados to Europe or North America. Sometimes the privateers stay about 17° and 18°, and for this reason I have ordered the Bristol to convoy this fleet so far, not daring to let the ships go without.

The reason for the delay is that the Bristol was in want of all sorts of provisions and stores, for we have no King's stores here. I called the Assembly, which at first carried it by a majority not to trust the King, since they had never done so before and were unwilling to make a precedent. I was then forced to supply the ships on my own credit, else the seamen must have left their ships or perished. At the next meeting I urged upon the Assembly how their refusal of credit to the King's ships would be resented, and they brought in a bill to allow eight per cent. to any one who would advance £700, or trust the King's ships with provisions or stores to that value; but this I could not get the merchants to do. They said that they had given credit for victualling and refitting the Tiger, but that there was no advice that the bills would be paid, or that any stores were sent for her or for the ships here, or of any letters of credit to meet this and similar misfortunes. I then told the Assembly that unless they would give the King credit for provisions for his ships of war, I must further pledge my own credit for two months' supply for them in order to send them to England. And this I thought I should have been forced to have done. After this had been told, several of the Assembly were sensible of it, but there are three or four of that house who constantly oppose everything that is for the King's service. Mr. Nicholas Prideaux, formerly of the Council and now Speaker, is one who boasts that he has opposed all governors and all governments. This gentleman is one of the Agents for the African Company, who, finding that it would probably be carried in the House that the county should give the King credit, did (I suppose) purposely propose one thing with a design either absolutely to put the country off from lending the King money, or at least to put it off for the time in the hopes that at the next meeting he might manage it so as to defeat their being serviceable to his Majesty. His trick was this. He told the Assembly that if an Act were passed to indemnify the Agents of the African Company (supposing that they lent the money and the bills were returned protested), then he would pay £700 immediately for the King's service, having that sum in his hands belonging to the African Company to remit hence. The Assembly thereupon passed a Bill for that purpose, which was also passed by the Council and sent up to me (who was lying sick of fever and ague) when it was at once passed into an Act. But when the Commissioners appointed to superintend the outlay of the money came to demand it, Prideaux's answer was that they must go to the Treasurer for it, that he had no money of the Company in his hands, and that the £700 was a sum due from the country to the Company for the hire of a ship for the Martinique expedition, and that if the country would pay him the money he would lend it to the King. This knavish action stopped the sailing of the fleet, which lies here at vast expense, besides the risk of hurricanes at this season. Hereupon I was again forced to call an Assembly on the 22nd inst., when there were not sufficient members to pass a Bill. This I suppose was another project of Prideaux's, most of the absent members being of his faction. There is no penalty against such absence, so that if any factious member can keep eight of the twenty-two

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members away from the House, no business, however urgent, can be done. The Agents of the African Company carry such a sway here as almost to stop any proceeding, for if a man does not vote as they would wish for a Vestryman or Assemblyman they proceed against him for what he owes them for negroes (most of the planters being in their debt), thus ruining him and his family. Many honest men have met with this usage, who would not be biassed against their consciences. By such disloyal actions we are laid open to the attack of any enemy, which doubtless is the design of the faction—troubled waters for an indigent man to fish in. Were he not Agent of the African Company (whose interest and money support him) he would be in a very mean condition, for although he has had great opportunities of playing the knave to make his fortune out of widows' and orphans' estates, which he has never let slip whether just or unjust, he is computed by all that know him to be not worth a shilling if his debts were paid; so I hope he will be no longer employed in a trust, by betraying of which he has obtained an interest here which he has always employed against the King and Government with all the factious inveteracy that can be imagined. If the African Company be continued I hope you will oblige them not to employ or countenance such men as principals, for if such be encouraged it must be the Company and not the King's Governor that will govern here. For although some will be honest, the majority will let interest carry the balance.

By my last I gave you information that the French at Martinique had intelligence of our fleet for Jamaica, that we had been less plagued than usual by French privateers, and that I guessed Count de Blenac had sent his forces down to Petit Guavos. I find that I was right, through intelligence brought by a flag of truce which I sent thither. I hired a sloop for the purpose and sent Mr. Langley, a relative of my own, in her. The occasion of the flag of truce was that Count de Blenac had dismissed a flag from Governor Codrington without so much as receiving his letter. Believing that they might be more civil to me, and prompted by our great want of seamen, I wrote to the General at Martinique, and in order more effectually to endeavour the recovery of the prisoners, sent him a pad-nag of my own for a present. On the arrival of the sloop at Fort Royal Count de Blenac sent orders for her to anchor under the guns of the fort, and Mr. Langley was told that his letter would be delivered and an answer returned in an hour or two. However he remained for twenty-four hours before the answer came, when the same gentleman as before boarded him and told him that Count de Blenac complained of hard treatment of his flags of truce at Antigua and Barbados, of which he had sent home advice, that Mr. Langley was forbidden to go ashore, that there were no English prisoners at Martinique, and that he would not accept the pad-nag. Mr. Langley then wrote a letter (copy enclosed) asking for leave to go ashore to refresh himself, which was granted during the rest of his stay; but for two days he was not admitted to speak with the General and had always fourteen or fifteen officers with him, who would not permit him to go abroad. Nevertheless he was informed that, when his sloop came to anchor, the English prisoners, about 150 in number, were ordered into the country and that a Council had sat to resolve how to dispose of them. They were all of opinion that they ought to be sent back to the English plantations by the flag of truce, but Count de Blenac positively refused. After two days' stay Mr. Langley was sent with the enclosed answer. The further advice that he brings is that all the ships of war and privateers are sent to Petit Guavos and a great many English prisoners found to serve on board them. They are there to join six men-of-war and two fire-ships, and they have advice that these are arrived there under command of a general officer from France. He obtained in his pass leave to touch at Antigua, where he gave all information. They have had the distemper at Martinique as severely as we, and the hurricane much worse. All their guns at St. Pierre were dismounted, and the sea has undermined and ruined the fort. They are in great want of seamen, so that the English prizes lie without masts or rigging like so many wrecks, for want of hands. At Fort Royal were about eight French merchant-ships, one of which arrived there while the flag of truce was at anchor, with clothes, pay, provisions and ammunition. At Fort St. Pierre lie about six small merchant ships and two pendant-sloops, besides the prizes. The flag of truce sailed all round the Island but saw no other vessels. After the expedition at Petit Guavos, whether successful or not, the privateers and men of war that belong to Martinique will return thither, for which purpose they must stretch away northward as far as the coast of New England; and to gain some reputation as well as a supply of provisions I am apt to think they will attempt something against the merchant-ships on that coast, and perhaps, if strong enough, against the King's men-of-war there. I have therefore sent warning to these parts, and it is probable that the fleet which comes from Old France may go through the Gulf of Florida and so return to Old France again.

A Guinea ship called the Crown anchored in Oistins Bay on 18 April last. The master came to me, and on my enquiry as to the health of the ship answered that he had not a sick man, only one that was lame with a swelling in the knee. I said that it might be a plague-sore, and sent a physician to examine the case. Towards morning came an answer from the physician that the master had hidden all his negroes, told the searchers that he came from the Cape de Verde Islands and had landed his negroes in the night, though the ship had not entered at the Customs, and indeed did not do so until three days later. I was much concerned, for by such practices the distempers of other countries may be brought here, the consequences of which have been too severely felt of late years. Next day I went to Oistins, and after reproving the master told him that he had subjected his ship to forfeiture, but that if he would bring the ship down to Carlisle Bay to answer there for breach of the Acts of Trade, he might do so. He assured me that she should come, but as she did not appear I sent a lieutenant and seven seamen to see that she did not run away. This was duly done, but that night the master forced this party ashore and I believe would have carried off the ship had she not been within reach of cannon. Hereupon I caused the broad arrow to be marked on the ship and libelled her in the Admiralty Court. The enclosed account will show you how

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far the proceedings have gone. The Judge of the Court, who is a merchant in Bridgetown, was of opinion that the case should have been tried in the Court of Common Pleas, and that all creeks, bays, etc., should be esteemed part of the body of the country and that offences there committed should be tried by the Common Law, but we can find no precedent here nor in any other of the King's dominions. On the contrary it has always been the practice to deal with such cases in the Admiralty Court, and I am told that one of the principal charges against Lord Vaughan was that he made the great bay then called Honduras part of the land, for which he was recalled. I am resolved that other men's misfortunes shall be my caution, for these would be the consequences of such doctrine. Captains of men-of-war would be liable to action for trespass at common law for pressing men out of merchant ships, the King's searchers could not do their duty without a precept from a Justice of the Peace, and all causes concerning trade, customs, forfeitures, etc., must be tried by a jury of merchants, all of them parties concerned, and all interested in opposing the Acts of Trade and Navigation which make them pay custom. Moreover the four and half per cent. duty will come to an end, and the Court of Admiralty, which is the principal part of the King's prerogative here, will be laid aside. On this point the Judge of the Admiralty Court desired to consult the other Judges of the Island, to which, though impracticable, I consented, to acquit myself of all intention to commit hardship or injustice. Our Judges here are not well versed in any laws but those of Barbados (Mr. Langley alone of them having been bred a lawyer, and the rest being merchants, planters, and militia-officers) and are consequently absolute strangers to this matter. As the then Judge of Admiralty made many scruples and delays, and the appellees pleaded for despatch, I thought best to remove that Judge and put Mr. Langley in his place, who I believe has supported the Royal prerogative fairly and justly in the case so far, and I am sure will proceed so. I have instructed the Attorney and Solicitor General to write to Sir Charles Hedges, the King's Advocate in England, as to the matters of law raised in this case, and I have also reported the case to the Admiralty with a request for their instructions, without which I cannot tell whether I comply with their intentions. I beg also for a copy of the cartel with France, or at least so much of it as relates to the exchange or usage of prisoners. Those taken by the French men-of-war are maintained at the French King's charge, those taken by privateers at their charge; but Count de Blenac makes them work on board the ships. We sent about forty English seamen in a man-of-war and landed them at Dominica, a place inhabited by French and Indians only, and doubtless they would all have been murdered by the cannibals had not the merchants of Martinique sent a sloop to bring them off. I now humbly lay before you what the design of the French King may be on concluding a peace, viz., that although he cannot get a fleet out now, nor spare them if they might be got, yet whenever articles of peace are agreed on, he may then spare a fleet of English, Scotch and Irish that are in his Kingdom (and will starve after a war) and send them into these parts; and whatever they may be possessed

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of by the day when the Treaty mentions that each Crown shall enjoy in these parts I apprehend may be of fatal consequence (*sic*). *Signed*, F. Russell.

Postscript. I allowed the fleet to stay till the 29th inst. on petition of several of the masters. 6½ *very closely written pages*. *Endorsed*, Recd. 19 Nov. 1695. Read, 31 Jan. [*Board of Trade*. Barbados, 5. *No*. 102; *and* 44. *pp*. 212-229.]

[July 2.] **1,931.** A collection of documents forwarded together with the preceding letter.

1,931. i. Libel against the ship Crown in the Admiralty Court of Barbados. 30 April, 1695. 3 large *pp*. *Copy*.

1,931. ii. Copy of protest against the aforesaid libel, on the ground that the case is triable in one of the Courts of Common Pleas. 8 May, 1695. *Copy*. ½ *p*.

1,931. iii. Answer of the master of the ship Crown to the aforesaid libel. 11 July, 1695. 1½ large pages.

1,931. iv. Copy of an Act of Barbados for securing of such persons as shall advance £700 for victualling the King's ships of war. 1½ *pp*.

1,931. v. Jonathan Langley to Count de Blenac. $\frac{10}{20}$ May, 1695. It is to be hoped that, if anything has been done contrary to your approbation in Barbados or Antigua, you will not allow such former mistakes to prejudice the King of England's affairs in Barbados. Governor Russell has only lately assumed the Government, so could not have been accessory to such mismanagement, if such occurred, and he has assured you that everything that shall be discussed between you and him shall be transacted with honour. If you will give us permission, we should be glad to refresh ourselves ashore, having had a troublesome, rainy passage. *Copy*. 1 *p*.

1,931. vi. Count de Blenac to Governor Russell. Martinique, $\frac{10}{20}$ May, 1695. It is a fact that the subjects of the French King have been treated in the English Islands after a fashion which I have never seen practised since I went to the war in my transactions with the English. I think that I personally have done nothing to merit such treatment. Messieurs Hovernard and Bourgeois came here and were entertained as though they had been the greatest nobles in England. They promised to return me three inhabitants of this Island, who had been made prisoners in a descent upon Antigua, as also the sailors of a certain ship. Instead of keeping their word, when, in the assurance which they had given me, I sent to fetch these men, I was told that the soldiers had been shipped to England and the sailors to Cape de Verde Islands. They have since returned and informed me that the question of hanging those who had made the descent on Antigua was three times discussed there. Again, a ship was taken while taking in wood on this Island. The inhabitants on board were set ashore at

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Dominique, and were restored to me by the Caribs. When you reach Barbados I should be glad to know if there is to be no change. I send back prisoners, who, with their ship, were kept under observation, and the ship was escorted back for three leagues. Englishmen who came here were very differently treated. Once ashore they had the same liberty as ourselves, and all their expenses were paid. I am unable to understand how such honourable dealing can have been met with such a return. I am persuaded that there will be a change of attitude on your side, since you assure me of it, but I have still to hear whether you are Governor of all the Islands, and what is your authority over the Leeward Islands, for there must be uniformity of dealing or it will be impossible to act. We have no prisoners of your nation. When I know the final resolutions of yourself and the Governors of the Leeward Islands I shall act as is usual among men who understand war, always honourably, especially with one of such distinction as your name shows you to be to all who have mixed in affairs. I thank you for your horse, but permit to say that I cannot accept it without the King's leave. I am none the less obliged to you, and if we meet in Europe it will be a pleasure to me to exchange courtesy with you. *French. An imperfect copy.* 3½ *pp.*

1,931. VII. Joseph Crispe to Governor Russell. Antigua, 16 July, 1695. This part of the world is full of privateers. The French have fourteen small craft with six hundred men in them, which are daily watching these Islands, and know all that passes as well as ourselves. Ten days ago they landed 250 men out of six vessels about a mile to leeward of the town of St. Christophers, surprised the town, and killed three or four of the guard and one of the horse-rounds, plundered to the value of £1,500 and then stayed until sunrise. They then embarked at the town where their vessels came and rid at anchor close to Governor Codrington's sloop, which by chance was there. Had the captain known their weakness on board and that they had but twenty men, he might have taken and destroyed the whole fleet, for they had not above five or six men apiece left on board, all the rest being landed. The Barbados sloop had but twelve men, so ran away, and they were glad to see it and never followed her. About three weeks before this they landed in Antigua by night, surprised the guard and carried away twenty-five negroes, a sergeant and six men. If good fortune had not prevented it they would have carried away General Hill; but now that the whole Islands go on general duty they guard the sea coast with half their strength by night and return to business by day; and it is necessary, otherwise they will lose all they have. You will judge for yourself whether it will not be convenient to have some of your own regiment or the militia to strengthen the guards of your Government, for it is possible to plunder plantations in Barbados as well as anywhere else and to go off safe. No doubt they know where to make such attempts and may go near to venture it, especially when they find themselves unable more to do the like here. They are sharp, bold fellows, and their necessities put them upon such enterprises. At St. Christophers a French prisoner was taken, who gives, I believe, a true account of their strength in men, guns and vessels, for it agrees with that of some English prisoners lately escaped from Martinique. These last also inform us that Daniel Hudson's ship from Guinea to Barbados is now at Martinique captured. She was taken on the coast before her slaves were on board, and the captain was killed. He thought the French man-of-war a trader, so having a letter of marque and forty men he ran on board of her and caught a tartar. We have no account yet of the success of the English and Spanish forces from St. Domingo. It is to be feared that the naval strength of the French will be equal or superior to ours. Five or six ships from France touched at St. Thomas, downward bound, for news. So did the Spanish fleet. Count de Blenac sent three men-of-war to that side, and since then a small, old man-of war of thirty guns has arrived at Martinique. Her name is the Pont d'or or Golden Bridge, no very good sailer. I heartily wish that you were in a position to assist Governor Codrington to break this swarm of privateers. It would be a great service to the King's interest in general, as well as to Barbados and the Leeward Islands, and no doubt would be gratefully owned by these people, who have a mighty and venerable esteem for your person and character. The gentlemen of Barbados would be prudent if they imitated those of the Leeward Islands in one thing. Every year each Island sends home as much sugar as will make two hundred pound, and consigns it to the Agents to be employed for the good of the Islands, whereby they have always a fund to compliment those who can be serviceable to them and so get their wants supplied. Their applications are with better success than of those who starve their cause. It is a right method that they have taken and they resolve to go forward with it. Pardon this long letter; but I wished to give you as full an account of occurrences as I could. *Postscript.* Since I wrote the above Antigua, Montserrat and Nevis have resolved to fit out three sloops, man them well with landsmen, and give officers and soldiers their diet and the King's pay, for which purpose they have made a levy of eighteen-pence a head on all negroes, great and small. Thus they hope to disperse the swarm of privateers. *Copy,* 2 *pp.*

The whole of the preceding papers are endorsed, R. 19 Nov., 1695. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *Nos.* 102, I.-VII.]

1695.
July 2.
Barbados.

1,932. Edward Cranfield to the Duke of Shrewsbury. I send you a box of double-refined sugar, of 83 lbs. nett, of which I beg your acceptance, as this season of the year affords nothing more. *Signed*, Edw. Cranfield. ½ *p.* *Endorsed*, R. 20 Oct. *Enclosed*,

1,932. i. The ship-master's receipt for the box of sugar referred to. 2 June, 1595. *Scrap.* [*America and West Indies.* 456. *Nos.* 62, 62i.]

July 2.

1,933. Minutes of Council of New York in Assembly. Five bills received from the Assembly, of which the New York Poor Relief Bill, the Deserters Bill and the Post Office Bill were read a first time, and the Bill granting £1,000 was postponed.

July 3.

Bill for raising £1,000 laid aside. Bill for raising £800 read thrice and passed. Deserters Bill read thrice, with the following amendments—that the title be "A Bill to prevent the desertion of soldiers in pay within the province"; that the preamble be omitted; and some verbal amendments.

July 4.

The Governor having assented to five bills summoned the Assembly and told them his reasons for laying aside the rest. He gave the Speaker leave to appoint a Committee of Accounts and adjourned the Assembly to 1 October next. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 698-702.]

July 3.
Antigua.

1,934. Governor Codrington to Lords of Trade and Plantations. My last to you is of a long date, since which nothing extraordinary has happened save what I have written to the Agents for communication to you. I have received the orders as to Crab Island. These Islands are daily infested with French privateers almost to the ruin of our trade, and to the daily harassing of our poor inhabitants by guards and watching to prevent the enemy from landing and carrying off our negroes, which they frequently do, though no diligence of ours, according to our ability, is wanting to prevent them. All this might easily be stopped by a force of small frigates, as I have frequently represented to the Agents for communication to you. We have for two years past had but one ship, the Chester, and she has had no recruit of naval stores or provisions from home since she came. I have myself supplied her with provisions as well as these Islands could afford; but naval stores are not purchasable for money in all these Islands, so that if she be not speedily relieved she must inevitably be laid up and will be in hazard of being lost and ruined. The Islands suffer extremely from want of a fourth-rate and two swift sailing sixth-rate frigates to repress enemies. I therefore pray you to lay before the King the danger we are in for want of such ships, which may not only secure our trade but secure the Islands from frequent incursions of privateers. We have not had a single English privateer in these parts for the last eighteen months, which has been of great disadvantage to us, and the Chester, for want of necessary stores, is unable to chase the enemies' vessels. All the service she renders is to convoy our outward-bound fleets clear of the enemy, which is indeed a great service, for else we were in great hazard of losing our vessels bound homeward from the Islands. Since December last the enemy have taken and carried into Martinique about thirty ships bound to this Government, besides what they have taken coming out of England and Ireland whereby you will perceive the nation's loss for want of a naval force. We are also extraordinarily weakened in our men since the war, partly by the war itself, but of late by sickness, insomuch that it is absolutely necessary for these Islands to be secured by some small frigates. Our sixth-rates at home would destroy the biggest of the privateers out here, and, so far as I can learn, they have no man-of-war, nor have had for the last five or six months. The King's regiment here is also in great straits for want of clothes and money, many of the poor men being almost naked. They have received no supply for two years, and daily undergo great hardships by marching on foot some miles to guard without shoes or stockings, by all of which they are so discouraged that some of them lately mutineered and laid down their arms. This storm blowing over, I give them all the encouragement that I can till I receive advice respecting them from England, which I daily expect, though since October last I have had no account from any person save one letter from Mr. Povey. I beg you to befriend this regiment, and to assist the officers now at home to get recruits, pay and clothes for them, or else I fear they will die and come to nothing, for they do really many of them suffer great hardships for want of supplies. I have sent the muster-rolls up to this month by this conveyance, and should have done so before but that I was told that the King had ordered the payment of the regiment according to the establishment, and that there was no occasion to send them. The inhabitants of these Islands are in great fear of the returning of the French part of St. Christophers when peace is made. They have addressed the King by this conveyance to keep the Island entire in his hands, for the English inhabitants will have no inclination to settle their part of the Island if the other part be returned, for, in all breaches that may happen with France they are liable to feel the fury of the enemy or to have their settlements destroyed, as indeed has always happened hitherto, the French being too numerous for the English in that Island. I have written to the Agents for the King's information as to the advantages of his keeping the entire Island, such as the increase of trade and of customs, the strengthening of these Islands by a greater number of inhabitants (which are already come and would repair thither from the Northern plantations), and the almost securing of the Islands by keeping the French out. I beg therefore that you will second the request of myself and the inhabitants. *Signed*, Chr. Codrington.

Postscript. 16 July. Since writing the above six French privateers have made a descent on the chief town of St. Christophers, intending to pillage it. They were at once met and repulsed with some loss after doing inconsiderable damage. But I must expect such attempts daily while they are masters of the sea. So I repeat my entreaty for a fourth-rate and two sixth-rates, prime sailers and fit to take the enemy's privateers, for without them I cannot secure the trade nor defend the Islands. There are fourteen small privateers now out of Martinique with seven hundred men, too great a strength to be prevented by some of our weak Islands from doing great damage. I am compelled to harass our

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few men by continual guards, for want of a naval force. *Signed*, Chr. Codrington. 2½ *pp.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 2 Sept. Read 25 Nov., 95. Read again 31 Jan., 95-6. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 65 ; *and* 44. *pp.* 220-226.]

July 4. **1,935.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for payment of £1,356 to Colonel van Cortlandt for money laid out by him in subsisting the two companies of foot at New York and Albany at the time of the late revolution. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *p.* 44.]

July 4. **1,936.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The question of Lord Bellomont's salary considered, when it was agreed to lay the facts respecting the salary of the Governor of Massachusetts before the Lords Justices.

Petition of John Taylor read (*see No.* 1,922) and ordered to be considered when the Agents of Massachusetts are heard as to New Hampshire.

Sir Thomas Laurence's answer to the charges against him was heard, and the Lords agreed on their report on the same.

Sir William Beeston's letter of 4 April read and decision as to the Lieutenant-Governor's commission agreed to.

Governor Russell's letter of 7 May read (*see No.* 1,807) and portions of it referred to the Admiralty and Ordnance Office. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 8. *pp.* 59-65.]

July 4. **1,937.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. On consideration of the answers of Sir Thomas Laurence to the charges against him, and of the facts that no one has come forward to prove these charges, that Sir Thomas is at present authorised by the Government of Maryland to solicit the affairs of the province in England, and that the General Assembly have declared the complaints against him to be malicious, arbitrary and illegal, certifying at the same time his loyalty and integrity ; it is agreed to recommend that the charges against Sir Thomas Laurence be dismissed. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 8. *pp.* 185-186.]

July 4. **1,938.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Agreed to recommend Major Thomas Delavall to be Lieutenant-Governor of Montserrat, in the room of Colonel Blakiston, resigned. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *p.* 219.]

July 4. **1,939.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Recommending that a dormant commission as Lieutenant-Governor of Jamaica be issued to Colonel Peter Beckford.

Copy of the commission. *Undated.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 54. *pp.* 28-30.]

July 4. Whitehall. **1,940.** John Povey to Mr. Lowndes. Forwarding extract of Governor Russell's letter, suggesting that the Commissioners of the four and a half per cent. duty in Barbados may have orders to furnish money to the King's ships if necessary, for the opinion of the Lords of the Treasury. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *pp.* 147-148.]

July 4. Whitehall. **1,941.** John Povey to William Bridgeman. Forwarding extracts from Governor Russell's letter as to the difficulty of supplying the King's ships with provisions and stores, and desiring the Admiralty's opinion as to the expediency of sending an officer to reside in the West Indies with a proper supply of naval and of ordnance stores. The Admiralty's opinion is also desired as to the inconvenience of the French at Martinique providing themselves with victuals by the capture of British and Colonial provision-ships. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *pp.* 148-149.]

July 4. Whitehall. **1,942.** John Povey to the Master of the Ordnance. Desiring his opinion as to the expediency of sending out a special officer to reside in the West Indies with a supply of naval and ordnance stores (*see preceding abstract*). [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *pp.* 149-150.]

July 4. **1,943.** Summons for all parties concerned in the appeal of William Sharpe to attend the Committee of Trade and Plantations on the 18th inst., with their evidence duly authenticated, for hearing of the case. *Draft,* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 103.]

July 5. **1,944.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for further payments on account of fortifications. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *p.* 308.]

July 6. Whitehall. **1,945.** Order of the Lords Justices of England in Council. Referring the petition of Captain Philip Dawes, of H.M.S. Falcon, who was removed from his command by Sir William Beeston and now prays to be heard in his defence, to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed,* Wm. Bridgeman. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 54. *pp.* 33-34.]

July 7. Port d'Espe Hispaniola. **1,946.** Narrative of Colonel Peter Beckford. When Sir William Beeston had certain advice that Commodore Wilmot's fleet was ready to sail, he sent me with letters to the Governor of St. Domingo, to Commodore Wilmot and to Colonel Lillingston, the purport of which was to get the Spaniards to join our forces and to fall upon the enemy before they came to Jamaica. I sailed from Jamaica on the 25th February in H.M.S. Hampshire, and arrived at St. Domingo on the 26th of March, where I joined H.M.S. Swan, Captain Moses commander, sent by the Commodore on the same account as myself, so that all was done to my hand. It was the 3rd of April when we met the fleet, and the 15th before the Commodore and Colonel Lillingston left St. Domingo, who went down with four men-of-war, sent the rest of the fleet to Samina, and came in to them the 23rd, and set sail thence on the 30th. On the 4th of May we arrived in Manchaneel Bay, where by appointment the Spanish forces were to meet us, who marched from St. Domingo by land, which was the occasion of all the delay at that place. On the 20th the Barlovento fleet of three sail came in to Manchaneel Bay to us, who were at Porto Rico when we left St. Domingo. On the 13th we had notice that the Spaniards were come to Bayaha, when it was agreed to join them with fifty grenadiers and one hundred firelocks of Colonel Lillingston's men, and one hundred firelocks from the Barlovento fleet, who were all landed on the 14th. On the 17th we sailed out of Manchaneel Bay and sent all the transport ships to Limonado Bay a little to windward of the Cape, and anchored with the men-of-war by the fort, some in and some out of gun-shot of the fort. At the same time such of Colonel Lillingston's men as were able landed at the Bay of Potansees, when the Spaniards had sent men to guide them to their camp. After the long-boats had landed the men we endeavoured to find a convenient landing-place for the seamen to fall upon the fort when the ships should go in to batter. On the 18th, going near the shore with our boats, we received two small volleys from the enemy, and many great shot were exchanged all the while between the ships and the fort. On the 19th, we searching with the boats for a place to land the seamen, rowing near the shore at dusk and firing patararoes and small shot from the boats to clear the shore, the enemy supposed (as we believe) that we were landing, and at seven o'clock blew up the fort, set fire to the town and went away, leaving behind them in the fort, batteries, and breastworks nearly forty pieces of cannon, some twenty-four pounders, the rest of divers and less proportions. It was four o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th before the advanced guards of the land forces got into the town. The seamen were in the fort and town by eight o'clock the night before; and here I reckon that our misfortunes began. For as soon as the land-forces came in, they were for taking all from the seamen and threatening to shoot all of them that carried off anything. Even provisions were taken from them by Colonel Lillingston's order, which caused such antipathies between the soldiers and seamen that it was dangerous to join them together on any occasion. A second cause of our misfortunes I attribute to Colonel Lillingston's sending for his men ashore, who were unable, and where there was not convenient diet nor lodging, as I suppose only to make up his number to share with the Spaniard, for they were to share according to their numbers of men. Hereby I fear that many were lost, for it would have been more reasonable to have sent those that were sick ashore on board ship. A third cause I reckon to be our long stay at Fransway [Cap François], though the Commodore was continually pressing the Spaniards or Colonel Lillingston to be gone. A fourth and the most fatal cause of our disasters was that, after it had been agreed that boats should be sent ashore to carry off all soldiers except those who were to march under the Major in company with the Spanish forces, Colonel Lillingston, without the Commodore's or any other officers' advice, takes a resolution to join the Spaniards with all the men that he had, without their request or desire; and it is to be feared that many of the men were unfit for any march. However, he himself with them undertook the march. The fifth cause of our unhappy proceedings was that Colonel Lillingston was deceived in the length of the march, for it was reckoned at longest as six days' march, but owing to the swelling of the rivers by rain, the length of the way, the wearisomeness of the hills and the weakness of the men, who carried their heavy coats on their backs, it was twelve days before

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we heard of anyone's coming to Porto Rico, and then only the Spaniards and Colonel Lillingston, with few of his men. They told a lamentable story of several drowned and many left behind sick, but on the next day, which was the 15th of June, the Commodore with about four hundred men landed and marched to the camp, where Colonel Lillingston told him that he thought he should lose about sixty men by the march, but that his brother had writ him from the plantation where he was quartered that they came dropping in apace; and I heard Colonel Lillingston say that he had made a prisoner of the soldier who had told us of the great loss that they had had. The sixth cause, and therein an inhumane one, was that Colonel Lillingston, knowing how many men he had left behind, took no care to send a party back with horses (which undoubtedly he might have obtained from the Spaniard) to fetch those who were disabled, nor would he ever discover to the Commodore how many he left, nor where nor how he left them, which if he had done, the Commodore without all question would have taken care to have saved as many as he could. The seventh cause is that at Port au Paix Colonel Lillingston sent for his men who were disabled to come ashore, instead of sending those that were disabled ashore to recover on board ship. On the 5th of June our ships anchored off the plantation to eastward of Port au Paix. On the 6th, upon signal given, all the boats landed the seamen, who drew up on a hill, sent out detachments to burn, and returned aboard at night. On the 8th the Swan and the Firebrand were sent down to secure the bays near the fort, that we might land our artillery. The ships fired their guns ashore and received abundance of small shot from the enemy. On the 9th another ship and sloop were sent, who did and received the like. On the 10th all the men-of-war weighed and fell down near the Castle, and about eleven at night the Commodore fired two guns for all the boats to man, arm, and put off for the shore. They landed, and, the Commodore advancing with about forty men, the enemy fired two volleys and the Commodore three, driving them from thence and from all their trenches (as we suppose) into the fort. The Commodore marched so near the fort that many guns from the Castle were fired at them and flew over them. From the 16th to the 20th of June we loaded the guns and mortars for Colonel Lillingston, and on the 20th sailed to westward of the fort with 150 men in the boats to cut a path to carry the guns up to the Marine Battery. On the 21st the men-of-war sailed to westward of the Castle and got our guns ashore that night. On the 22nd we got our guns mounted on a hill to westward of the Castle, and in the afternoon fired our first gun at the enemy. On the 23rd we mounted the rest of our guns, being in all three brass sackers and three iron six-pounders. On the 24th we began another battery to southward and lower than the other battery, in which we had only two men killed and two wounded, but our lower battery was nearer and lay better to flank the enemy's guns. On the 27th we pitched our lower battery and mounted thereon one eighteen-pounder and one twenty-four-pounder. On the 28th we continued firing from both batteries and had two men killed, with

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the Commodore, other officers and myself slightly wounded at the lower battery. On the 30th we continued firing and throwing in our hand-grenades, and did the enemy great damage. On the 1st of July we did the same with like success. On the 2nd we began to enlarge our lower battery by two guns more, continuing to fire until the enemy began to leave off firing, being unable to stand by their guns. On the 3rd we continued firing and throwing hand-grenades, but received few or no shot from the enemy. Having made a great breach in the castle and several in the cross-wall, we at ten o'clock received notice from a deserter that the enemy was leaving the castle, on which we drew down, met them, beat them, killed and wounded many, and by two o'clock in the morning were in possession of the castle. On the 4th of July we were not more than three hundred men, and the enemy marched out of the castle 310 Frenchmen, 200 armed negroes, and 150 without arms, leaving behind them a castle that can never be taken by storm, with above seventy pieces of ordnance mounted, and all materials fit. And now, which is the greatest affliction, Colonel Lillingston is sick, and the Major says he will proceed no further, nor will he yet be persuaded to march all his men into the castle, nor will Colonel Lillingston give any satisfactory answer what he intends to do, but is angry at everything said to him, which I doubt (as the Spaniard is of himself inclined) will give him opportunity to leave us, contrary to his agreement, which was to proceed to Petit Guavos and Lugan. *Inscribed*, This is the copy of what Colonel Beckford gave me when he returned on 15 July to Jamaica from the fleet at Port au Paix. *Signed*, William Beeston. *Two closely written pages. Endorsed*, Recd. 17 Oct. 1695. Read 28 January 1695-6. [*Board of Trade*. Jamaica, 7. *No*. 87.]

July 8. **1,947**. John Povey to Mr. Lowndes. Forwarding two Acts of Massachusetts, for coasting vessels and for restraining export of hides, for the report of the Treasury thereon. [*Board of Trade*. New England, 35. *p*. 206.]

July 9. **1,948**. Governor Sir William Beeston to Sir John Trenchard. Transcribes a duplicate of his letter of 17 June, and adds in five lines that he has still no news of the fleet. *The whole*, 1½ *pp*. [*America and West Indies*. 540. *No*. 39.]

July 9. Office of Ordnance. **1,949**. Officers of the Ordnance to the Earl of Romney. We have considered Mr. Povey's letter of 4th inst., intimating the difficulty of supplying ships in the West Indies with naval stores. If some officer be sent from the Navy Board to reside in the West Indies to conduct the business of the Navy there, we think it would be better to assign ordnance stores to his care, giving him reasonable encouragement for receiving and disbursing the same, than to appoint a storekeeper upon the establishment of this office. *Signed*. Jon. Charlton, Tho. Littleton. ½ *p*. *Endorsed*, Presented by E. of Romney, 11 July, 95, and then read. [*Board of Trade*. Barbados, 5. *No*. 104; *and* 44. *pp*. 150-1.]

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July 9.
Ordnance Office.

1,950. Estimate of Stores of War for Virginia ordered by Order in Council of 23 May. Total, £655. *Signed,* H. Goodrick, Jon. Charlton, Tho. Littleton. 1½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 75; *and* 36. *pp.* 286-287.]

July 9.

1,951. Minutes of Council of Barbados. The King's letter as to the clergy was sent to the Assembly, who returned an answer, under seven heads, to the effect that the clergy were sufficiently provided for. A reply was sent to the Assembly that this answer was unsatisfactory, as it did not touch the points raised in the King's letter. An order of the Assembly as to the expense of transporting the soldiers was returned to them amended. Orders issued as to the private bill concerning John Kirton's land. The address as to limiting the press of seamen was answered by the Governor, to the effect that if the Assembly would find men to man the King's ships he would forbid the press. In answer to the address as to discharge of the brigantine, the Governor said that she was now acting as a convoy, but that when she returned she should be discharged. The bills for an allowance to the soldiers and for the Governor's residence were read a second time. Bill appointing the Agent's salary was read a second and third time. A joint Committee appointed to consider the question of appointing three Agents and fixing their salaries. A bill declaring certain contraverted elections to the Assembly to be legal was rejected, as was also a bill as to qualifications of electors. The Governor then made a speech as to the amendments in certain bills to the Assembly, who declined to alter their answer as to the clergy or their address as to the pressing of seamen. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *pp.* 55-59.]

July 10.
Admiralty.

1,952. J. Burchett to John Povey. The Admiralty is informed by the Navy Board that H.M.S. Hastings, bound for the Leeward Islands, is detained at Plymouth because the soldiers which are going thither have not arrived, and desires the Lords of Trade and Plantations to be so informed. *Signed,* J. Burchett. ½ *p. Endorsed,* Read 11 July, 1695. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 66.]

July 11.
Whitehall.

1,953. John Povey to William Bridgeman. Forwarding the petition of Captain Philip Dawes to the Admiralty for their report. (*See No.* 1,945). [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 54. *p.* 34.]

July 11.

1,954. Order of the Lords Justices of England in Council. Referring the petition of Richard Bate and others, executors of Barbara Newton, to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed,* Wm. Bridgeman. ½ *p. Endorsed,* Recd. 15 July. Read 25 July, 1695. *Annexed,*

1,954. I. Petition of the executors of Barbara Newton to the Lords Justices in Council. For reversal of a decree in equity pronounced to their prejudice in Barbados. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *Nos.* 105, 105 I.; *and* (*without enclosure*) 44. *p.* 192.]

July 11.

1,955. Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for payments on account of fortifications and of powder. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *p.* 309.]

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July 11. **1,956.** Minutes of Council of New York. Two letters from Boston and Pennsylvania were read. The former refused to send its quota on the ground that no inhabitants could be compelled to march out of the province without consent of the Assembly, which consent the Assembly denied. The letter from Pennsylvania said that the Proprietor had given no orders for compliance with the Governor's demands, and that the Council refused to hasten the meeting of the Assembly to consider the matter. Resolved that the River Indians be again prohibited to come upon the frontier of New England on their return from hunting. Order for a special Commission of the trial of Le Reaux. Resolved that the addition to the Governor's lodgings in the fort, estimated to cost £700, proceed concurrently with the building of the fort. The Governor proposing to go to Albany the Council advised that it would be inconvenient for him to leave New York, now that the French designed an attack on the coast. Orders for sundry payments. The printer's salary increased by £20 at the report of the Assembly. Patent for land granted to John Ward. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 44-46.]

July 12. **1,957.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Reports from the Ordnance as to a store-keeper for the West Indies, and a letter from the Admiralty as to the transport of recruits to Barbados were read.

The question of convoys to the West Indies was then considered.

The question of Jews in Jamaica and Barbados was considered; and the Lords agreed upon their report.

Petition of Captain Dawes read (*see No.* 1,945) and referred to the Admiralty. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 8. *pp.* 66-70.]

July 12. **1,958.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. As regards the petitions of the Jews (*see No.* 1,921) agreed to recommend that that from Barbados be dismissed, since care has been taken that the militia shall not be trained on the Sabbath, and that no further order shall be given as to Jamaica until it be known what the Assembly has done for them. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 54. *pp.* 27-28.]

July 12. **1,959.** Minutes of General Assembly of Montserrat. Orders for the two companies of the King's soldiers to encamp at White River and German's Bay, for certain trenches to be laid out, for guard-houses to be built at Osborne's Bay and Bransby's Bay, both of twelve feet square, and for negroes to be sent to the work. Further orders as to alarm-posts and arms. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., p.* 332.]

July 15. Admiralty. **1,960.** William Bridgeman to John Povey. With reference to your letter of 11 July, the Lords of the Admiralty have received an account of the dismissal of Captain Dawes from his command, but no information on oath or otherwise concerning the same; wherefore they are unable to give any opinion on the case. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 54. *p.* 35.]

July 15. **1,961.** Minutes of Council of New York. A further letter from Connecticut respecting their quota was read, when the Council advised that the Governor write again to require a compliance with

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the royal commands or a plain and positive answer. The propositions of the Indians made at Albany on the 6th of July. Resolved to assist the Skatchkook Indians to build a fort, at a cost of £15, and orders given accordingly. Order for Peter Schuyler to acquaint the River Indians that they are forbidden to go on the frontiers of New England. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 47-48.]

July 16. **1,962.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. The King's warrant for John Cosby to be a Councillor was read, and he was sworn accordingly. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 309-310.]

July 16. **1,963.** Minutes of General Assembly of Montserrat. A negro found guilty of stealing a cow was condemned to be burned, and 3,500lbs. of sugar was adjudged to his owner for compensation. Two more negroes being accused of stealing a cow drew lots for their lives, and he that drew the losing lot was condemned to death, the other being condemned to be severely whipped. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., p.* 333.]

July 16. **1,964.** Memorial of the Lords Justices of England. On the question of the salary of the Earl of Bellomont as Governor of Massachusetts their Excellencies are of opinion that the Governors of His plantations in America should have their appointments immediately from the King and not be left to depend solely upon the benevolence of General Assemblies for their support, which would be to make their authorities precarious and engage them to compliances that might be prejudicial to the King's interest in those parts. Their Excellencies are of opinion that this is nowhere more necessary than in New England, where their constitutions have been so lately altered, since which time it can hardly be said that a Governor has been there of the King's appointing; since it was thought fit at their incorporation in 1691 to gratify them with a Governor of their own nomination, who was sent thither without any further provision than might be granted to him by the Assembly; the inconvenience whereof has appeared by the short allowance granted him by the Assembly from time, which may have brought him under the necessity of supporting himself by such methods as in part occasioned the complaints against him. Their Excellencies, however, do not think that the charge of the said Government should be laid on the King's revenue here, since it may be an ill precedent to other plantations and set them soliciting to be eased in the same manner. They therefore propose that the Governments of New York and New England may be united again, as they were not long since under Sir Edmund Andros, with the same allowance as was then given, part of which arising from a revenue that is already established at New York may be a foundation for the Governor to depend on till a further and more suitable provision be made for him by the consent of the Assemblies. Their Excellencies conceive that it will be no hardship for Mr. Fletcher to be recalled from New York since he will have enjoyed that Government four years; and the uniting of those Governments will be an advantage rather to each at this juncture, that they may assist each other in the best manner either for annoying the enemy or for mutual defence. *Copy.* 2 *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 24 Feb., 1696-7. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 8. *No.* 3; *and* 36. *pp.* 132-134.]

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July 16. **1,965.** Petition of Nicholas Trott, jun., on behalf of the Governor, Council and Assembly of Bermuda and of the Governor of the Bahamas, to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Having received copies of the evidence against Isaac Richier I beg you to fix a time to examine the charges against him. 1 *p.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 16 July, 1695; read and heard 4 Oct., 1695. [*Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 2. *No.* 24.]

July 17. **1,966.** Minutes of Council and Assembly of Antigua. The Governor-in-Chief informed the Assembly of the strength and designs of the enemy at Martinique, and agreed to the proposal of the Assembly to hire men and arm a sloop, to be paid for by a tax of eighteen pence on all negroes in the Island. Order for payment for Captain Perry's house and land, sold by him to the public. On the proposal of the Assembly a warrant was issued for impressing a sloop. Petitions considered, and payments ordered. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 64. *pp.* 139-140.]

July 18. **1,967.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The appeal of William Sharpe heard, and postponed for further consideration.

Mr. Chidley Brooke's letter of 4 November as to the seizure of two vessels in New York was read, and referred to the Commissioners of Customs. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 8. *pp.* 71-75.]

July 18. **1,968.** A collection of papers relating to the Appeal of William Sharpe against Hugh Dunn.

1,968. i. The Case of the Appellants. *Printed.* 3½ *pp.*

1,968. ii. The Case of the Respondent. *Printed.* 1 *p.*

1,968. iii. The Case of the Respondent. *Manuscript.*

1,968. iv. A list of the legal documents used in the case. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *Nos.* 106i.-iv.]

July 19. **1,969.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. The Assembly returned the bill as to appointing a third Agent and payment of the Agents' salaries, declining to agree to the amendments therein. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *p.* 59.]

July 21.
Jamaica. **1,970.** Governor Sir William Beeston to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I send duplicates of my last, and pray for your favour to the merchants, who otherwise will lose their money. On the 15th inst. the Experiment arrived from the fleet with passengers and letters, and advice that they had taken and destroyed the ports of Cap François and Port au Paix, and that they thought they could not proceed further on attempting the enemy at Lugan and Petit Guavos till they had been here to recruit. I send the particulars to Sir John Trenchard and Mr. Blathwayt as I received them from Colonel Beckford (*see No.* 1,946) whom I sent up to St. Domingo to concert the design with the Governor and to meet the fleet. The Assembly are still sitting and have passed a law for £11,000 (though not without great difficulty and management) for payment of the debts contracted to preserve the country from the last invasion, and they are providing bills to raise money to fortify Port Morant, St. Andrew's and Carlisle Bay, because there is no income nor money in the Treasury

this war-time, but all is miserably in debt and at least four or five thousand pounds behindhand. I shall therefore willingly consent to these bills, but then I think to prorogue them, for though the thinking party in the House have raised and carried a bill for the revenue to be indefinite, and though, since the income is always too low for the support of the country, I have persuaded them to make an addition of about £2,000 *per annum*, yet the greater part of the House will not do anything towards that nor towards settling and collecting the quit-rents after a better method. Therefore, since they will do nothing for the public good and the King's service, I think it unreasonable that they should do anything for themselves. Colonel Sutton and Mr. Blackmore disown the petition presented to the King in their names, and say that it was done in England without their knowledge. They own there is enough confessed in it, but ask for fourteen days to consider what to say for themselves, and when that is heard, the whole shall be sent to you, pursuant to your orders. But though against my will (for I have no prejudice against them) I must acquaint you that they have both procured election into this Assembly, where they have opposed the bill for the payment of debts, the revenue and the quit-rents, and indeed all things that tend to the public good. How that will commend them to your favour to mediate with the King for their restoration I must submit to you. *Signed*, Wm. Beeston. 1¼ *pp.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 17 Oct., 1695. Read, 28 January, 1695-6. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 88; *and* 54. *pp.* 62-64.]

July 22.
Jamaica.

1,971. Governor Sir William Beeston to Sir John Trenchard. The Experiment is arrived with passengers, letters and orders. There are various reports about our forces, but in the main it appears that they have not agreed, and that by an unconsidered march through the country from the Cape to Port au Paix they lost many soldiers drowned and starved and many of their tents and arms; but where the fault lay is to me still very uncertain. They have taken the Cape and the strong fortress at Port au Paix, which they are demolishing, but why (seeing that it is against the King's instructions) I know not, for they have kept their proceedings wholly from me, though (if I may give an opinion) any settlement of the English there would wholly ruin this Island, where we have more land than we can or could manage and secure, were there twenty thousand more people on it than there are. I transmit herewith the relation given me by Colonel Beckford, who was an eye-witness of all that passed, and did very good service, to which I would refer you. Colonel Lillingston writes me that he has not above forty well men in his regiment, and is very sick himself, so that he must come down hither and recruit before they can proceed on any further action; but the Commodore seems to be willing to receive advice from me and I have sent up to him thirty or forty privateers who have promised me to go to him. I have also written to him that if the fleet be in a condition to stay on that coast, and he will let me know, I will try to raise five or six hundred men and join him myself. For if they come away and leave Petit Guavos and Lugan untouched, they have done all things hitherto for the Spaniard and not for this Island, and I fear it will be hard, after they have once been down here, to get them up thither again. The transports will wish to be discharged, the mortars and many other things which cannot be repaired here will be out of order, which will create excuses; so I shall try my utmost to finish the work before they come here. Had they thought fit in all this long time to let me know where they were and what they wanted, I could have sent them assistance and recruits, but I suppose they were afraid lest I should have come myself and shared the purchase with them, though I find that the great disagreement among them is about sharing it themselves. They need not have feared me on that point, for though I thank the King for the large share which he has allotted to me if I should be present, yet for the good of the service I have promised to give it to be freely divided among them. Not that I have gained so much by this Government that I can spare it, for of the slender salary allowed to me (which I so call for the reputation and dearness of the place) a whole year is due to me. The reason is that in war-time nothing comes into the revenue, which runs back daily and is at least £5,000 in debt, the income bearing no proportion to the standing and contingent charges. When the fleet comes down I will call a Council of War, as directed. *Signed*, Wm. Beeston. *Postscript*. 23 July. The fleet is just arrived. Major Lillingston, Captain Peirce and others are dead. The Colonel is sick, and so are many of the soldiers and seamen. The Commodore thought not fit to salute the King's flag in the port, so no guns nor ceremony passed at their arrival. I will do my best to get the soldiers recruited, to do what service I can to the ships and seamen and to make all things fair, if possible, but I find there are and will be many disputes. *Holograph*. 2 *pp*. [*America and West Indies*. 540. *No*. 40.]

July 22. **1,972**. Minutes of Council of Nevis. Order for detention of a sloop seized by the Commissioners of Customs. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., p*. 299.]

July 24. **1,973**. Copies of a series of letters on the Hispaniola expedition from Charles Whittell. 30 *June*, 1695, *Port de Paix*. After a good passage to Madeira the ships were forced to put to sea from the roadstead, leaving all the land officers behind on the shore. The Ruby and Reserve picked them up, as well as myself. At the end of March we were all together again at St. Christophers, and thence we sailed to Hispaniola, part of the fleet to Samana Bay and the Commodore to St. Domingo, where the Spaniards agreed to join us at Manchaneel Bay with 1,500 men and 3 ships of war. We went to Cape François, where the French, after a short defence, blew up the fortifications and fled into the woods, though they might have defended it for much longer, had they expected relief, for they had thirty-five great guns and abundance of stores and plunder. Thence we came to the place where this is dated, Port de Paix, a fine large regular fortification, with near a hundred guns mounted on the walls. We have now besieged it fourteen days, but since the ground does not admit of regular approaches we have built four batteries, mounting some twenty guns in all, on some hills that overlook the town, so that they can hardly ply their guns, to say

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nothing of their want of water and men, and no hope of relief. So we may hope to be masters of it shortly, if our own differences do not hinder us.

July 10, 1695, *Port de Paix.* On the 5th inst. at about one in the morning the French, to the number of four hundred, sallied out of the place, with intent to have surprised our army or fought their way through them to Petit Guavos ; but by the warning of a deserter we were prepared for them, and the Spaniards gave no quarter, for the French give them none when they meet in this part of the world. So we have got this place, which was as much as we could do, it being a precipice to climb up to ; and had they had a mind to defend it would have been a mighty difficulty to have stormed it. We found in the place over 100 cannon, with stores proportionable. I believe we shall demolish it and go to Petit Guavos if the land soldiers do not prevent it, being nearly all sick or dead, though the fleet continues in very good health.

July 24, 1695, *Jamaica.* Recapitulates the story of the taking of Port de Paix and continues. In this brush about a dozen Englishmen were killed and 100 French. What died by the hands of the Spaniard is uncertain. We also drove the French from Cap François, but at Petit Guavos and Leogane (from which we have had the greatest annoyance) nothing is done. The soldiers are reduced to a very small number, not by the enemy, but by an unnecessary march over mountains and rivers, when they might have been transported by sea, which I fear will put an end to this expedition. Our Governor has thoughts of going up with some forces from hence, but whether the people here will be willing is doubtful. This is certain, that unless the French be quite destroyed, it had been better for us that nothing had been done. The Admiralty have now ordered that the frigates shall no longer be under the Governor's orders, so we might expect a cessation of trade here. It will be impossible for the merchants either to load or carry home their ships if no bounds be put to the authority of the sea-officers in pressing men ; nor will the civil magistrates be able to shelter people from the insolence of the frigates' men. I have already seen the ill-consequences of lessening the Governor's authority in this particular, and I shall be to have no consignation of ships till it be restored, for I despair of getting them again out of port. The present Commodore is a person of honour, but has lost many men and has many sick ; and by the death of captains it often happens that the command of the King's ships falls into but indifferent hands. Pray give the Admiralty a hint of this. I hope they will use their interest to make us easy in this affair, or our trade will suffer much. 3½ *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 540. *No.* 41.]

July 24. **1,974.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. The Governor read the Royal Instructions as to the troops employed in the expedition which are now arrived at Jamaica. Resolved to quarter six companies at Kingston and two at St. Jago de la Vega. Resolved to call a Council of War on the 29th. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 310-311.]

1695.

July 24. **1,975.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. On a letter from the Governor of New York, ordered that a quota of 240 men be sent to New York, as he requests. On advice that strange Indians had lately done some mischief at the head of James River, it was ordered that some Indians be joined with the Rangers in pursuit of them, and that ammunition be furnished to them. Petition of William Fitzhugh and George Brent read, complaining that they could not obtain common process against Colonel Richard Lee of the Council. On consideration it appeared that the Sheriff was in fault, and orders were given for due process to be issued on any action entered. On further advice of French designs against America, it was ordered that an account of all shipping and small craft be made up for the Governor.

July 25. The Governor calling attention to the business of the Post Office the Council declared that the Postmaster had been wanting, not having settled the post-office in Virginia in pursuance of the Royal Patent nor the ferries which are vested in him. Order for the Secretary to write to Colonel Hamilton accordingly and to ask what his intentions are. The Governor was advised by the Council to attend at the laying of the foundation of the College. The Collectors and Naval Officers took the oaths of their office. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 53. *pp.* 3-5.]

July 25. **1,976.** Minutes of Council of New York. A letter from Rhode Island read, offering other assistance in lieu of their quota. The Governor said that owing to the desertion among the Grenadiers he could not accept any other assistance than the men; and the Council advised that he should write and demand that the men be at Albany on the 1st of October next. Colonel Ingoldsby's letter read, reporting the desertion of twelve grenadiers and asking that one might be put to death for an example. The Governor added that three of his own company also had deserted. The Council was of opinion that the man of his company who, being a native of the province, had enlisted for one year, taken levy-money and seduced two more men, ought to be put to death. Order for indentures for the utensils supplied to the soldiers to be returned to the Secretary's office. Orders for sundry payments. Petition of Major Anthony Brockholes's widow and others referred for examination. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 48-30.]

July 25. **1,977.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The merchants and companies attended, on the question of convoys.

The appeal of William Sharpe further heard and decision taken.

A memorial from Sir Thomas Laurence as to the trade and manufactures of Maryland was read and referred to the Treasury. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 8. *pp.* 75-77.]

July 25. **1,978.** John Povey to the Earl of Romney. Forwarding extract from Governor Russell's letter of 28 March, with a request for certain ordnance stores, for his opinion as to compliance therewith. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *pp.* 181-182.]

July 25. **1,979.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Agreed to recommend that the appeals of William Sharpe and the executors of Barbara Newton be heard by the Lords Justices in Council. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *p.* 195.]

1695.
July 26.
H.M.S. Dunkirk, Port Royal, Jamaica.

1,980. Commodore Wilmot to William Blathwayt. I enclose copy of a letter to the Admiralty, which please lay before the Lords of Trade and Plantations. By next opportunity I hope to give a more ample account. *Signed,* Robt. Wilmot. ½ *p.* *Enclosed,*

1,980. I. Commodore Wilmot to the Admiralty. My last was from St. Christophers when I reported my intention to sail to Savona Island, at the eastern end of Hispaniola in order to join the Swan, which I had sent forward to the Governor of St. Domingo. I duly met her and obtained from her a letter from the said Governor telling me that if I would come down to St. Domingo to treat with him, he would give me all necessary assistance to destroy the enemy on that coast. Accordingly I sailed to St. Domingo with three men-of-war and one fire-ship, and sent the remainder of the fleet with the transports to the Gulf of Samana on the north side of that Island, a very commodious place for shipping, with abundance of fish, water and wood. On my arrival at the port of St. Domingo the fort saluted me with eleven guns, which I returned. At my landing I was received by the Lieutenant-General of the Army and the Council of the Island, with about five hundred men in arms, with the compliment that the gates of St. Domingo were open and myself in command; and I must say that we were treated with much grandeur and respect. The President met me at the outward gate, from whence we walked to his house, where I delivered the letter that I had for him, and desired his immediate assistance to destroy the enemy on the coast of Hispaniola. To this he seemed to agree readily, but I found him very dilatory in raising abundance of insignificant scruples, which with much difficulty and in twelve days' time I reconciled; when he agreed that he should forthwith march to Manchaneel Bay, on the north side of the Island, where I was to meet him with the fleet. Accordingly we sailed to Cap François, the windwardmost settlement of the French, the Spaniards and 150 English proceeding by land. The remainder of the English soldiers I landed within three leagues of the Cape and sailed with the men-of-war within gunshot of the Fort of Cap François, that being Saturday, the 18th of May. They fired much upon us from the fort, and the Swan received much damage. It was concluded that as soon as the land-forces could march to one end of the town, we were to batter the fort with the ships, and we also intended to assault the back of the fort (which with its platforms mounted some forty guns) with the seamen, the ground being higher than the fort on the back-side. That evening we took out the boats to find a convenient landing-place, but going in too close we were fired upon very thickly by a party of men hidden under cover, though no one was killed. Next evening we went in greater strength, which the enemy perceiving and presuming that we were going to land, they blew up the fort and burned the town. I at once sent on shore and found the town and fort deserted, but they had laid trains of powder to blow us up in all the houses where there were goods or plunder, which had liked to have done our men much damage. Being there myself I beat all the men out, and in so doing, had liked to have been blown up myself, being just come out as a house blew up. Captain Launce, being behind me, received much damage but is now pretty well recovered. Next day, Monday, 21st May, Colonel Lillingston and the Spaniards marched into the town where he found the King of England's colours, which I had hoisted, flying on the fort. He took my colours down and suffered the Spaniards to put up theirs, on which I went on shore and asked Colonel Lillingston why he allowed that. He replied that he had spoken to the Spanish General, which was all he could do, and was so severe upon the seamen who had any fruit or provisions which they had got in the woods, that he gave orders to take these things from them or, if they would not give them up, to shoot them, swearing that all that was on Hispaniola was his. Next day I sent to the Spanish General to ask when we should prepare to go to Port a Pee [Port de Paix], and on consultation it was agreed that Major Lillingston with 300 English men should march thither with the Spaniards, the distance being, as they told me, fourteen leagues and five days' march. But Colonel Lillingston without any other consultation marched with all the English army in order to plunder the country, which fatigue (as I am informed) destroyed most of his men; but I was kept a stranger to his proceedings, for from this time he never came to any council of war, though often desired, but did as he pleased with his forces. On the 11th of June, not having heard from Colonel Lillingston since his march from Cape François, being sixteen days, I called a council of war and proposed to land four hundred seamen, which we forthwith did about five miles to east of Port de Paix. I received some little opposition from an ambuscade, but quickly forced them to retire, and burned and destroyed the enemy's plantations to the fort of Port de Paix, to which they all retired. Having no knowledge where our land-army was, we returned on board that evening. On the 15th of June having ascertained that the land-army was near Port de Paix I marched with four hundred seamen and met them, and next day I landed their mortars and cannon where they desired, but two or three days later found the cannon lying where they were landed and nothing done. I called a council of war as to the reduction of the fort, when it was resolved that Colonel Lillingston be requested to hasten the mounting of the mortars and cannon (and he had the assistance both of the Spaniards and seamen) and that the fleet should sail to westward of Port de Paix where there was a very commodious hill to annoy the enemy, almost as near again as Colonel Lillingston's batteries, where we should erect a battery of ten guns. This I very soon did, and in a very few days beat down part of the inward fort, which was the place of refuge, and killed a great many people by continued firing and throwing of hand bombs. On the 3rd of July between twelve and one at night the French sallied out in a body of 300 whites and 200 blacks, well armed; but we, having notice by a negro of their intentions, detached 150 men in readiness to receive them, while I lay ready to join them with the rest of my men, which accordingly we did upon the enemy's advance, killing many, including most of their commanding officers, and taking several prisoners. I then took possession of the fort, where I found eighty pieces of cannon mounted, with good store of ammunition. All this time Colonel Lillingston, though sent to and though he lay nearer the enemy than we did, gave me no assistance, but ordered all his men on board ship. I then called a council of war to direct him to send his sick men down to Jamaica and to keep the well men here for further service against Lugan and Petit Guavos, but he positively refused to do so. Moreover though the agreement with the Spanish General was that after the destruction of Cap François and Port de Paix the remainder of the force was to march to Petit Guavos and Lugan, he now refused to do so, pretending that his men were sick. Thus, being deserted by Colonel Lillingston and the Spaniards, we could in no probability hold the fort, and after the continual fatigue of the seamen were scarce able to demolish it, but by continual labour we got the guns and stores off, blew up the inward fort and demolished the outward. We then sailed for Jamaica where I now am, but the health of my men is very bad, by the greatness of the work that they have been compelled to do. The ship that carries this was just about to sail with the Governor's despatches, but I stopped her, at which the Governor seemed concerned, saying that the Admiralty had not used him kindly, though he gave no particulars. I have at least 500 men sick, but have not yet prevailed with the Governor to assign me four or five houses to put them in, though I offered to pay for them. His answer was that he had nothing to do with the Navy. The seamen have not deserved this from the Island. I have no time to send copies of the councils of war, which I hope to send later. *Postscript.* I have brought down to Jamaica about 150 French soldiers, and as near as we can guess there are 350 killed. 3½ *pp.* *Unsigned.*

1,980. II. Another copy of No. I. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *Nos.* 89, 89 I., II.]

1695.
July 27.
Admiralty.

1,981. William Bridgeman to John Povey. On Governor Russell's proposal that an officer should reside in the West Indies, with provision of Naval and Ordnance stores for the King's ships, the Admiralty are of opinion that it will be better to relieve those ships as often as conveniently may be, whereby stores may be sent for supplying the ships there that are in want thereof; and orders will be given accordingly. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 107; *and* 44. *pp.* 151-152.]

July 29.

1,982. Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The merchants and Companies were heard on the question of convoys.

List of documents received on 1 August from Virginia and New York. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 8. *pp.* 78-85.]

[July 31.]

1,983. Commissary Murrey's Journal of the Expedition to Hispaniola. *Jan.* 22. Sailed at four in the afternoon with H.M.S. Reserve, fourteen transport ships, one store ship, one hospital ship, and three private merchant-ships. *Jan.* 23. Came up with our convoy before Falmouth, viz. H.M. ships Dunkirk, Commodore Wilmot; Winchester, Captain Butler; Ruby, Captain Hughes; Swan, Captain Moses; Terrible, Captain Fletcher; Firebrand, Capt. Soule; the two last being fire-ships. *Jan.* 25. The Ruby and the Reserve gave chase to two French ships in the Soundings and after exchanging some shot with them returned to the fleet. *Jan.* 28. Discovered eight sail in latitude 38° 50', which proved to be the homeward-bound Lisbon fleet. *Feb.* 3. Five sail of Sallee men-of-war were sighted and chased, but to no purpose. It falling a flat calm the men-of-war put out long-boats and pinnaces to tow. The store-ship has hindered us greatly, being the worst sailer (I believe) in the Thames. *Feb.* 4. A Council of War was held on the Dunkirk. I was called on by the land-officers to take the part of Judge-advocate in trying a soldier for mutiny; but as the Commodore had instructions and the Colonel none on that point, I withdrew. About three hours later there was a furious debate between the land and sea officers as to the admission of Captain-Lieutenant Warner to the Council of War. The sea-officers being a majority carried it against him. Being consulted I gave my opinion in his favour, and the Commodore ordered the former resolution to be rased. This day the Swan parted company to go forward with letters to the Governor of St. Domingo. *Feb.* 12. The whole fleet anchored in Funchal Road, Madeira. About a dozen soldiers have died since our departure. *Feb.* 13. The Colonel ordered the Captains of his regiment ashore to buy wine for the men. The shore in this bay is a great beach with large pebble-stones, which makes a very raging broken sea with the least wind to South, and so we found it. We found the sea high and landing difficult this morning owing to a South wind yesterday, and the wind rising again in the afternoon I found it impossible to go off to my ship in my boat, and was obliged (as we all were) to hire a Portuguese boat. *Feb.* 14. I found the Commodore very uneasy, having sent his boat for Colonel Lillingston and the Major, and being anxious as to his fleet in Southerly winds in this roadstead. He made signal for sailing about three, and above eight his boat came back without the Colonel and Major. In the evening there was a terrible storm of rain, thunder and lightning, and in this twenty-four hours the wind veered to every point of the compass. About 11 at night the Dunkirk got under weigh, but the bulk of the fleet could not weigh till noon next day. *Feb.* 15. This afternoon only nine ships out of twenty were in sight. Most of them that came out to-day and last night slipped their anchors and cables. *Feb.* 16. This morning we discovered six more of our ships, much scattered. Our captain wished to sail for Jamaica as we could not see the Commodore, but to this I would not consent. *Feb.* 17. The captain made up his mind to proceed on his voyage, but the captain of the Winchester was determined to beat back to Madeira. *Feb.* 18. Our Captain again resolved to proceed, but the men-of-war bore down and fired at us, so we brought to. *Feb.* 19. A council was held, and it was resolved to proceed to Savona, as the wind seemed settled against us, and beer and water might fail. *Feb.* 26. This day we entered the tropic of Cancer. Four soldiers have died since we started, and twenty more are sick. We are about 320 souls aboard, women and seamen included. *March* 7. Having been several times insulted by some of the officers about the issue of provisions, and it happening that one this evening gave me the lie and then hauled me by the cravat, I removed myself into H.M.S. Winchester to prevent the inconveniences which might arise from the mutinous disposition of the said officers. *March* 18. We made a sloop when becalmed about fifty leagues from the Leeward Islands. Manned boats and boarded her. She was bound from Bermuda to Barbados, and the master could give no information of any value. *March* 20. Made the land at four in the morning and lay to till daylight, when we found ourselves with Mariegalante about three leagues distant, and Dominica to south west. Steered towards Guadeloupe, hoisted French colours as we were among the French Islands, and at three in the afternoon opened Basseterre Bay, Guadeloupe, and sailed in after a ship that lay there, but finding her moored close under several batteries, stood off after firing a few shot. *March* 21. Made Montserrat. *March* 22. Made Nevis before day, and sending a boat ashore ascertained that Governor Codrington would be at St. Christophers next day. Proceeded accordingly and anchored in Old Road, St. Christophers, in the afternoon, with intention to get water, which is much wanted. *March* 23. Made two sail of ships this morning, which proved to be the Commodore and the Terrible. They came in and anchored by us, and we found that like us they had been unable to get back to Madeira and had therefore borne away. I saw Captain Norton of the Duke of Bolton's Regiment, and showed him my instructions to muster it. *March* 24. The Commodore, myself and others went in our boats about seven miles to Basseterre, to dine with Governor Codrington. I showed him my authority to muster the soldiers. Nine of our missing fleet came in sight. *March* 25. The ships anchored, and this day the whole of our fleet was assembled with not one ship lost. *March* 27. A court-martial was held concerning the irregularities of the officers in the Jeffreys, transport, which was adjourned to next day. *March* 28. Signal made for sailing. Two lieutenants and an ensign of Monjoy's company were broke by sentence of

1695.

Court Martial. We were obliged to wait for ships that could not get out of the roadstead. We have now about 700 men well, 400 sick, and 130 have died since we came out. *April* 3. Came up with Savona where the Swan had been appointed to meet us, whereupon the Commodore made signals for a council of war, but before it could meet two sail were seen, which proved to be the Swan, and the Hampshire from Jamaica with Colonel Beckford on board, bearing letters from the Governor of St. Domingo that he was ready to assist us. It was therefore decided that the fleet under convoy of the Reserve, Ruby, Winchester and Firebrand should make for Samana, while the Commodore with the Dunkirk, Hampshire, Swan and Terrible should go to St. Domingo, it being thought inadvisable that the merchant-ships should beat back for St. Domingo. I went with the Commodore's division. *April* 5. We came to an anchor in the roadstead, but the Swan went up the river to St. Domingo. This is the first colony made by the Spaniards in America and was founded by Bartholomew, brother of Christopher Columbus. It is a large city, well-walled, with ten parish churches, and well built with stately houses which are now for the most part decayed. The river makes a bar-harbour, with about fifteen feet of water in the bar. There are no tides. We rowed up the river three or four miles and found it so far a very noble river and very pleasant, the woods being always green and covering the banks on both sides. We continued here about ten days notwithstanding the great endeavours of the Commodore and Colonel Lillingston to despatch and ascertain the assistance they came about. After many conferences and papers they came to some agreement concerning (1) the church and ecclesiastics that might fall into our hands in the French plantations (2) the plunder (3) mutual assistance (4) prisoners (5) the confirmation of all agreements of the Spanish General with us by the Governor of the Island. The Governor thereupon promised to join us with 1,500 men at Manchaneel Bay on the second of May, old style. On the 13th a Spanish ship came in from Porto Rico with news that the Barlovento fleet was there but afraid to come to St. Domingo, taking our fleet to be the French. This fleet was impatiently expected by the Spanish Governor, as it carried money. We were very civilly treated by the Governor, clergy and people, the last being chiefly mulattos and blacks. On the 14th the Governor despatched a vessel to hasten the Barlovento fleet, and on the 15th we sailed from St. Domingo. *April* 23. We anchored at Samana, where we found the rest of our fleet. The country all round seems to be desert and uninhabited, being full of woods which are scarce penetrable. On the west side of the bay is good water, and safe riding for ships. We found our soldiers in pretty good condition, but five having died since we parted and the sickness being much abated. *April* 24. Advice came to Colonel Lillingston that five French soldiers deserted with their arms from the Rappahannock, merchantman, in the ship's boat last night. They were pursued but made their escape. There being many French and Irish in the Regiment, this gave occasion to consider them. *April* 27. A court-martial was held on a French soldier for trying to persuade a man to desert, but there being only one witness he could not be condemned to death, so was kept a prisoner in irons. There were produced before the court about thirteen French and Irish papists, who had been taken in privateers and enlisted from the gaol at Plymouth by Colonels Colt and Northcott. It is to be feared that there are many more of the same. These men were divided among the men-of-war, it being considered unsafe to suffer them to act ashore. Signal was made for unmooring this morning, but the wind being foul we remained at anchor for two days more. *April* 29. The fleet made sail, but could not get clear of the land. *May* 1. We were all at sea off Cape Caberoon, when the Commodore sent the Swan with a shallop to take soundings in Manchaneel Bay, and look for intelligence of the Spaniards, to-morrow being the day appointed to meet them. *May* 2. The Swan was sighted to Westward before sunset. The store-ship drove on board one of the transports, tore her sails and rigging much, and brought down her mizzen-mast. *May* 4. The Swan came up, with three French prisoners in a canoe. She reported French ships at Cap François. The Commodore sent the Reserve, Hampshire and Terrible to block them in, and the rest of the fleet anchored off Monte Christo. We observed several great smokes on the Island, and sent boats ashore for information, but obtained none. *May* 5. The Commodore went in his barge at five this morning to coast the shore and take soundings, returning at nine at night. *May* 6. The Commodore sent word to Colonel Lillingston that he had seen some out-guards of the Spaniards and expected the General to dine with him that night; but his barge, which he had sent, returned without any of the Spaniards, but with a letter from one of their Generals desiring to speak with us ashore. *May* 7. The Commodore being not well, Colonel Lillingston and several officers went ashore to meet the Spaniards, when it was agreed that our fleet and their forces should meet at Bayaha near Manchaneel Bay, and that our soldiers should debark there. *May* 8. The whole fleet weighed and stood in for Manchaneel Bay. The Barlovento fleet joined us, three very indifferent ships but well manned, carrying together about one hundred guns. This bay lies close to Cape François, so we have no doubt that the French saw us. *May* 9. Anchored in the bay at evening. *May* 11. The barges of the fleet went into Bayaha to find the Spaniards, but without effect. *May* 12. The Colonel with some barges went again to find the Spaniards, but without effect, but in the evening three Spaniards from their army came off to the Commodore. *May* 13. We met with the Spanish Generals in Bayaha, when it was agreed that 150 of our forces should land and march with them to near Limonade, where the rest of our forces should join them on Friday or Saturday next. *May* 14. Major Lillingston landed with 150 men, also 100 Spanish sailors from the Barlovento fleet. *May* 16. Two frigates and the two fire-ships sailed for Cap François, and all our land-forces were put into four transports to go with the men-of-war within shot of the French forts. *May* 17. Both fleets sailed from Manchaneel Bay. *May* 18. It being calm weather the land-men were disembarked in boats at the place appointed by the Spaniards. The ships came to anchor, some of them within shot of the forts that cover Cap François. *May* 19. I was asked by the Commodore to arrange signals with Colonel Lillingston for a joint attack by land and sea. The Commodore having some thoughts to land seamen at a creek about a mile from the fort, and being jealous lest the enemy should fortify it, sent the Swan and two fire-ships to hinder them, and several shot were exchanged. The Swan's bolt-sprit was wounded, but our ships at length burned some houses that stood in this creek. The boats rounded the entrance to the port, and it seemed to be resolved that we should attack next day, but this evening the enemy blew up the fort, fired the town and abandoned the place. That night many of our boats went ashore, but the enemy had left trains of gun-powder in all the best houses, and Captain Launce and one of the sailors were blown up and desperately hurt. *May* 20. All this day and last night the Spanish boats were bringing off the plunder, while our sailors glutted themselves with wine and brandy. This evening Colonel Lillingston came in with the English vanguard and most of the Spanish forces. I could not go ashore for want of a boat; but the Commodore placed one at my disposal for to-morrow. *May* 21. I went to the town at seven in the morning, where I found things in some disorder, the English land forces being very much out of humour for want of wine, brandy and some other things which the place had afforded before to-day. It was agreed that the forts and works should be demolished, that the thirty-three captured guns should be divided between us and the Spaniards, and that after six days the Spaniards and 300 English should march to Port de Paix, forty-two miles by land. *May* 23. The Commodore went ashore to see the works demolished. The place is of no strength for defence, the largest fort mounting but ten guns, but the approaches both by sea and land were difficult owing to the rocky bottom at sea and some fortified passes by land. *May* 24. Two privateer ships joined our fleet from Jamaica, with letters from Sir William Beeston. *May* 27. A negro deserter brought news of the capture of an officer and eight or nine sailors by the enemy, that the commander of Cap François was not far off with about thirty men, and that the inhabitants had dispersed in the woods. The Commodore therefore landed 200 men under Colonel Beckford to pursue the enemy and recover the prisoners if possible. Three of the men-of-war were sent towards Port de Paix to examine the coast thereabout. *May* 28. Colonel Beckford returned, having marched thirty miles and taken but one French prisoner, who said that the French Commander had marched towards Manchaneel Bay. *May* 29. By Colonel Lillingston's direction I acquainted the Commodore that he was resolved to join the Spaniards and the English already ashore with the rest of the force and march by land to Port de Paix, and that he would be ready to march on the 31st. I supplied the land forces with ten days' biscuit for 780 men. Two of the captured guns were lost in eleven fathoms of water through the oversetting of a raft. *May* 30. Colonel Lillingston and the land forces marched to the Spanish camp about two leagues away. The Experiment, galley, joined us from Jamaica with letters from Sir William Beeston. *May* 31. The fleet weighed, having suffered much in its anchors and cables from the foul bottom, and anchored in a bay two leagues to westward, where we lay five days to await the land forces. *June* 5. The frigates having rejoined us we weighed and stood to westward. *June* 6. Anchored five leagues to eastward of Port de Paix, near a pleasant country. The frigates fired several shot at the inhabitants, who seemed to be preparing for defence. *June* 7. Some of the inhabitants set fire to their houses, and the Commodore landed without any resistance and burned and wasted the coast until the 10th. *June* 10. The men-of-war weighed and anchored two leagues nearer to Port de Paix. The Commodore landed with 700 sailors and marched nearer to Port de Paix to gain intelligence of the land-forces, for whom we began to be much concerned. The enemy fled everywhere without resistance. *June* 11. The Commodore reimbarked his men, having done all possible damage up to the gates of Port de Paix. No news of the land-forces. *June* 13. Some of our prisoners returned with a message from the French commander of Cap François. *June* 14. Two of the privateer-commanders were sent to the said French commander. Advice came that our land-forces were approaching. *June* 15. The Commodore with several officers, including myself, went to the army and found the Spanish forces and a small party of ours encamped near Port de Paix. The English soldiers gave a very miserable account of their march, have left most of their associates behind them, many of whom they said would never come up. The fortress of Port de Paix was summoned to-day, and refused to surrender, so it was resolved to land artillery forthwith to attack it. *June* 16. Four cannon and a mortar with their stores were landed. The Commodore was always forwardest and readiest in exposing his person to all dangers, but for many reasons he feared to put his sailors under Colonel Lillingston, and therefore resolved to attack the enemy in a separate body. *June* 20 and 21. More guns were landed to westward of the fortress. The whole fleet weighed, and anchored about five miles to westward of Port de Paix. *June* 23. The Commodore began to build his batteries and mount his guns on a hill which commanded the fortress from the westward. About seven hundred seamen in all were landed. Colonel Lillingston with the help of the Spaniards (his own men being for the most part unserviceable) mounted two guns to westward, and two more with a mortar to southward. *June* 24-25. Two heavy guns, a sacker and a mortar were mounted. *June* 26. The Commodore had mounted on his side ten guns, while Colonel Lillingston had but five and one mortar, and the Commodore's batteries were nearer by one third to the place. *June* 30. Colonel Lillingston ordered his sick men on board the transports. The batteries opened a warm fire, the Commodore's doing much damage. *July* 4. A negro came out last night with news that the enemy was about to abandon the place, and the Commodore made his arrangements for meeting an attack. The enemy fell on them about two o'clock in the morning, and the fire continued very brisk until four, when the enemy dispersed into the woods, leaving seventy men in the place. The Spaniards met them in the woods and destroyed many more, being in these countries the bravest men in the world at murdering a routed enemy. We had advice that there were 500 whites and 300 armed blacks in the fort, or by the least account 350 whites and 300 blacks. It is scarce to be carried by assault, being a precipice

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on every side and either walled or palisaded in most places where the sea comes not. The precipice from the wall or palisade to the sea is at least 65 feet high, with a strong castle in the middle of it. This was commanded from the adjacent hills, so that there was little cover for shot. I went ashore and found great quantities of stores, which I wished to claim for the King, but soldiers, sailors and Spaniards were all shifting for themselves under no command and in the greatest disorder imaginable. I secured some stores and put a sentry over them, and told over the captured cannon and shot. *July* 5. I found the stores secured yesterday had been broken open, and nothing left but what the soldiers were not pleased to take. *July* 6. We began to bring off the guns and stores. The state of our land forces is very low. Not an officer or man of them except myself assisted in bringing off the stores, so that but for the Commodore and sailors they might still have been in Hispaniola. *July* 10. We divided the guns with the Spaniards. *July* 11. The Experiment sailed for Jamaica and three ships bound for Jamaica with her. *July* 13. The poor remainder of Colonel Lillingston's regiment decamped. All that carried the name of being serviceable marched to the fortress, and the sick were sent to the ships. He and his brother the Major had been sent aboard sick some days before. *July* 15. The Spanish forces having 400 sick and being much charged with negroes and other plunder refused to go to Petit Guavos, and set out to march to St. Domingo. Major Lillington died this night. *July* 16. My assistant, Mr. Silvester, died. The palisades and walls were demolished as far as possible, and the Castle was blown up at five in the morning. Our land-forces that marched out of it did not exceed forty, the rest being all sick on board, and truly of the forty not ten were serviceable. The Admiral of the Barlovento fleet announced that he should sail next morning. *July* 17. The sailors having suffered much from their fatigues ashore it was resolved that no more could be done, and the fleet weighed for Jamaica. *July* 23. The fleet anchored in Port Royal. The Commodore, Colonel Lillingston and myself waited on the Governor. *July* 27. My second clerk died, the other being already dead. *July* 29. A council of war was held, when it was resolved to discharge the transports. *July* 31. I began to unload and discharge the ships.

Note.—It is difficult to ascertain the number of negroes taken from the French, owing to the secret and different practices of the Spaniards, the privateers and our soldiers and sailors, but by a flag of truce we learn that the French allow themselves to have lost 1,200. Mons. du Casse is said to have lost 200,000 crowns. 24 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. No. 90.]

Aug. 1. **1,984.** Order of the Lords Justices of England in Council. Dismissing the appeal of William Sharpe and ordering that the original judgment be affirmed. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *p.* 196.]

Aug. 1. **1,985.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. The Council, on the question of paying subsistence to the forces being raised by Colonel Lillingston, decided that it had no power to issue the same till the forces should arrive. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *p.* 312.]

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Aug. 1. **1,986.** Minutes of Council of Nevis. Trial and condemnation of a sloop for illegal practices. The Governor's proposals for preparing quarters for 100 soldiers and for hiring a sloop to go cruising with the frigate were referred to the Assembly. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., pp.* 299-300.]

Aug. 1. **1,987.** Minutes of Council of New York. The Governor reported that the three deserters of his company had been taken at Fairfield, but rescued out of gaol by the people there; and that the justices had informed the officer that he could not expect to retake them if he waited in the town with an armed force, but that they should be secured and sent back if he withdrew. The Council left the matter to the Governor's wisdom, advising only that the Governor of Connecticut be apprised that the matter must be laid before the Lords of Trade. Order for four firkins of soap to be allowed annually to each of the King's foot-companies, and that Major Peter Schuyler make arrangements for care of the sick soldiers at Albany. Order for payment for the buildings in the fort. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 50-51.]

Aug. 5. **1,988.** Minutes of Council of New York. The Governor reported that on Saturday evening, the 3rd inst., he had, on intelligence of a French privateer on the coast, embarked some of his company on H.M.S. Richmond to go in search of her, and that he had since obtained fuller information of the strength and movements of this privateer. The captain of an armed brigantine professed his willingness to serve the King on this occasion, if the government would secure him against damages, but owing to the difficulty of giving satisfactory security the arrangement failed. *This entry is dated the first of August, evidently by slip of the pen.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 52-53.]

Aug. 5. **1,989.** Minutes of Council of Nevis. The Assembly agreed to billet 100 soldiers, if the King had not sent provisions, to hire a sloop to cruise with the frigate, and to reward certain messengers sent to St. Christophers, on the last alarm. Joint Committees appointed to survey the stock of powder, and to draw a bill to amend the Act to check the insolencies of negroes. The Council agreed that on the execution of any negro an order be issued for appraising his value, which shall be paid by the Treasurer up to the value of 5,000 lbs. of sugar. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., pp.* 300-301.]

Aug. 6. **1,990.** Minutes of Council and Assembly of Antigua. Message from the Governor announcing that a sloop had been pressed and valued, and asking the Assembly to raise funds to pay for her. The Assembly answered that on second thoughts they were of opinion that the sloop could not do service which would counteract the risk and expenses, and that therefore she should not be employed. Message from the Governor asking the Assembly to advance money for clothing the King's soldiers. Answer of the Assembly that the balance of the powder-money might be devoted to this use, in which the Governor concurred. By their own request the Assembly were

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adjourned in order to repair to their guards. Order made upon a commission of arbitration. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 64. *pp.* 140-141.]

Aug. 6. **1,991.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Several claims for payments considered and passed. Order for payment to the Governor of the sums advanced by him for the transport of the soldiers, and that an address be drawn to the King for refund of the same. The Assembly sent up an abstract of certain accounts, and memorandums as to laws to restrain inhumanity to servants and for building of a gaol.

Aug. 7. Petition of Captain Hesketh Holman as to seizure of his ship read, and petitioner referred to his legal remedy.

Aug. 8. A petition of the purser of the Play, prize, for provisions was rejected by the Assembly. The Assembly sent up orders for certain payments, a bill to encourage importation of white servants, and answers to various proposals, which not being in writing, were asked for in writing. The answer then sent was returned as unsatisfactory. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 75. *pp.* 61-63.]

Aug. 7. **1,992.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Mr. Bridgeman's letter of 27 July read (*see No.* 1,981). The Lords agreed on their report thereon. Colonel Russell's letter of 28 March read (*see No.* 1,738). Agreed to recommend that his orders as to providing for the clergy be repeated and that the law-officers may attend him in Council. Ralph Lane's petition read and decision taken.

Captain Holman's petition for satisfaction for his losses in protecting Ferryland in Newfoundland last year read, and orders given that he shall deliver a particular account of the same.

Sir Edmund Andros's letter of 4 June and Mr. Wormeley's of 10 June read (*see Nos.* 1,870, 1,871, 1,881).

Governor Fletcher's letter of 29 May read (*see No.* 1,860). The Lords agreed as to the confirmation of an appointment to the Council of New York.

Petition of Captain Dawes read. Ordered that he be furnished with copies of Sir W. Beeston's charges against him. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 8. *pp.* 86-94.]

Aug. 7. **1,993.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Agreed, in consideration of Sir Edmund Andros's letter of 4 June, to represent his request to supply what money shall be needed to meet expenses of Government out of the quit-rents of Virginia. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 296-297.]

Aug. 7. **1,994.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Agreed to recommend the confirmation of Caleb Heathcote in the Council of New York. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 6. No. 8.]

Aug. 7. **1,995.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Agreed to lay before the Lords Justices the difficulties reported by Governor Russell as to supplying the King's ships, with the views of the Admiralty and Ordnance officers thereon, and to submit for their

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determination the expediency or otherwise of keeping an officer resident in the West Indies with provisions, naval stores and ordnance stores. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *pp.* 180-181.]

Aug. 7. **1,996**. Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Agreed to recommend, on the petition of Ralph Lane, that Governor Russell be ordered to allow him to come to England to prosecute his appeal, on giving the usual security, and that meanwhile every facility be granted to him to obtain evidence, etc. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *pp.* 190-191.]

Aug. 8. Whitehall. **1,997**. Order of the Lords Justices of England in Council. That a letter signed by the King to be sent to Governor Russell, directing him to recommend to the Assembly of Barbados the provision of fixed stipends for the clergy; also that Governor Russell be authorised to summon the Attorney and Solicitor-General to attend the Council, when needful. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *p.* 198.]

Aug. 8. **1,998**. Minutes of Council of New York. The Governor reported that John Le Reaux had been tried and acquitted. Resolved to devote the money subscribed for redemption of slaves in Algiers to the building of the chapel in the fort, there being no longer use for it in its original purpose. Orders for sundry payments. Sundry accounts referred for examination. Order for renewing the furniture of the officers' lodgings where necessary. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 52-54.]

Aug. 9. **1,999**. Minutes of Council of Virginia. Ordered that writs issue as usual for meeting of the Assembly at the time to which it was prorogued, but that if no further occasion requires their meeting, they be prorogued to some time in the spring. Order for clearance of a ship for Europe. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 53. *pp.* 5-6.]

Aug. 10. **2,000**. Minutes of Council of Barbados. Bill as to importation of white servants read and amended. The disposal of ten French prisoners was left by the Council in the Governor's hands. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *pp.* 63-64.]

Aug. 10. Office of Ordnance. **2,001**. Commissioners of Ordnance to John Povey. The Agents for Virginia have made no application for the stores ordered for that Colony. Pray inform us where they are to be found, or give them notice to attend us on the matter. *Signed,* Jon. Charlton, Tho. Littleton, Wm. Boulter. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 76.]

Aug. 12. **2,002**. John Povey to the Commissioners of Ordnance. In reply to yours of 10th Mr. Micaiah Perry, merchant, of Leadenhall Street, and Mr. Bateman, solicitor, of St. Nicholas Lane, follow the issue (?) of the stores for Virginia. But the warrant for the Governor of Virginia to transmit bills for the money to the Treasurer of the Ordnance according to the late estimate being sent only last Tuesday to be signed by the King in Flanders, they have, I believe, omitted to attend you till the warrant be issued out.

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However I will give them notice to attend you, that there may be as little delay as possible. *Royal draft.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 5. *No.* 77.]

Aug. 12. **2,003.** Minutes of General Assembly of Montserrat. Order for ten men to be drawn out of each Windward company and sent to Northward, and that the Treasurer deliver a barrel of herrings to each company, to be distributed by the captains to such persons as have most need. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., p.* 333.]

Aug. 13. **2,004.** Minutes of Council and Assembly of Antigua. Message from the Assembly complaining of the dilatoriness of the contractor who had agreed to build the guard-houses. On the proposal of the Governor, the Assembly agreed to provide victuals for the poor men on duty and for their families. On the proposal of the Assembly the Governor agreed to order casks for the powder to be bought or pressed. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 64. *pp.* 142-143.]

Aug. 14. **2,005.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Report of the Admiralty as to next year's trade and convoys read. List of documents received on 26 August. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 8. *pp.* 95-99.]

Aug. 14. **2,006.** Memorial of Henry Dunn. Praying for a copy of Governor Kendall's instructions, with a view to taking legal proceedings against him. *Copy.* ½ *p.* *Endorsed*, Read 14 Aug., 1695. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 108.]

Aug. 14. **2,007.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Agreed to lay the memorial of Henry Dunn before the Lords Justices for their decision. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *pp.* 197.]

Aug. 14. **2,008.** Minutes of Council of Maryland. The Governor produced a letter from the Plantation Office reporting the death of Queen Mary. Orders issued thereupon. (*pp.* 35-36.)

Aug. 15. On a letter reporting the seizure of a vessel for illegal trading, a riding surveyor was appointed to check the pursuit of such practices overland between Maryland and Pennsylvania. (*p.* 44.)

Aug. 16. Order for the Deputy Clerk of Calvert County Court to act in the place of the clerk, deceased, until Sir Thomas Laurence can receive notice. On petition of Henry Darnall, order was given for strict collection of the shipping dues belonging to Lord Baltimore. (*pp.* 45-46.)

Aug. 17. Colonel Fletcher's letter applying for 160 men towards the defence of New York was considered. Letter from Governor Nicholson to Governor Fletcher. Yours of 17 June did not reach me till the middle of July, when it was difficult to collect the Council. This letter will be presented to you by Mr. Thomas Tasker, who, by an order passed in the late Sessions of Assembly, was appointed to wait on you if you sent either for men or money, and to lay before you the state of this province. The Queen's letter of 22 August, 1694, gives no order that our quota is to be paid or armed by us, nor do I find that you expect it; but you ask for officers as well as men. Again we are not bound to furnish a larger proportion of our quota than

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is furnished by other Colonies, but you do not say whether you have called for the entire quotas of all the Colonies nor whether you intend to invade the French. If you do so intend, we must raise a larger number of men to guard our frontiers, which will be very costly to us and a great loss to the King's revenue. *Letter ends.* Instructions to Thomas Tasker, to present the letter and to inform Governor Fletcher of the difficulty with which the Assembly was induced to impose additional duties, of the murmurings of the people, of the impossibility of paying the men of the quota, of the losses owing to the severity of the winter, and of the address sent to the King for exemption from the duty of helping New York (*pp.* 36-39). Order for appointing the Colonels of militia in the following counties, viz.: Colonel Henry Jowles for St. Mary's County, Colonel John Addison for St. George's County, Colonel John Courts for Charles County, Colonel Mitchell for Calvert County, Colonel John Hinson for Kent County. Order that the above Colonels consult their officers as to regulating the militia, and that the Military Instructions be sent to them. The Governor desired the advice of the Council as to the seating a certain tract of Indian land by the Potomac. Orders issued that the Commissioners in all the Counties lately divided take care to have the business of their Courts completed, that vestries take care for the building of churches, and for a great number of ecclesiastical matters (*pp.* 40-44). [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 13. *pp. as cited.*]

Aug. 15. **2,009.** Minutes of Council of New York. Letter from Sir Edmund Andros, promising to send the quota of men from Virginia by 1 May next. Martin Cruyger obtained leave to build a house near one of the blockhouses at Albany. Orders for sundry payments. The purchase of 100,000 acres of land from the Indians by Lucas Tienhoven and John Cornelius was disallowed as too great, but a purchase of 1,000 acres in one block by each of them was sanctioned, if they should choose to accept it. Patents for land granted to Martha Ashfordby and Hendryck Jansen. Resolved that the Governor go to Albany to meet and give presents to the Indians, and that the Sachems receive notice to attend. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 54-56.]

Aug. 16. **2,010.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for the French prisoners brought from Hispaniola to be distributed among the ships for England. Order for a rebate of duty to a distressed vessel. Order that all captured negroes brought from Hispaniola shall remain free, if they were free in that Island. The case of Thomas Sutton and Francis Blackmore heard, who disclaimed the petition offered on their behalf in England. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *p.* 313.]

Aug. 16. **2,011.** Extracts from two letters from Barbados. *Letter of* 27 *June.* In my last I told you of our answering the King's letter respecting the maintenance of the clergy by a short address to the effect that they were already sufficiently provided for. The question of paying the passages and other charges of transporting the soldiers of England was also met by an Address to the King to pay them. It was then resolved to send a flag of truce to Martinique to recover our prisoners. Judge Langley was therefore sent down with a horse as a present from the Governor, but Count de Blenac refused to receive either the flag or the horse, and denied that he had any prisoners, having sent them to France or to Petit Guavos. On the 11th of June the Governor proposed to the Assembly to give additional pay to the King's troops, when he would find the guards from his own regiment; also that if the Assembly would give him a sum of money he would move from Fontabelle where his health was amiss; also that the men-of-war should be victualled, adding that if victualled by himself they should go home, but if by the Assembly, they should stop here. The Assembly resolved to allow each soldier fourpence a day, and that the old Act for twelvepence a day be repealed, in consideration that they should find the guards. Resolved further to grant the Governor £500 a year in lieu of Fontabelle from the time when he leaves it. On the 12th of June a bill passed for giving fourpence a day to the soldiers, and for taking off the guards, the number of soldiers not to exceed 500 men. A bill was also passed for the allowance to the Governor in lieu of Fontabelle; and the two bills were drawn into one Act. An address was also sent to the Governor against pressing men from the provision-ships. On the 18th of June the bill as to the soldiers was returned with an amendment, increasing the fourpence a day to sixpence for the rest of the war, and for two months after the notification of peace, and confirming the withdrawal of all guards except in case of imminent danger. It was also provided that soldiers should be quartered on no one family for more than three months. The bill was passed. At the Governor's repeated request a bill passed for £700 to furnish the Bristol and Play with provisions, Mr. Prideaux and Mr. Heysham promising to lend the money under certain conditions. It was unanimously voted to discharge the hired brigantine Marygold. The Assembly was then adjourned for a month but again called on the 22nd of June, the Governor and Mr. Prideaux having failed to come to an understanding over the £700. A bill therefore passed for security to Mr. Cranfield, for £784, which was added to the other bill.

Letter of 12 *August.* This bill was not passed by the Governor. We were asked for our reasons for not appointing Mr. Bridges to be our Agent, but we returned the bill without amendment. Contrary to our expectations we have for five weeks had four companies on guard and twenty-four horse-troopers. The towns are full of small-pox, and few companies returned without loss of several men, while the small-pox spreads throughout the Island. We have also been lately summond to ride in the life-guard and to do weekly duty, viz.: Councillors, Judges, Assemblymen and others, who used to be exempt. On the 29th of July the major part of them appeared on guard and were discharged after exercise till that day four weeks. Mr. Prideaux was summoned to do weekly duty with the troopers at Fontabelle. He pleaded that he was superannuated. On Saturday last Colonel James Colleton received a summons to the same duty for a whole week. Last week the Assembly passed a Bill to encourage importation of servants for supply of the Militia, which is much reduced by severe duty. The price of servants on the planter is thus raised to £18, besides £5

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for wages paid to him by his late master, with a larger addition of clothes and victuals than ever before. A clause was added to excuse those who had no servants from doing impossibilities, but this was sent back by the Council to be struck out. A committee was then appointed to draw up an address against the burden of the militia-guards, which was sent up to the Governor on the 7th of August. A petition of the purser of the Play, prize, for money to victual the ship was rejected. A proposed drawback of duty to be granted to Jonathan Langley was rejected, but, on the allegation that he had done good service to the Island at home, was ultimately granted. On the 16th of August there was to have been a conference on the Bill for imported servants, which was however adjourned. 3 *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. from Mr. Littleton, 9 Nov. 95. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 109.]

Aug. 16. **2,012.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. The Assembly desired a conference on the bill as to importation of servants, but the matter was adjourned owing to the sailing of the fleet. A petition for drawback of duty passed. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *p.* 64.]

Aug. 18. **2,013.** Order of the Lords Justices of England in Council. That Governor Russell permit Ralph Lane to come to England to prosecute his appeal, and give him every facility for collecting evidence. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *p.* 199.]

Aug. 18. **2,014.** Minutes of Council of New York. The Governor reported that he had intelligence that the French intended to resettle Cadaraqui. Resolved that Major Peter Schuyler be ordered to march with as many men as can be spared from the companies, and with such people of the country as will join him, to the castles of the Maquas, to show the readiness of the Government to assist the Indians. A letter from Connecticut read, refusing to send the quota and expecting, if they send any men, that New York will pay the charge. Advised that the Governor write again to them, mentioning the French designs as to Cadaraqui. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 56-57.]

Aug. 19. **2,015.** Minutes of Council of Maryland. The question of assistance to New York was again brought up, and deferred for a fuller Council (*p.* 36).

Order for the clerks of the County Courts to attend at Annapolis in the first day of next provincial Court, in order to be sworn before Council. On consultation with the Burgesses in town and the Justices of the Provincial Courts it was decided to fix the meeting of next Court and of the Assembly for the 2nd October. On petition of Edward Green a commission was granted to him for seizing wrecks. William Aldern sworn as a Deputy Collector (*pp.* 46-47).

Aug 20. Proclamation against illegal trade ordered (*p.* 40). Samuel Watkins sworn as Naval Officer of Patuxent. Major Robert King produced his accounts as Naval Officer of Pocomoke and swore to them (*pp.* 44-45). Two other officers also swore to their accounts. Henry Denton sworn a Deputy-Collector. Order for enquiry to be made as to the numbers of wild horses taken up since the Governor's arrival, and that no more wild horses nor cattle be taken up (*p.* 48). [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 13. *pp. as cited.*]

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2,016. Minutes of Council and Assembly of Antigua. Message from the Governor again commending to the Assembly the relief of the poor men on guard. The Assembly declined to relieve the men, saying that a night's ease would be more acceptable to them than provisions, and pressed the Governor to order the balance of the powder-account to be paid to the Treasurer immediately, and that several guard-houses may be repaired. The Governor asked the Assembly to find 25 or 30 lbs. of sugar for necessaries for the workmen at Monkshill, to which the Assembly answered by assigning the balance of the powder-money for the purpose. The Governor complied with the Assembly's request for the appointment of a new collector of powder; and it was then agreed that forty barrels of powder be secured in various private houses. The Assembly sent up an Act to restrain the insolence of negroes. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 64. *pp.* 143-144.]

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2,017. Order of the Lords Justices of England in Council. Referring the petition of Samuel Hubbard to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed,* Wm. Bridgeman. ½ *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 27 Aug. Read 13 Dec. 1695. *Annexed,*

2,017. I. Petition of Samuel Hubbard to the Lords Justices of England. For reversal of a judgment given against him on appeal by the Governor and Council of Bermuda, and for confirmation of the judgment given at common law in his favour. *Large sheet.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 20 Aug. Read in Council 22 Aug. 1695. [*Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 2. *Nos.* 25, 25 I.]

Aug. 22.
Whitehall.

2,018. Order of the Lords Justices of England in Council. Referring the petition of Robert Livingston to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed,* William Bridgeman. *Annexed,*

2,018. I. Petition of Robert Livingston to the Lords Justices. For reimbursement of money spent in the service of the Crown in New York, without which he must be ruined. 1 *p.*

2,018. II. Statement of the case of Robert Livingston. Shewing that since 1688 he has paid from his own pocket £3,719 for the public service, chiefly for payment of troops and cost of military expeditions, which has not been repaid to him. He prays also for certain powder taken from him by Jacob Leisler to be made good, for confirmation in his present offices, and for a salary as Government Agent with the Five Nations. 3¼ *pp.* *The whole endorsed,* Recd. 23 Aug. Read 28 Aug., 1695. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 6. *Nos.* 9, 9 I., II.; *and* 48. *pp.* 218-224.]

Aug. 22.
Whitehall.

2,019. Order of the Lords Justices in Council. Confirming thirty-five Acts of Massachusetts recommended by the Lords of Trade and Plantations in their Minute of 4th June. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 35. *pp.* 194-197.]

Aug. 22.
Whitehall.

2.020, Order of the Lords Justices in Council. Disallowing the Acts of Massachusetts which were recommended for disallowance and were left to their decision for confirmation or repeal

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by the Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations of 4 June. The Act against clipping and counterfeiting coin is also disallowed, since the crime is not punished as in England. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 35. *pp.* 198-199.]

Aug. 22. Spanish Town, Jamaica.

2,021. Colonel Lillingston to the Marquis of Normanby. I make bold to trouble you with a letter which I have received from the General and the officers of the Spaniards. I did all that lay in my power to keep and hold a good correspondence with them, seeing that we could not have done what we have done had they not joined us, so that I thought it better for the King's service to pass some things by, as in getting some plunder in the country, which I did not think worth making a dispute about, and might have proved a hindrance to the service. But I find by the letter that the Spaniards are dissatisfied with our sea-officers, who indeed did not deal civilly either with the Spaniards nor with my regiment. For they would not take notice of the instructions, but at first coming into any place fell a plundering, and their boats [would] carry everything on board the ships, and not the land-officers nor the soldiers could get one boat, so that I do not know one officer who has got the value of a shilling plunder—only about ninety blacks, small and great, most of which we had from the Spaniards. This is all that I have for me, for my regiment and for them that belong to the train of artillery; and the Commissary and the fleet cannot have got less than ten or twelve thousand pounds. Your Lordship was pleased to be an "incoridger" [encourager] of my coming. I have been sick above six weeks and am very weak. I am sensible that I shall not get my strength here, so beg of you to procure leave from the King for me to get back my health in England. This Island is very weak in people, though in a Council of War it was said that it could afford to send 1,000 fighting men to Petit Guavos; but I have made it my business to enquire, and I cannot find that they can spare half that number, "and there is but fue that will fit except they have the chuseing of their comanders." Colonel Beckford is one who would desire to be one of the chiefs if there was anything to be done, but I believe the number of his people would be few, for I have not heard one man speak well of him since I came to the Island. *Signed,* Luke Lillingston. *Holograph.* 2 *pp.* *The spelling very remarkable.* *Annexed,*

2,021. i. Translation of a letter from the Spanish Lieutenant-General and five of his officers to Colonel Lillingston. 18 July, 1698. The enemy having evacuated Port de Paix on the 14th, I asked Admiral Robert Wilmot to demolish the walls that remained standing, and the overseer of these forces made his claim for a share in the guns and ammunition captured. Neither the one nor the other were done, the Admiral saying that he would come to a meeting at which you and we should be present to discuss what should be done. On the 16th he sent his commissary to your tent, where I and two of my officers attended, and all we got for our going was the enjoyment of the heat of the sun. A meeting was then fixed for the 17th, when your brother and other officers were present, and waited for the Admiral,

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who only sent a message to ask whether we intended to go to Petit Guavos or not, and that he would not demolish the fortifications until he had an answer. We then resolved that some of my officers should go on board the Admiral to procure a beginning of the demolition, and to obtain our share in the guns. They went accordingly, but after a long dispute with the Admiral, returned with the same proposal, that we should state in writing whether we would go to Petit Guavos, which done, he would discuss other matters. I think this is only a device to give the Jamaica privateers time to plunder the place and carry off the negroes, as already they have done in large numbers. So when the Admiral sent me another message as to Petit Guavos, I said that my troops were so ill and tired that it would be impossible for them to go, giving this answer to cover my many reasons for not proceeding with him. You and your regiment know well the public disorders of the seamen and of the Jamaica privateers. It was an article of agreement between the two nations that any church which we might come near should be protected by a guard of both nations, and the contents valued and shared. But the seamen and privateers destroyed all the images in the church of Port de Paix, and dragged the sacred ornaments about and put them on their bodies, and molested the priests both by words and blows. A similar agreement was made as to any store houses captured by the expedition, but the seamen had plundered Port Juarico by the time when we reached it, and in Port de Paix forced the Spanish guard and carried off 10,000 pieces of eight and other things from the magazine. At daybreak I hoisted the Spanish standard, and they set upon it, and narrowly escaped killing two of my officers, so that to avoid a riot I was compelled to furl it. Again the article that there should be union and unity between the two nations has been repeatedly violated. The Jamaica privateers have killed several Spanish soldiers while fetching meat, and disarmed and beaten others. The Admiral himself, as you know, shewed violence to your brother. Again, after borrowing the flower of my regiment to guard one of his batteries, he left them there on the night when the enemy evacuated the fort, and went to plunder the Castle. These things are well known to you, and I shall represent them to the King, your master and mine. 2½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *Nos.* 92, 92I.]

Aug. 22. **2,022.** Sir William Beeston's narrative of what passed while the fleet was at Hispaniola. Having received information from the King on the 11th of February, 1694-5, that the fleet and forces for this place were ready to sail, I thought it might be of good service to prepare the President of St. Domingo to be ready to give his assistance, so that, if it were thought fitting to attack the enemy before the fleet came down here, there might be no delay to our fleet in waiting for the Spaniards. I therefore ordered the Hampshire to sail thither, and in her sent Colonel Peter Beckford to concert all things with the President, giving him a commission and instructions, which are hereto attached, and letters to the President, to Colonel Lillingston and to Commodore Wilmot. On the 26th of February I sent them away, giving Captain Kenny of the Hampshire the orders enclosed. Much time passed after the departure of this vessel and I could hear no manner of news of the fleet, which put me in great pain for them, till at length on the 16th of April I had news by way of Curaçoa that the fleet had been met at sea about the 18th of March to windward of Deseada, when it was ascertained that they had been blown out of Madeira by a storm before they could get any refreshment there. I then daily expected advice from them, but none came, though I heard from a Nevis vessel which put in here for repairs that the fleet had left St. Christophers for St. Domingo on the 28th of March. The privateers, not being certain that the fleet was on the coast of Hispaniola, would not venture to go, till at length at the end of April I persuaded two of them to go, who promised to bring me intelligence in a few days. I also writ by them to Colonel Beckford, and desired him to despatch one of them back with the letters and orders; but these were kept also, and I could not learn so much as whether there were any such forces about Hispaniola or not. On the 7th of May a small ship from London brought news that ten ships of war were fitting out at Rochelle for the West Indies, of which I thought it my duty to give the Commodore notice. Having no ship but the Experiment I was loth to send her, not knowing what occasion I might have for her, but I thought it of such consequence for the Commodore to have this information that I wrote the three enclosed letters to him, Colonel Lillingston and Colonel Beckford, and sent her away on the 18th of May, with the enclosed orders to the Captain. I have since been told that the Commodore was dissatisfied with these letters, saying, "Surely the Governor has ill intelligence from Whitehall if he knows not who is the chief and whom to address." But how I should know when he kept all my letters I cannot guess. For notwithstanding my earnest request for this ship to be returned with the passengers and letters and that I might be informed where the forces were and what they were doing, in order that I might assist them, yet not a ship came back and not a word was sent to me. At length on the 15th of July, four months and a half after the fleet left St. Christophers, the Experiment arrived and brought down Colonel Beckford, and all the passengers and letters from Whitehall, also letters from the Commodore and Colonel Lillingston (copies enclosed). By the last I expected that no more could be done, as many of the soldiers were dead and the rest sick, and the Spaniards returning home. But by the Commodore's letter I could not tell but that they might stay, so I despatched two letters (copies enclosed) by two privateers; but on the morning of the 23rd (but eight days after the Experiment arrived) the cannon at Kingston and Port Royal fired an alarm, and the fleet came in sight. About noon they came into Port Royal without any ceremony, the Commodore expecting that the King's castle and flag should salute him, which I thought unbecoming and therefore forbade. So they arrived in

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silence, and that afternoon the Commodore came to meet me at St. Jago, before I knew that they were in port, or I should have sent coaches to meet him and have received him with more respect. I told him that the King's orders were for a council of war to be held soon after they arrived. He answered that he knew it, and hoped that it would be held aboard his ship. I said that I would consider it, and coming to the conclusion that the King's House was the more proper place I wrote him a letter to that effect (copy enclosed). He sent an answer (copy enclosed) that he would comply with unreasonable things rather than predjudice the King's service; but wherein lay the unreasonableness I must leave to better judges. The council of war was held, and a copy of its decision is enclosed. About this time I wrote the Commodore my letter of 26 July (copy enclosed) which I did on purpose to avoid all differences, seeing that he valued himself very much upon his authority and believed it to be superior to any in these parts (as I am told that he often discoursed, though not to me) and as may be reasonably guessed by his keeping the orders and all things secret from me, by his expecting that the King's flag should salute him, and that myself whom the King had appointed President, Colonel Lillingston and the Councillors of this Island, mostly colonels, should go aboard his ship to hold a council of war. Many other things have happened, which I have no desire to enumerate, because I intend only to defend myself against calumnies which I perceive to be designed against me; but if reports against me are received before I am heard, defence will be impossible. But as I have designed and done nothing but for the King's service I hope that I shall not be condemned until I am either heard myself, or the matter be examined by the Council or any other fit persons here. *Signed*, Wm. Beeston. 1¼ *pp.* *Endorsed*, R. 7 Nov. 1695. *Enclosed*,

2,022. I. Commission of Governor Sir William Beeston to Colonel Peter Beckford, 21 February, 1694-5. Authorising him to concert measures with the President of St. Domingo for operations against the French in Hispaniola, and when that is done to meet Commodore Wilmot and Colonel Lillingston for the same purpose. To this end he is placed in command of all ships sent from Jamaica to the expedition. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

2,022. II. Instructions from Sir William Beeston to Colonel Beckford, 21 February, 1694-5. Recounting the arguments to be used to the Commanders to press them to do the work of the expedition before coming to Jamaica, namely the chance of surprising the enemy, the advantages of discharging the transports during the summer months, of prosecuting operations before the summer comes on, and the disadvantages of beating up to Hispaniola from Leeward. He is particularly ordered, with the consent of the commanders, to send down a ship with the orders and letters from England. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

2,022. III. Letter of Sir William Beeston to the President of St. Domingo, 21 Feb., 1694-5. Giving him notice of the coming of the English expedition, and begging him to give assistance and to concert measures with Colonel Beckford to that end. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

2,022. IV. Letter of Sir William Beeston to Colonel Lillingston, 21 Feb., 1694-5. Informing him that he has sent Colonel Beckford to concert measures with the President of St. Domingo and recounting the advantages of getting the work of the expedition done before the fleet comes to Jamaica as in No. II. If Colonel Lillingston accedes, he is begged to send a ship with the letters and passengers to Jamaica. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

2,022. V. Letter of Sir William Beeston to Commodore Wilmot, 21 Feb., 1694-5. To the same effect as No. IV., including the request for the letters and passengers to be sent to Jamaica. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

2,022. VI. Sir William Beeston's sailing-orders to Captain Thomas Kenny of H.M.S. Hampshire. To convey Colonel Beckford to St. Domingo, and when his business there is done, to cruise off Savona so as to meet with the English fleet. He is to consult Colonel Beckford in all things and to take his orders from him. 22 Feb. 1694-5. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

2,022. VII. Letter from Sir William Beeston to Colonel Lillingston, 15 May, 1695. I hear that you left St. Christophers on the 28 of March, and I now acquaint you that I hear intelligence of ten French men-of-war fitting out at Rochelle for the West Indies. Please return H.M.S. Experiment, which bears this, as soon as possible, for I have no other of the King's ships here. Pray also remember my request for the passengers and letters to be sent to Jamaica. It is hard for the passengers to be detained, and I have had no orders from the Court since the Queen's death. Pray communicate this to Commodore Wilmot. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

2,022. VIII. Letter from Sir William Beeston to Commodore Wilmot, 15 May, 1695, giving the information as to the French preparations at Rochelle, and pressing particularly for the return of the Experiment, and for the passengers and letters to be sent to Jamaica. *Copy.* ½ *p.*

2,022. IX. Letter from Sir William Beeston to Colonel Beckford, 15 May, 1695. Showing his disappointment that the news of the fleet has been kept secret from him, and that the King's orders and letters are not sent down, since all public business is at a standstill owing to the Queen's name having been used in all Commissions. Sir William asks that the Experiment may be returned at once and complains that he has been slightingly treated. "If the Spaniard does not send men overland " to meet the French in the woods, you will do little, for " they will send the women, children and negroes and " all that they can carry to some pastures in the " mountains. Mrs. Beckford has been ill but is " recovered, and pretty well again and longs to see you." *Copy.* ¾ *p.*

2,022. x. Sir William Beeston's sailing-orders to Captain David Lloyd of H.M.S. Experiment. To cruise along the coast of Hispaniola till he meets the English fleet. The Commodore has been requested to send him back with the letters and passengers. *Copy.* ½ *p.*

2,022. xi. Commodore Wilmot to Sir William Beeston. H.M.S. Dunkirk off Port de Paix, 10 July, 1695. Since my arrival I have done my best to execute my orders for the King's service. Colonel Beckford, who bears this and has been an eye-witness, will tell you all that we have done, and if you will advise what more we can do, nothing on my part shall be wanting. As I daily expect the French squadron, I thought it reasonable to detain the men-of-war from Jamaica. ½ *p.*

2,022. xii. Colonel Lillingston to Sir William Beeston. From the fleet off Port de Paix. 10 July, 1695. I received yours by Colonel Beckford. I wish that he could have joined the force under my command, though any service that I could do him would fall far short of his merit. I should have written long ago to you, had I known of any conveyance. I am so ill that the physicians pronounce my recovery to be dubious, so I cannot give you a full account of our proceedings. We have taken Cap François and Port de Paix, but the men left alive were so sickly that I have not forty men in my Regiment perfectly well. I hoped to have joined you with the ships that bear this, but the Commodore would not let me have ships for my men, who are in no condition to remain longer without rest and refreshment. Being a stranger in America, I would entreat you to have a house ready for me in Spanish Town, as the sea-air agrees with me. *Copy.* ½ *p.*

2,022. xiii. Sir William Beeston to Commodore Wilmot, 19 July, 1695. I have received yours of the 10th and a letter from Colonel Lillingston, reporting much sickness among his men. I am concerned to hear it, for Petit Guavos and Lugan, which lie nearest to do mischief to this Island, will remain undisturbed. I know not in what condition your fleet and men are, but I have given leave to six vessels of this Island, who have promised to join you. They will have a good number of brisk, well-armed men. If with this addition you think it feasible to make a fourth attempt on the enemy, I hope it may tend to the King's service and the safety of Jamaica. If your fleet can stay on the coast and you will tell me your desires, I will raise four or five hundred men to join you as speedily as possible. Captain Moses has been indisposed since his arrival, so I have not seen him and do not know what are his orders from you. I am glad that you have come to take that great trouble from me, in which I find that I have not only been misrepresented, but traduced. *Postscript.* I have certain information of a privateer of thirty guns lying off Cape Tiburon, where she may take most of the vessels bound hither and also most of the French women and children, with great booty, in the Isle de Dash (*sic*). I believe it might be of good service to send a ship to reduce them all. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

2,022. xiv. Sir William Beeston to Commodore Wilmot. 22 July, 1695. I hope that the privateer will enable you to attack Lugan and Petit Guavos. They have no fort, and being terrified by your success are not likely to offer much resistance. Indeed, if they be not routed, all that has been done is more for the Spaniards' security than for ours. Also, if your fleet comes down here before those places are reduced, I doubt it will not be easy to return thither again with a sufficient force. So, as I wrote to you before, if you want assistance and will give me speedy notice and appoint a rendezvous, I will endeavour to raise four or five hundred men. You will have to send us two transport-ships, and if you will send down a frigate I think to come up with them myself, not for any advantage to myself but from true duty. I hear that the French in Martinique are in great apprehension of your fleet and forces, and that they keep all close and will let no vessels go out. *Copy.* ¾ *p.*

2,022. xv. Sir William Beeston to Commodore Wilmot. 24 July, 1695. The King's instructions and the exigency of affairs both demand the speedy meeting of a Council of War. Colonel Lillingston being still sick and unable to go to Port Royal, I think that the King's House at St. Jago will be the most convenient place and Monday morning the most convenient time. I will give notice to the Councillors of this Island, according to the Royal Instructions, and will send my coach for you very early in the morning to Passage Fort. I have consulted Colonel Lillingston as to quartering the soldiers, and hope you will order such boats as you can to assist in landing them. *Copy.* ¾ *p.*

2,022. xvi. Commodore Wilmot to Sir William Beeston. 26 July, 1695. It has always been practicable to call Councils of War on board the King's ship, and I have seen the Duke of Leeds, Lord Devonshire, Lord Dorset and Secretary Trenchard go on board the Britannia at Portsmouth to a Council of War. But I will always comply with unreasonable things rather than prejudice the King's service. I doubt whether two of my captains will not be dead by Monday. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

2,022. xvii. Sir William Beeston to Commodore Wilmot. 26 July, 1695. I am sorry to hear of the illness of your officers. I have no concern in the management of the fleet, but if I can give you any assistance I will do all that is in my power. I think that we should avoid all disputes, and I hope that you will agree with me. I cannot gainsay what you say about the noble lords at

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the Council of War on the Britannia, but I doubt not that they had particular reasons for it. I am sorry you think it unreasonable that the Council of War should be held in the King's House, which is the seat of Government, especially since the first business will be to see if the country can raise men and money for further attempts on the enemy. When it is over, I shall be content that future councils shall be held under the King's flag at Fort Charles, and will comply with any reasonable demands sooner than prejudice the King's service. It is reported among the people—and I begin to suspect with truth—that you came here prejudiced against the country and me. I assure you that I have given no occasion for it, nor will I have any disputes with you. On the contrary I desire that we may assist each other the best we can for the King's service. You shall have all the help I can give from the public, and if I can serve in any matter relating to your particular self I hope you will command me. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

2,022. xviii. Copy of Minutes of a Council of War held on 29 July, 1695. *Abstracted below.* No. 2,026 i. *The whole of the foregoing certified by Sir William Beeston, and endorsed,* Recd. 7 Nov., 1695. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica 7. *Nos.* 91, 91 i.-xviii.]

Aug. 22. **2,023.** Duplicates of the preceding narrative and of Enclosures I.-XVII. [*America and West Indies.* 540. *Nos.* 42, 42 i.-xviii.]

Aug. 23. **2,024.** Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Governor John Archdale. We have received your letters from Virginia and send you new deputations, also a copy of our last letter to Mr. Grimball, which will shew you how we would have our moneys home. We desire you to hasten it, for we want it to pay our arrears of rent to the King, and other charges. We also send you copies of your instructions and a distinct order about selling land. We do not see how any sufficient reason can be offered to change our opinions as to the sale of lands with a reserve of quit-rent. We cannot depart from them, they being founded in good reason and judgment and such as you yourself thought absolutely necessary to keep up your interest and authority as proprietor, whatever may now induce you to differ from us. Nor can we think it prudent to abate any arrears of our quit-rents, which might be an ill precedent, lessen our authority, render us liable to contempt, and would certainly incense those who have already paid unless they are put in *statu quo* with others. *Signed,* Craven, Bath, Carteret, Ashley, Wm. Thornburgh for Sir John Colleton, Tho. Amy. [*Board of Trade.* Carolina, 4. *p.* 29.]

Aug. 23. **2,025.** Lords Proprietors of the Bahamas to Governor Nicholas Trott. We have received your report of a wreck in the Bahama Banks, and that you would pay regard to our interest therein. In your former letters you wrote that our yearly revenues would amount to at least £800, so we may expect some return home over

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and above the cost of finishing the fort, and we rely upon your care herein. As to your wish to buy a proprietorship there is no vacancy, since Lord Bath succeeds the late Duke of Albemarle. *Signed*, Craven, Bath, Ashley, Wm. Thornburgh for Sir John Colleton. [*Board of Trade.* Carolina, 4. *p.* 29.]

Aug. 24. Jamaica.

2,026. Governor Sir William Beeston to Sir John Trenchard. If this should arrive before my last I beg you to suspend your opinion of Colonel Beckford's relation until things have been more heard, for the truth is hardly to be known yet, there being many complaints on all sides from the Commodore, Colonel Lillingston and the Spaniards, beyond my power to reconcile. I transmit herewith the results of the Council of War, when it was not thought fitting nor possible to resolve all that has been done in this expedition, and it being wholly transacted by themselves and all things kept secret from me until eight days before the fleet arrived, it comes not under my cognisance. The Commodore said that if we could raise men to go up again he would convey them, but would bind no seamen to assist. Colonel Lillingston is sick himself and so are his officers; about half his men are lost and the rest so unfit for further service that they are all very sickly and weak, and some die daily. The French have at Lugan with M. de Casse (as we hear by report of some prisoners lately taken) 2,000 white men, or at least 1,200, and 1,000 blacks, and though they have but few cannon, forts or castles, yet are all strongly enclosed by entrenchments towards the sea and retrenchments towards the land. If we can raise 1,000 men of this Island to go (which I much question, for we have only house-keepers) they are too few to fall on such a party so provided, and if we should go with such a party and by sickness or the enemy lose any considerable numbers, then the Island will be so weakened that it may be in danger. Besides there is no money in the Treasury, but on the contrary a debt of £5,000, so that we cannot raise the charges for so many men; and, to add to all the rest, the season of the year is most unhealthy and unfitting for such a design. On these considerations the Council of War decided that it would be best to dismiss the transport-ships, and save that expense, and to wait for a better opportunity if Colonel Lillingston's men recover and the French may be dispersed. The Spanish Lieutenant-General has written to complain that he has not been well dealt with, which complaint he will lay before both the Kings. In particular he says that the privateers, which I sent up with the fleet, carried away many negroes of which he has no share, and that he expects me to secure them. I made enquiry and would have seized them (though that would have disobliged the privateers and make them perhaps turn rogues) but I found that they had shared and sold all. I informed the Commodore thereof, who told me that the privateers had done good service, that they had acted by his order, that the negroes were taken far up in the country with great pains, and that he would answer for what they did.

Whether or no the keeping of the orders and of themselves wholly from my knowledge has been prejudicial to the design, I must leave to the King's determination. The not sending down of a King's ship for fear of a French fleet nor venturing the packets and orders without a King's ship may seem plausible enough for an excuse; but the Commodore had three or more shallops of this place by him, by any one of which he might have written to me where they were and what they wanted, and I could have sent him what assistance I could, with four or five hundred privateers and five or six hundred of the country who would have gone very willingly with me. I should have done so, had I received any intimation from them. I have heard that the King charged them to let no disputes arise between them, as being prejudicial to his service, and though I was not present to receive those immediate orders I believe myself concerned in them. I have therefore avoided all differences and disputes though the Commodore seems displeased before he came, and since, because I did not order the King's flag to salute him at his arrival, which I thought was a diminution of the King's honour and not fit for me to do. Other things he seems to discourse about, from which I judge that he will give no fair account of me at his return. I only beg that no relation may be received to my prejudice during my absence and when I cannot speak for myself, but that I may either have liberty to defend myself or that an order may be sent to the Council, or to whomsoever the King shall think fit, to examine and report the truth. Then if I have done anything undutiful or unbecoming my authority I shall cheerfully submit to censure. But the Commodore's displeasure seems not to arise from anything that I have done but from a designed prejudice, of the reason for which I am ignorant unless it be his great ambition, for he thinks himself much superior in authority to all the King's Commissioners in these parts. I intend, before the fleet goes home, to put all that has passed within my knowledge into a method and send it, with copies of all documents, to you, so that if there be any disputes, all may clearly appear; but if it be only his ambition, that may disappear before he goes hence, for where my duty and the King's service are concerned I can dispense with anything relating to myself rather than that the King's service should be hindered. The country has raised £800 and put it in my hands to support the soldiers at their first landing, and it happens well to maintain the sick at two hospitals, here and at Kingston, where all possible care is taken of them. Those that are anything well, though weak, are quartered at free cost among the people; but there are about 62 dead here and 150 dead at Kingston since their arrival. The seamen are also very sickly, and the Commodore has landed many of them at Kingston, and seems to say, as one of his discontents to me, that the first day he arrived he asked me to assist him in disposing of them for their health but that I took no notice. This is only seeking a quarrel, for I declare for truth that I know of no more that he said to me on the subject than that his seamen began to be very sickly, to which I answered that I was very sorry. Nothing further passed about it; but had he in the least asked my assistance he should have had it, as I wrote to him next day, on hearing what he had said. The French have sent down a flag of truce on pretence of asking for their prisoners, but really to find out where our fleet is, and whether we intend to turn on them again. I intend to keep them here, as they did ours, and by that means the French will always be kept in arms. I shall keep a frigate or two often on their coast also to keep them alarmed, which will tire them out and destroy them by want and sickness more than we could do if we had a number of men to go up and attack them. *Signed,* Wm. Beeston. *Holograph.* 3¼ *pp.* *Inscribed,* R. 27 Nov. *Enclosed,*

2,026. I. Copy of a Minute of a Council of War held at St. Jago de la Vega in Jamaica, 29 July, 1695. Present, Sir William Beeston, Commodore Robert Wilmot and two Captains of the Navy, Colonel Lillingston and seven officers of the Jamaica Militia. The Governor having put to the Council what should further be done, the Commodore said that he had received intelligence that M. de Casse had at least 1,200 whites and 1,000 blacks strongly entrenched, and that even if 1,000 men were raised in Jamaica they would be too few for an attack on them. It was therefore decided to defer any further attempt for the present, and to discharge the transport-ships. Owners were therefore given for the victualling stores to be sold, and for the guns and ammunition to be landed. 1¼ *pp.* *This is entered in Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 311-312. [*America and West Indies.* 540. *Nos.* 43, 43 I.]

[Aug. 24.] **2,027.** Duplicate of the preceding despatch. [*America and West Indies.* 540. *No.* 44.]

Aug. 24. Jamaica. **2,028.** Governor Sir William Beeston to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Since my last of 21 July the fleet has arrived, the seamen sickly, the soldiers so ill that they die daily, and I fear that hardly three hundred of them all will be preserved. Those that are alive are in no condition for service, but I have dispersed them in the country for their health and for convenience of quarters. The French on the North side of Hispaniola have received great damage, but Leogane and Petit Guavos, which lie nearest to do us harm, have received no damage at all, and we are in no condition to make any further attempt on them. The Assembly after reading the bill of revenue laid it on the table and would meddle no more with that nor with the quit-rents, but fell upon continuing to have laws passed to forgive each other their debts, so I prorogued them to the 3rd of December, and am now sending home the Acts. There were several worthy men in this Assembly, but not enough to outvote a more obstinate party. It has been the misfortune of the country that they think they ought to choose such men as are indebted and will oppose what the good party proposes, and these being generally the stronger party design what they can for themselves but nothing for the public good. Colonel Sutton and Mr. Blackmore being called upon to give in their defence in Council said that the petition presented on their behalf was unauthorised by them. Colonel Sutton seemed to own some things, but it being very plain that their allegation, that they were suspended without trial, was untrue, they only said that they intended no undutifulness to the King and would be contented to stand suspended, so they were no further troubled in the matter. Mr. Blackmore I consider to be far more innocent, and if the King restore him I think he will be dutiful in future.

The country has fallen into a very low condition under the calamities of the past four years by the taxes raised and the want of trade. The revenue arises chiefly from the importation of wines, of which there has been no quantity for a year past. The contingent charges, which amount to at least £4,000 a year, keep on and cannot be avoided, so the Treasury runs daily in debt, and there is not a penny to carry on any public occasion, though never so urgent. This makes the people querulous and obstinate; besides many die or remove themselves to other countries. There are now three vacancies in the Council, and I cannot find three men in the Island to recommend to fill them. There are rich people enough, but they want other qualifications. The mortality of these people [the troops] will give a disreputation to the Island, though they brought the sickness with them and the country otherwise is healthy, and will hinder ships and landsmen from coming to us. Unless there happens a peace, I fear the consequences, or unless the King will be at the charge of sending us over forty or fifty men in the merchant-ships, paying their passage and letting them be free when they land. These men would work and list in the militia and settle in the country. But the time of the year for sending them must be considered, for these are arrived at the unhealthiest season of all, which undoubtedly adds much to their loss. My orders, as to the King's ships that are to stay here for our defence, are such that I know not how to act. The King's own order expressly commands me not to meddle with the discipline of the ships or any officer; that from the Admiralty is the same and gives the Commodore sole command, only taking my advice in some things. He also is to give a warrant to a Commissary to do all things for them, and this is well while the Commodore is here; but there is no direction to me after he is gone, nor have I any but negative orders. I have ever been and shall ever be ready and willing to serve the King in all things, but I am not willing to act contrary to my orders, lest, if anything go amiss, I should be asked who required it at my hands. These orders seem to show that untrue reports have been made about me and accepted without my knowledge and without enquiry. This seems something hard at such a distance. The orders ease me of much trouble, by which I never got sixpence, but they are a great reflection on me, nor can the ships be turned to their object—the support of the Government—for I have no power to give them any orders, and if I should give them I know not what authority they have to obey them. Had the Commodore been directed to give me orders for the disposition of ships after his departure I should have obeyed those orders, though I must confess I should have thought it much beneath the honour of this Government to have received them, considering the powers entrusted to me by the King. I expect that other things, and untruth too, are said of me, but I beg that no reports against me may be accepted until I can answer them, or power be committed to the Council here to ascertain and report the truth. Then if I be found guilty I shall cheerfully submit to censure. Since the Assembly would do nothing towards the collection of the quit-rents, I have employed the Clerk of Chancery with great time and trouble to collect into a book the dockets of all the patents granted for lands, which will enable the Receiver to call in the arrears. A return of the number of acres granted has been sent to Mr. Blathwayt by this conveyance. *Signed*, Wm. Beeston. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 54. *pp.* 54-59.]

Aug. 24. **2,029.** Minutes of Council of New York. Orders for sundry payments. Agreed that the Governor should depart for Albany on the 7th September. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 57-58.]

Aug. 25. Barbados. **2,030.** Governor Russell to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The following is my report upon the fortifications of this Island. The town of Oistins is about a quarter of a mile from the fort, and lies open without any protection whatever. The men resident in the town are reckoned to be ten or twelve, and no watch is kept therein. Oistins Fort commands the bay where the ships ride. It mounts forty-five guns and has two men to look after it, one gunner and one matross, which are all that can be depended on to secure the fort and defend it against surprise. Both to windward and leeward of the fort there are good landing-places, and good anchoring ground. The fort has generally barrels of powder lodged in it. The fort is the windwardmost fort and the town the windwardmost town in the Island. There is no ditch nor palisades about the fort, so that four men with scaling-ladders might have surprised the fort and twenty men have surprised and burned the town. So considerable a place I thought should not be trusted to fewer than two officers and thirty-two men; and because I knew that I ought to have immediate notice if any enemy should land, I appointed the Windward Regiment of six troops of horse to find one corporal and a man for every troop to continue at Oistins. Then, if there be any alarm, their orderly men should immediately repair to the officers of their troops, while the corporal should come with full information to me. This place being to windward we could give them no assistance with our naval force, the nights being generally calm and the current setting always to leeward. Oistins is about eight Barbados miles from Bridgetown, which in this hot country is a good day's march. The next fort is Needham's Fort or Charles Fort, which commands Carlisle Bay. It has forty-two guns, one gunner and twelve matrosses, which are all that can be depended on to secure it against surprises. Kirton's Bay, to windward of it, has good landing-places and anchoring ground. The fort has neither ditch nor palisades, so that by scaling-ladders it may be taken. By keeping so few men in it, it was liable to be surprised before more men could come to relieve it, though it is but two miles by land from Bridgetown. The fort was found to be of great value in securing the bay when De Ruyter came here to attack it, but it had then more men than are in all the forts now. It is of very good defence to the sea, and if it were demolished or blown up all the ships in the bay must be exposed to the enemies' designs. Bridgetown has no defences of any kind, and is computed to contain thirty Quakers, fifty Jews and three hundred Christians, fighting men. I therefore thought it my duty to add to the garrison of Needham's Fort an officer and sixteen men. Ormond's Battery is an open platform with two matrosses and nine guns. The next fort lies at the mouth of Bridgetown harbour and mounts twelve guns.

It has neither ditch nor palisade, and one gunner and one matross were all that could be depended on for its defence. I have now raised the garrison to the same strength as that of Needham's Fort. The magazine is a furlong behind the town. The yard is walled in with a four-square wall, unlined, and has not so much as a gallery for sentinels to look over the wall, nor a ditch, nor palisades. The great road from the town passes close to the walls, and if the magazine were surprised and blown up Barbados would be lost, for all the ammunition is kept there except that delivered out monthly to the forts. To secure this important place there was one gunner, two matrosses and an armourer, and in the magazine yard is one gun (*or* gunner ?) to fright people from the door belonging to the walls and between the magazine and the walls of the yard. To this important charge I appointed three officers and twenty-eight men. The next fort is James Fort at the leeward point of the harbour of Bridgetown; it mounts twenty-one guns and has one gunner to defend it. It is walled, but has neither ditch nor palisade. To this I appointed a corporal and nine men. The next to leeward is Fontabelle platform, a mile and a half from Bridgetown. This is an open battery with the great road to leeward passing close to it, and between it and the guard upon the batteries are mounted eight guns, with one gunner and two matrosses. The house hired for the Governor is a few shot from the guard and has two foot-paths through the yards. The house is open, without so much as a wall round it, and has five little field-pieces planted before it for ornament. This house and battery had one gunner and two matrosses. There are bays on each side of the battery with good anchoring ground and convenient landing-places; and forty men might at any time land in a little cove below it, march privately by the back way to Fontabelle house, take the Governor out of his bed, and beat and take the guard if they were not surprised (but being roads all passengers must go just by the sentinels) and may seize them and the guards, and carry the Governor and any that are there to Martinique. Having no more post in that open place at this time than an officer and twenty-four men, and since it is my duty to go at once to any alarm and very unsafe for me to march thither with only four white servants (which are all that the sickness has left alive in my family), I have ordered the two Regiments of horse to send one man from every troop to attend at Fontabelle for orders, and a gentleman of the troop of Horse-guards to attend there also. And as the Assembly complain that the Guards are put upon common duty, I must tell you that I give him the post of an officer to command the twelve orderly men, and when I do not dine abroad he has constantly a place at my own table and command of my cellar as far as three, four or six bottles of wine a day, if he calls for them.

The next fort to leeward is Hole Fort, a little to windward of Hole Town. This mounts twenty-four guns, has no ditch nor palisade, and has one gunner and one matross to guard it from surprise. The town is computed to have twenty men, and has no defences. I appointed a captain and thirty-one men to be garrison. Speight's two forts are the next to leeward, having thirty-eight guns mounted, one matross and two gunners. It lies at the leeward end of

Speight's Town and commands the bay, and has neither ditch nor palisade. The town is computed to contain ten Quakers, twenty Jews, and forty Christians, fighting men. This being the leewardmost town, I have appointed a corporal of the Leeward Regiment of horse and one man of each troop to attend there for orders, to perform the same duties as at Oistins Fort. I am sure that this preserved us from what the French did in the Leeward Islands at the same time, and had not the French known of my reinforcing these, I dare swear that we should have had them here. We have some forts to leeward of Speight's, but no towns; there are also batteries to windward of Oistins and to leeward of Speight's, and several batteries between the two, where I have not put any men because I could not put the country upon more duty than absolutely necessary, nor dare I relieve it of that duty till the rest of my regiment arrives. I daily expect them and the King's subsistence for them, to which I hope the country will add so much that a man may live; for under twelvepence a day it is impossible that they can subsist, salt mackerel and the other fish that they give the negroes being sixpence a pound and bread the same. I must observe that though these towns have so few men in them the warehouses there are of very considerable value, these four towns being the only places that they load at, and in good weather the country send all their cotton, sugar, molasses and rum thither, for in the rainy season (as it is now) no cart can go, nor even horse or mule, in some parts of the Island. This duty comes in the Foot to everyone's turn one week in fifteen, in the Horse one week in eighteen, and in the Horse-Guards one week in one hundred and twenty-seven. This makes a great clamour among some of them, but others who are loyal consider how necessary it is for their preservation, and think that they are happy to be safe with this duty when Jamaica has suffered heavy loss, all North America is in arms, and every man in the Leeward Islands is on duty on alternate days. Again those Islands are fitting three or four sloops or brigantines for defence, while our Assembly has voted to dispense with the sloop that we hired for the King's service. But we have too many Jacobites here to have anything done which is really for the good of the King and his government. I have several times told these gentlemen that it is necessary to put the Island into a posture of defence, for they may have a hard blow for their Island before the day that concludes peace, and Irish and French to strike it. Their only answer was, "The French be hanged." If I propose anything to be done, they say that I put the country to needless charge. Had I let them have suffered they would have seen their danger and done anything, but perhaps then it would have been too late. *Signed*, F. Russell. 2½ *large pages. Endorsed*, R. 19 Nov., 1695. *Attached*,

2,030. I. Account of the gunners, matrosses and guns at the several forts in Barbados. Total 12 gunners, 24 matrosses, 267 guns. Table of the garrisons added by Governor Russell. Total 12 officers, 188 non-commissioned officers and men. 1½ *pp. Endorsed*, R. 19 Nov. 1695. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *Nos.* 110, 110I.; *and* (*without enclosure*) 44. *pp.* 229-238.]

1695.
Aug. 26. **2,031.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Peter Beckford and Henry Lowe appointed to examine as to the sick soldiers in Kingston. A French free negro obtained leave to sue for his freedom *in forma pauperis*. Order for a payment and for hire of a sloop. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 315-316.]

Aug. 28. **2,032.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Peter Beckford and Henry Lowe made their report as to the sick soldiers, and orders were given for distributing them in the country. Orders for payments and for apprehension of Richard Pusey. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 316-317.]

Aug. 28. Custom House. **2,033.** Commissioners of Customs to Lords of Trade and Plantations. With reference to Mr. Brooke's letter of 24 November, 1694 (*see No.* 1,546), the seizure of the ship Rebecca seems to be well made under the Act of Trade of Car. II., and the officer should retain the goods in his custody. Mr. Brooke did his duty also in prosecuting the brigantine Orange for illicit trading and her master for corresponding with the King's enemies, and we recommend that the judgment in the case be confirmed. *Signed,* J. Warde, C. Godolphin, Ja. Chadwick, Sam. Clarke. 2 *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 23 Aug. 1695. Read, 17 Feb. 1695-6. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 6. *No.* 10; *and* 48. *pp.* 215-217.]

Aug. 28. **2,034.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Petition of Robert Livingston read (*see No.* 2,018) and petitioner called in, who alleged that the money raised by Act of New York for payment of himself and other creditors, had not been applied to that use owing to the exigencies of the defence of the frontier. He added that unless orders were given in England for satisfying him, he had no hope of relief in New York owing to Governor Fletcher's proceedings, for proof whereof he produced witnesses (*see next abstract*). The Lords ordered that Captain Shelley should attend the next meeting.

The merchants attended, and the question of convoys was discussed. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 8. *pp.* 99-106.]

Aug. 28. **2,035.** Memorandum of examinations taken before the Lords of Trade and Plantations.

Deposition of Philip French. Before the election of the Assembly in May last he heard it discoursed in New York that Governor Fletcher said he would pistol any man who would choose Peter Delanoy to serve for that place. When dining with Governor Fletcher he asked him as to the truth of the report, and the Governor owned it, and said that Depeyster and Delanoy were both rascals. On the day of election deponent saw many soldiers and seamen with clubs in the field, and on seeing the people known as Leisler's party leaving the field he was told that there was a rumour of pressing, and that they would not stay. There had been great heats in the Assembly about the public accounts. Last spring Major Howell told deponent that he expected trouble, as a Court Martial of militia officers had decided that a detachment to be sent to Albany should be sent on credit of being paid by the next Assembly, to which Howell was opposed. Howell was afterwards sent to Albany with the detachment. Deponent heard it said that all the goldsmiths in town were employed in making presents for the Governor, and that the captain of a merchant-ship, Sims, was a Lieutenant of the King's Company at Albany.

William Kid, master mariner, corroborated French's statement as to the presence of soldiers and seamen at the elections. He and other captains were asked by the Sheriff to bring their men ashore to vote. Deponent in a subsequent deposition of 14 Sept. added that he could not say that this was by the Governor's order. Many of the soldiers were without their soldiers' clothes and arms, and none of them voted.

Samuel Bradley deposed that on the evening before the election he saw freedoms made out to the petty officers and others of the King's ship. The Sheriff, Mr. Tutall, told him that a freedom for himself and for several others was ready.

John Aldborough corroborated the evidence as to the presence of soldiers and seamen at the election.

Joseph Davies confirmed the bringing ashore of seamen to vote. He saw an account, which came from the last Assembly, of about £1,500, and for which he heard that the Assembly would do nothing without a more particular account; whereupon the Governor dissolved the Assembly. 3½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 6. *No.* 11; *and* Journal, 8. *pp.* 100-104.]

Aug. 29. **2,036.** Minutes of Council of New York. A letter from Governor Nicholson, by the hand of Mr. Thomas Tasker, was read, when Mr. Tasker, being summoned, said that Maryland could send no men to New York, but that he had brought bills with him to the amount of about £200 sterling, which were accepted by the Council. A committee appointed to consider what is to be done as to the protested bills received from Colonel Copley. Petition of Captain Ebenezer Wilson referred for examination. Estimate of the cost of the Governor's journey to Albany and of presents for the Indians presented, amounting to £600 at least. Committee appointed to consider the form of a Commission for establishing Courts of Judicature. Denizenation granted to Isaac Napthali. Patent for land granted to John Harrison. Orders for payments and for examination of certain accounts. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 58-60.]

Aug. 31. **2,037.** Gilbert Heathcote to John Povey. Pray let me know if the complaints against Governor Fletcher be given in and when you think the complainants will be heard against him, that I may appear on his behalf. *Holograph.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 6. *No.* 12.]

Aug. 31. **2,038.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for a Council of War, which was held, when it was resolved that the soldiers being dispersed, the owners of their quarters should certify as to the numbers of men with them, rather than that the Island should go to the expense of sending carriage to muster the men. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 318-319.]

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[August.]

2,039. Muster rolls of the militia of Jamaica.

2,039. I. Colonel Sir William Beeston's regiment of horse. Major Thomas Hals's troop: Four officers, 44 corporals and men.

Captain Henry Gale's troop: 3 officers, 23 corporals and men. 2 *pp.*

2,039. II. Captain Peter Robinson's troop of horse: 4 officers, 53 corporals and men. 1 *p.*

2,039. III. The Town troop of horse: 3 officers, 48 corporals and men. 1 *p.*

2,039. IV. The Windward, or Captain Edward Turner's troop of horse: 3 officers, 15 men. 1 *p.*

2,039. V. Colonel Nicholas Lawes's regiment of foot. His own company: 4 officers, 41 serjeants and men.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas Clarke's company: 3 officers, 29 serjeants and men.

Major Edward Harrison's company: 3 officers, 52 serjeants and men.

Captain Edward Yeoman's company: 2 officers, 55 serjeants and men.

Captain William Hall's company: 3 officers, 22 serjeants and men.

Captain Zachariah Gaultier's company: 3 officers, 18 serjeants and men.

Captain Josiah Heathcote's company: 3 officers, 57 serjeants and men.

A vacant company: 2 officers, 37 serjeants. *The whole*, 9 *pp.*

2,039. vi. Colonel John Bourden's Regiment of Foot. His own company: 5 officers, 102 serjeants, corporals, and men.

Captain Thomas Byndloss's company: 3 officers, 46 serjeants, corporals and men.

Captain John Walker's company: 3 officers, 72 serjeants, corporals and men. *This roll is divided into files of six men each.*

Captain William Heaton's company: 3 officers, 67 serjeants and men.

Captain Robert Nedham's company: 51 men.

Captain James Banister's company: 3 officers, 70 serjeants and men.

Lieut.-Colonel Whitgift Aylemore's company: 3 officers, 47 serjeants and men, including two free negroes.

Major Francis Rose's company: 3 officers, 42 serjeants, corporals and men. *The whole*, 8 *pp.*

2,039. VII. Colonel Peter Beckford's Port Royal regiment of foot. Colonel Charles Knight's company: 3 officers, 3 serjeants, 149 men.

Major Charles Sadler's company: 4 officers, 61 serjeants and men.

Colonel Peter Beckford's company: 4 officers, 70 men.

Captain Thomas Grey's company: 3 officers, 100 serjeants and men.

Captain Lancelot Talbot's company: 3 officers, 130 serjeants and men. *The whole, 5 pp.*

2,039. VIII. Colonel Henry Low's regiment of foot. His own company: 3 officers, 52 serjeants and men.

Lieut.-Colonel Richard Dawkins's company: 3 officers, 56 serjeants and men.

Major Thomas Fisher's company: 4 officers, 51 serjeants, corporals and men, including 7 free negroes. *Dated,* 10 Aug. 1695.

Captain Jonathan Hubbard's company: 3 officers, 60 serjeants, corporals and men, exclusive of 14 free negroes, liberated for fighting the French at Carlisle Bay.

Captain Valentine Mumbee's company: 3 officers, 57 serjeants and men.

Captain William Ivy's company: 4 officers, 57 serjeants and men. *Dated,* 14 Aug. 1695. *The whole,* 6 *pp.*

2,039. IX. Colonel Odoardo Lewis's regiment of foot. His own company: 4 officers, 37 serjeants and men.

Lieut.-Colonel Barnert Andreix's company: 3 officers, 33 serjeants, corporals and men.

Captain William Claver's company: 3 officers, 27 serjeants and men.

Captain Michael Houldsworth's company: 4 officers, 47 serjeants, corporals and men.

Captain John Carne's company: 3 officers, 35 sergeants, corporals and men. *The whole, 5 pp.*

2,039. X. Colonel Modyford Freeman's regiment. His own company: 4 officers, 26 sergeants and men.

Captain Robert Bowman's company: 3 officers, 16 men.

Captain Thomas Tisdall's company: 3 officers, 25 serjeants and men.

The two following companies have nothing to show to what regiment they belonged.

Captain George Rackstead's company: 3 officers, 3 sergeants, 22 men. *The roll is made up in files of six men apiece.*

Captain James Smith's company: 3 officers, 18 serjeants, corporals and men.

The majority of these rolls are made up, both for horse and foot, in files of four men apiece, but in two cases there are the old-fashioned files of six men. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *Nos.* 93 I.-X.]

Sept. 1. **2,040.** Minutes of Council of New York. The Governor reported that he had intelligence that, the French having repossessed themselves of Cadaraqui, the Indians had begged leave not to come to Albany at the appointed day, and that they had asked for 500 men, in virtue of a promise of assistance. Resolved that all possible encouragement be given to the Indians, that the Governor go in person to Albany, and that he renew his applications to the neighbouring colonies for assistance. The Governor produced a letter from New England showing that no help was to be expected from thence. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *p.* 60.]

Sept. 2. **2,041.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Robert Livingston attended, who stated that several of his witnesses had gone out of the way to avoid giving evidence as to Governor Fletcher's proceedings. A messenger was ordered to summon certain persons named by him. A list of stores of war required by Governor Fletcher read and referred to the Earl of Romney. Resolved to add a clause to the instructions of all Governors in future, that no stores be issued without warrant of the Governor and Council, and that constant returns of stores issued be furnished. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 8. *pp.* 107-109.]

Sept. 2. **2,042.** Two drafts of summonses to James Winder and other persons unnamed to attend the meeting of the Lords of Trade on the 7th September. *Each* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 6. *Nos.* 13, 14.]

Sept. 2. **2,043.** John Povey to the Earl of Romney. Forwarding a list of stores required by Governor Fletcher, for his opinion as to the furnishing of them. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *pp.* 209-210.]

Sept. 2. **2,044.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Agreed to recommend the confirmation of Mr. Daniel Parke and the appointment of Mr. John Lightfoot in the Council of Virginia. *Note.* This was approved by the Lords Justices on 5th September. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *p.* 298.]

Sept. 3. **2,045.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Thomas Nicholls gave his securities, which being accepted, he was sworn as Secretary. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 319-320.]

Sept. 3. **2,046.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Petition of the provost marshal, as to the charges of the gaol, recommended to the Assembly for allowance. Orders for payments. The address of Assembly as to taking off the guards was read, and a copy given to each member. The Conference on the bill concerning importation of servants was again postponed. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *pp.* 64-66.]

[Sept. 3.] **2,047.** Address of the Assembly of Barbados to Governor Russell. When we heard of your appointment we thought ourselves happy to have a Governor of a family famed for moderation, which had always carried it evenly between the prerogative and the liberties of the people, true lovers of the right English government. We received you with joy as the redeemer of our just rights and privileges as Englishmen which had been too much trampled on by former Governors, and as we expected to be happy and easy under your government, so we resolved to make your government easy to you beyond what we have done for former Governors; nor are we conscious that we have deviated from those resolutions. We have given you more than we ever gave to any Governor, which though not what we conceived to be proportioned to your merit or to our own inclinations, was the best that we could give in our poor circumstances. We have also made a larger provision for the public than any previous Assembly, indeed we have not failed to gratify you in all your recommendations, even against our own opinions, except in the matter of providing for the officers of your Regiment, who we thought could handsomely subsist on the King's pay, while the Island must in any case have been heavily burdened by providing free quarters for your Regiment had it been completed. Also we did not yield to your recommendation in appointing as our Agent Mr. Bridges, who is entirely a stranger to us and (as we are credibly informed) has done the country more disservice than service. We do not think it consistent with our trust to admit any Agent not of our own choosing, comparing it to letting ourselves be bound and gagged. We have therefore been much surprised that you have of late received the Assembly with so much sharpness, being conscious of nothing that should have provoked your displeasure. This Assembly has never been so treated before. But we have been much more surprised that after our compliance with your recommendation and offer of keeping the guards with your own Regiment, to the general joy of the Island, you should so very soon afterwards command four companies at a time on guard, and order all those gentlemen, who have given up so much time and expense to the service of the country, on common duty—such as Judges, Councillors, Assembly men and others, who hitherto have been excused from all duty with the Militia except in case of alarm. We think it our duty to represent to you the mischievous consequences of these things. Before you arrived many hundreds of the poor inhabitants had been forced from the Island by the severity of the militia-duty, and had abandoned their homes to seek easier homes elsewhere. You have now put a heavier burden than ever on the poor inhabitants by putting four companies besides the horse-guards on duty at once, which we fear will drive the people to despair and leave the Island deserted. In this time of sickness few companies return from guard in town without the loss of many men, and those that escape are met with the tears of their wives, who have been robbed of everything by the negroes during their absence. Hereby the Island will be so much weakened that it may become a prey to our enemies. You cannot but behold with a compassionate eye one-third of this once flourishing Island lying waste, and the markets, once so full, hardly supplying food enough for the people. If this heavy burden be not withdrawn the Island will be turned into a desert. Blessed be God, we have no enemy at our doors, nor do we expect any. If we did we would cheerfully serve night and day. We did not entrust our Governors with unlimited power over the Militia for our destruction, but for our preservation, and we hope you will make no other use of it. We fear that false insinuations of malicious informers have misrepresented us to you to make themselves more useful by that decision, or for some other ill purpose, which no doubt you will discover in time. Meanwhile we are much troubled that you should be thus incensed against us, being ignorant of the cause. We beg you therefore to signify the cause to us in writing, that we

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may justify ourselves or amend what is amiss; and we beseech you to relieve the poor inhabitants of this heavy burden of extraordinary guards, and to exempt those officers who have always formerly been exempted from military duty. 2½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 111.]

Sept. 4. **2,048.** Minutes of Council of Nevis. Joint Committee appointed to survey the Sessions-house and gaol. The Council and Assembly agreed as to the allowance to be made for prisoners detained in the Island. A proposal, that the order for billeting soldiers be renewed and that the officers receive an allowance in lieu of billet, was deferred by the Assembly. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., p.* 301.]

Sept. 5. **2,049.** Minutes of Council of New York. Orders for several payments. Resolved that the sub-collector at Albany receive in future ten per cent. upon all money collected instead of a salary of £50. The Committee reported that the Governor had powers to establish Courts of Judicature in the form appointed by a recent Act of Assembly. Order for the bills from Maryland to be disposed of at best advantage. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 60-62.]

Sept. 7. **2,050.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Mr. Livingston attended, upon his complaint against Governor Fletcher. Business of trade and of captives at Sallee considered. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 8. *pp.* 109-111.]

[Sept. 7.] **2,051.** Draft of an order to summon Thomas Jeffrys and Giles Kid to attend the meeting of the Lords of Trade and Plantations on the 14th September. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 6. *No.* 15.]

[Sept. 7.] **2,052.** Draft of a similar order to summon Jacob Harwood and Richard Merryweather to attend the meeting of the Lords of Trade on the 14th September. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 6. *No.* 16.]

Sept. 10. **2,053.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. The Assembly's address as to taking off the guards was considered, and each member gave his opinion thereon, all agreeing that certain words therein were an unjust expression upon the Governor. The Assembly not being a quorum, the ten members present attended the Governor, who told them that if the house had been present, he had an answer ready for them, and so dismissed them. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *pp.* 66-68.]

[Sept. 10.] **2,054.** Copy of a correspondence between the Governor of New York and the Governor and Council of Connecticut. June-September, 1695.

Governor Fletcher to Governor Treat. New York, 17 June, 1695. The Queen's letters of 22nd August last fix your quota for the defence of New York as 120 men. I now apply to you for those 120 men, with their proper officers, namely captain, two lieutenants, three serjeants, three corporals and two drummers, to be sent to Albany by the 1st of August. ¾ *p.*

Governor Fletcher to Governor Treat. New York, 19 June, 1695. By an express from the frontier last night came news that a considerable body of French are within a few days' march of Albany. I therefore again apply to you for your quota of 120 men to be despatched to Albany forthwith. I enclose abstract of a letter from Maryland. ½ *p.*

Governor and Council of Connecticut to Governor Fletcher. Hartford, 22 June, 1695. We have yours of the 17th sending to us for 120 men with a captain, two lieutenants, three sergeants, three corporals and two drummers, to be at Albany on the 1st of August, also yours of 19th requiring 120 men to be despatched to Albany forthwith. We assure you that we have not received one word from the Queen laying any such command upon us, but none the less we shall always be ready to do our duty for the King's interest and the defence of our fellow-subjects. Still we desire not to be put to useless charge, for we take it for granted that if a large party of French and Indians have crossed the lake, they will have done what mischief they can do and will have returned, as is their custom, before we can possibly get thither. Besides, we are of opinion that the quota of 120 men is to be required of us in proportion with the neighbouring Colonies when you are invaded, and not at other times. Indeed, we are a poor people, and God is pleased to frown upon us several ways by the sea-side, for we hear that our corn is much blasted, and by the river much of it is like to be destroyed by the overflowing of the water. So that we fear whether we shall have enough preserved to find the good people bread in this Colony, which will induce us to be as good husbands as we can; so we beg you to put us to as little charge as possible. Again, your news from Maryland says that the French are sending all the force they can to do damage in these parts, so we cannot but expect them upon our parts, which lie open to them more than New York; and we have little strength to oppose them, while New York is well fortified, so we may be in the greatest hazard of an assault and may need help as much as any in New England. If it so fall out, we shall need your help, which we hope you will readily give us. We beg you to put a candid construction on these lines; and be sure that when we understand our duty we shall very readily address ourselves to the attendance of it. *Signed,* John Allyn, Secretary. 1½ *pp.*

Governor and Council of Connecticut to Governor Fletcher. Hartford, 9 July, 1695. Yours of the 1st inst. we have received, with a copy of the Queen's letter of 21 June, 1694, and on the same day the original of the same, whereby we understand the explanations and restrictions given to your Commission. We shall follow the directions therein as there may be occasion, not only with our quota but with the whole of our militia, when Their Majesties' service requires it. ½ *p.*

Governor Fletcher to Governor Treat. 5 August, 1695. I acquainted you of three men run from my own company of Grenadiers, and sent a hue and cry after them. The men were taken at Fairfield, imprisoned, and afterwards rescued by the people of the town, where I understand that they are concealed. I sent an officer with the King's pinnace to bring them back, but the people refused

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to discover them till he was gone. There are also fourteen of the new forces run away from Albany, and all sheltered in your Colony. I never did delight in blood. If it be only a principle of compassion to the men's lives, I engage that none of them shall suffer death for this fault, only let them be returned that the garrison may see there is no possibility of escape, in order to prevent a greater inconvenience. I cannot think it prudence for your people to meddle in this matter, which is plainly to the hurt of the King's service and of their own security. I received intelligence of the privateer on Saturday and ordered thirty-three Grenadiers on board the Richmond, which sailed yesterday and I hope by this time has taken her. The King has appointed the quota of 1,198 men from the several Colonies to be under my command. It cannot be supposed that this is to no end, and that the King's service can be benefited by your saying you are ready, unless you obey. I therefore persist in my application for 120 men with their proper officers to be sent to Albany, and that suitable provision be made for their pay, subsistence and incidents. I apply to you first because of your nearness to the frontier. I have taken care for their relief from the remoter Colonies, and that the order shall fall proportionately, as the King directs. 1 *p.*

Governor and Council of Connectient to Governor Fletcher. Hartford, 12 Aug., 1695. Yours of 5th is before us. What you say of the concealment of the deserters at Fairfield is unknown and very offensive to us. Inquiry shall be held, and they shall be dealt with according to their demerits. We know nothing of the fourteen deserters from Albany and can hear nothing of them on enquiry, so far; but on your notice we shall send out hues and cries to seize all persons suspected to be deserters, that they may be secured and returned; for we agree with you that the abetting and encouraging of such deserters is prejudicial to the King's service and to the security of his subjects. We thank you for sending the Richmond against the common enemy and pray God grant her success. You tell us that you persist in your application for our quota. We repeat that we stand ready not only with our quota but with the whole of our militia upon any invasion or necessity that requires it. We understand by the Queen's letter that you are to draw no more of our quota than you shall in proportion demand from the other Colonies. We are ready to send our proportion on demand with the rest of the Colonies. Moreover, we have heard today from the Upper Towns that they were yesterday alarmed there by Indians, the enemy having assaulted and slain several friendly Indians and destroyed two English families near the river in Massachusetts. Of necessity some help should be afforded them, or they will not be able to defend themselves. New London also calls for our assistance, so that on the whole we beg you to be as favourable as you may; not that we are unwilling to contribute to the relief of our fellow-subjects or to be guided therein by your command, but we beg you to consider our circumstances. Again you do not tell us of your present hazards, nor how long our men will be at Albany, and it is hard for us to supply them with provisions until we know. We are not sensible of any present danger at

Albany, and as you have so many men there already to keep garrison we do not think it the intent of the King's letter that his subjects should be burdened more than is needful. Nor do we see how we can be called upon to provide our men with supplies when employed in the King's service outside the Colony. *Signed*, John Allyn. 1¾ *pp*.

Governor Fletcher to Governor Treat. 19 August, 1695. I have received yours of 12th. You have the Royal Commission to tell you what your quota is. The King expects ready and cheerful compliance. It cannot be supposed that the King intends any ease or assistance to this province by the charge of maintaining 1,198 men, which would amount to £30,000 *per annum*. Sir Edmund Andros, Governor of Virginia, has not disputed the royal orders nor asked the reason for my application to him, knowing that I am accountable only to the King. I send you a copy of his letter. These forces from Virginia were designed for the relief of yours on the 1st of May next. I have taken the same care and measure in my applications to other colonies as to Connecticut, and if I can find anything proposed by you which can answer that end I shall be always as favourable to your Colony as to any of the others, so that the charge of this intended assistance fall equally, as designed. But to save further delay or excuse I acquaint you that I have intelligence of the French being on march to beset Cadaraqui with all the strength they can spare, and that the Indians have desired our assistance. Therefore I persist to demand your quota, and that you provide for their subsistence, pay and incidents until the 1st of May next, pursuant to the Royal Commission, to which your obedience is required. I earnestly desire that care be taken to discover our runaways and send them back to their garrisons. If no assistance is to be expected from you, pray let us not by your means have our forces diminished.

Governor and Council of Connecticut to Governor Fletcher. Hartford, 29 August, 1695. Yours of the 19th is before us. We are fully satisfied of the King's orders, of our quota and of the directions given to you not to draw out a larger proportion from Connecticut than from the other Colonies. We are ready to join you with our proportion, but we do not see why we should be called out eight months before the rest. We thank you for your promise of favour to us so that the charge of the intended assistance fall equally, as designed, which we have no great scruple, provided it be equally proportioned to attend (*sic*). As to the French resettlement of Cadaraqui it cannot be thought that they can do anything there. It is thought the Indians may be sufficient to keep them off. We understand by some of Albany that two hundred of the friendly Indians have crossed the lake to fall upon the French. As to your persisting in requiring of us our quota of 120 men we can only reply that if you call for our quota in proportion with the rest of the Colonies we are ready to do our part, which we judge is all that can be required of us. We must plainly tell you that we are grown poor. We cannot possibly find 120 men at Cadaraqui for nine months with pay, provision and incidents. We cannot possibly do it, and we therefore may not promise more than we are capable of doing, and yet fall short of our duty for our own

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defence and the relief of our neighbours up the river. We are forced to send thirty men to their aid, who are there now and must remain there. Moreover, the blast and unseasonable weather has not only destroyed the principal of our crop but has disenabled us to obey your commands. We beg you therefore to consider some way to our ease. We could not deny aid to those up the river, since it was for our own defence. These are our frontiers and are very much alarmed by the enemy, several friendly Indians being killed and some captured, and five English assaulted and one very much wounded. Besides that, they have burned the house at Billericay, killed ten and carried away five more children. So we could not but send them aid, and we beg you to reckon it as part of our quota. We have sent out to catch your deserters, and shall do our utmost to prevent their escape now and for the future. Please be as favourable to us as you may. 1¼ *pp.*

Governor Fletcher to Governor Treat. New York, 2 September, 1695. I expected your answer by last post. Having received the enclosed propositions from Albany I am now bound thither with all speed and must renew my application and beg you to send up your quota of men, with what is necessary for them, to meet me there. I had appointed the 1st of August for their coming. Your nearness to the frontier forces me to call upon you at this juncture. I shall see that your men are relieved in due time and that the burden falls proportionately.

Governor and Council of Connecticut to Governor Fletcher. Hartford, 10 September, 1695. Yours of the 2nd we have received, renewing your application and assurance that the burden shall fall proportionately. We can only repeat our answer of 29 August, that if you call for ours of the quota in proportion with the rest of the Colonies we are ready to do our part. It seems unreasonable that we should be called on for our whole quota of men, and that none of the rest of the Colonies should be called to send theirs at this juncture, especially as you are designing against Cadaraqui, a place so remote that it will be a great charge to find suitable supplies for those appointed there this winter season. We know not what more to say, but our General Court meets on the second Thursday in October, if you please to move them to consider your motion. By then you may receive their resolves in this or any other matter. We have told you at what charge we are for the defence of our frontier up the river, which we believe will be acceptable to our superiors at home. We are ready to do our duty and fulfil our engagements with the Indians. *Signed,* John Allyn, Secretary. 1 *p.*

The whole, 10 *pp.* *Endorsed,* R. 20 Jan., 1695-6. From Maj.-Gen. Winthrop.

Another copy of the same. *Endorsed,* delivered to the Board by Maj.-Gen. Winthrop, Sept. 12, 1696. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 6. *Nos.* 17, 18.]

Sept. 14. **2,055.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Mr. Livingston attended, and several of his witnesses were examined (*see next abstract*). Mr. Livingston further complained against Messrs. Harwood and Merryweather that they had charged him £901 for discounting £1,670 of tallies, besides advance and interest on another account, which those gentlemen, on being summoned, acknowledged. The Lords referred the accounts to the Attorney General to advise what may be done for Mr. Livingston's relief against the unreasonable charges.

The question of the annexation of New Hampshire to Massachusetts was heard, and evidence taken on behalf of the Agents for Massachusetts and of Mr. Allen, all of which the Lords agreed to lay before the Lords Justices in Council.

A letter from Mr. Bridges read (*see No.* 2,058). The Lords agreed to lay the matter before the Lords Justices. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 8. *pp.* 111-121.]

Sept. 14. **2,056.** Memorandum of examinations taken before the Lords of Trade and Plantations.

Captain Giles Shelley deposed that he sent some of his officers ashore to vote at the New York election, they being inhabitants who had a right to vote. He had no order from Governor Fletcher to do so. He saw no seamen in the field, and the soldiers remained in the millyard, but far from the place of election, until the election was over. They had no arms nor regimental clothes, but carried sticks.

Benjamin Bladenburgh deposed that the soldiers did not vote, and that he heard nothing about a press. He heard it said that the Assembly would vote no more money, being dissatisfied with the accounts of money voted to Governor Sloughter, and therefore it was dissolved. No soldiers voted except those who had the right.

Thomas Jeffrys, master mariner, deposed that he heard of no discontent at the late election except in some who were displeased that Mr. John Graham was chosen. He did not vote, not being a freeman, nor did any of his men come ashore to vote, nor did he hear of any freedom given away. The soldiers kept together apart from the ground where the election was held. 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 6. *No.* 11; *and* Journal, 8. *pp.* 111-114.]

Sept. 14. **2,057.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. On the petitions of the New England Agents and of John Taylor, referred by Orders in Council of 6th and 28th June (*see Nos.* 1,876, 1,922 I.), it was agreed to report as follows. In 1693 addresses were received from the Assembly and from many inhabitants of New Hampshire, praying for annexation to Massachusetts, but as they were not presented by duly authorised persons, orders were sent to the Lieutenant-Governor to propose with the Council and Assembly what should be done for the security of the inhabitants and the support of the Government. No answer having yet been received, the Committee have examined several persons touching the address and the condition of New Hampshire, two of whom identified some of the signatures, and testified that they had heard grave complaints in the province of their terror of the Indians and of their poverty. Richard Martyn gave the Committee an account of the attack on Oyster River, which occurred just before he left New Hampshire in 1694. During his stay he lodged with Mr. Elliot, as did also Lieutenant-Governor Usher, when he heard Mr. Elliot say that he supposed New Hampshire would be joined to Massachusetts and

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that it could never be well till it were so. Mr. Allen, the present Governor and proprietor, objects that if New Hampshire be joined to Massachusetts the whole of his proprietary rights and profits will be lost. He says that under the present Lieutenant-Governor the people have been easier than before, through his care and the increase of trade; that the addresses mentioned by the New England Agents were sent before Lieutenant-Governor Usher arrived; that Mr. Usher's answer as to the same had miscarried at sea; and that the Indians who attacked Oyster River could only have come through Maine, which is part of Massachusetts, and that when Sir W. Phips made peace with the Eastern Indians he did not include New Hampshire. Mr. Thomas Davies gave the following account of the province, on oath. When he left New Hampshire last year there was a post at Great Island with thirty-two guns mounted, and 130 men could be raised in that Island in half-an-hour. The Indians could not harm the inhabitants of New Hampshire without passing a great way through Maine. Trade is much improved since Mr. Usher's government; deponent offered £200 for a house that had been bought for £80, and could not get it. Deponent himself sent the answer to the enquiries as to the addresses, but knows not whether any duplicate were sent. When he arrived Mr. Pickering was Speaker of the Representatives, and he does not remember that Mr. Richard Martyn was ever Speaker. He had heard Mr. Hincks, President of the Council, say that if New Hampshire were joined to Massachusetts he would live there no longer. Deponent produced a letter from Mr. Elliot saying that the people could not put their heads out of doors but they were destroyed by the Indians; the peace made by Sir William Phips with them had destroyed more than a hundred Colonists; Oyster River had been destroyed and ninety-five people killed or carried away; till then the people would grant nothing for support of the Government, but the Assembly had since given £700 for paying the Province's debts and keeping sixty men on the frontiers. Deponent had written to Mr. Allen that if the Government fell he would give little for his propriety. Governor Phips was making a strong party in New Hampshire. The Lords agreed to lay the whole of this evidence before the Lords Justices. [*Col. Entry Bk.*, *Vol. LXVII.*, *pp.* 270-275.]

Sept. 14. **2,058.** William Bridges to Sir William Trumbull. You asked me to remind you of Governor Russell's request for twelve gentlemen, named by him, to be appointed to the Council of Barbados. If their Lordships will consent that six of them be added, together with Mr. Burch Heathersall in place of his deceased brother, there is opportunity to write by ships now going, and that number may be sufficient for the present. *Signed*, Wm. Bridges. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 112; *and* 44. *pp.* 201-202.]

Sept. 18. **2,059.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Mr. Livingston was heard as to the sums claimed by him, and ordered to attend Mr. Povey, who is to examine the particulars with such vouchers as he can produce, and prepare a state thereof for next meeting.

Minutes taken on the petition of the Agents of Massachusetts and of Mr. Taylor as to the annexing of New Hampshire to that province read, and agreed to be presented in Council.

Captain Holman's petition for recompense for his services and disbursements in Newfoundland read and reserved for further consideration. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 8. *pp.* 122, 123.]

[Sept. 18.] **2,060.** Draft of an Order to summon John Aldborough and seven others to attend the meeting of the Lords of Trade on the 20th September. 1¼ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 6. *No.* 19.]

Sept. 18. **2,061.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. On the letter from Mr. Bridges of 14th inst., agreed to recommend the appointment of the six gentlemen first named by Governor Russell in his letter of the 28th March to the Council of Barbados, together with Mr. Burch Heathersall. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *pp.* 202-203.]

Sept. 21. **2,062.** Minutes of Council of Nevis. Act for speedy trial of felons passed. Joint Committee appointed to assess the towns for the levy. Agreed that the Joint Committee on the Treasurer's accounts shall meet again for final adjustment thereof. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVII., p.* 302.]

Sept. 24. **2,063.** Minutes of Council of New York. The Governor made report, on his return from Albany, that the French had resettled Cadaraqui, but that notwithstanding the King's repeated orders he could not obtain one man of the 1,198 required from the neighbouring Colonies, and that he recommended for consideration that Agents should be sent to England to represent the matter to the King. Orders for sundry payments. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 62-63.]

Sept. 27. **2,064.** Secretary to the Treasury to John Povey. Forwarding a petition of Henry Lewis for report of Lords of Trade and Plantations. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 6. *No.* 20; *and* 48. *p.* 257.]

Sept. 28. **2,065.** Minutes of Council of New York. The Governor proposed that the question of sending Agents to England be submitted to the Assembly, the public service having suffered much from the workings of Agents of other Colonies. Denizenation granted to three French Protestants. Patent for land granted to Colonel Nicholas Bayard. Accounts for repair of the fort at Albany referred for audit. Petition of the town of Flatlands to run out its boundaries granted.

Sept. 29. William Merrit appointed Mayor of New York. Illuminations and a salute of fifteen guns ordered for the capture of Namur and other successes. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 65-66.]

[Sept. 30.] **2,066.** Copy of an Act for the service of Almighty God and for the establishment of the Protestant religion in the Province of Maryland. 5 *pp.* *Certified copy.* *Signed,* Thomas Laurence, Sept. 30, 1695. [*America and West Indies.* 556. *No.* 20.]

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Oct. 1. **2,067.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Petition of John Holder read, pleading the King's pardon for cause why he should be discharged from custody, and the pardon referred to the law-officers. The Governor submitted his prepared answer to the Assembly's address, for the Council's advice. Leave granted to two ships to sail. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *pp.* 68-69.]

Oct. 1. **2,068.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The proof of articles in Mr. Livingston's petition read, also a draft report thereon, which was approved. It being mentioned that Mr. Livingston had protested against the proclamation of their Majesties at Albany, the matter was ordered to be looked out in the papers transmitted at the time. Order for attendance of witnesses at next meeting to speak as to the matter. Mr. Livingston averred that he proclaimed their Majesties himself, but protested against the usurpation of Leisler.

The Attorney-General attended as to certain laws of Massachusetts, which were read and approved. Lord Bellomont's draft instructions read, and a copy transmitted to him. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 8. *pp.* 124-127.]

Oct. 1. **2,069.** Draft of an order to summon Mr. Hackshaw, Captain Harbin, Jacob Leisler and two more to attend the meeting of the Lords on the 7th of October. ½ *p.*

Scrap, with the names of four of the persons to be summoned. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 6. *Nos.* 21, 22.]

Oct. 1. **2,070.** Minutes of Council of New York. Patent for land to Thomas Noxon considered. Order for the accounts of the penny per pound tax to be sent to the Lords of the Treasury. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *p.* 66.]

Oct. 1. **2,071.** Minutes of Council of New York in Assembly. On a message from the Representatives the Governor adjourned till to-morrow.

Oct. 2. The Assembly being summoned the Governor made them the following speech. I hope you come together with good hearts to serve the King in securing the province, which shall always be my one endeavour. The frontiers seem to me to lie under some hazard. The garrisons are weaker than ever, the revenue much in debt, the expenses increasing. Our neighbours value themselves upon their Agents in England and deny us any assistance; and the King's commands are thus defeated by the misrepresentations of those Agents. And now the enemy have got into a nest—a regular fort of stone and lime at Cadaraqui, which will without all doubt be of dangerous consequence unless we can drive them out. It is necessary therefore for us to send Agents. My letters have not been unsuccessful with the King, but a paper may be forgotten and laid aside, and cannot answer the false glosses put on it by the Agents of other Colonies. It is true that this province has been heavily taxed, and our neighbours owe their safety to your efforts. We have several duties imposed, both on exports and imports, while their ports are free. They not only deny us assistance but shelter deserters from the King's troops. We shall be reduced to our former difficulties if these things be not remedied. Our neighbours have got our trade and our people. Mankind go where they can be most easy. But these things are not so well known at home, and there are many other weighty affairs in hand. I therefore ask you to consider as to sending an Agent or two to England.

Oct. 3. A committee appointed to draw up an account of the supply needed for the frontier, for the Assembly. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 705-707.]

Oct. 2. **2,072.** Minutes of Council of Nevis. Two Councillors appointed to sit with a committee of the whole Assembly on the Treasurer's accounts. Agreed that they sit daily *de die in diem*, till the examination of the accounts is finished. A petition against two judgments of Court considered. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., pp.* 302-303.]

Oct. 2. **2,073.** Minutes of Council and Assembly of Antigua. The Governor agreed to two messages from the Assembly, asking for the issue of a writ for election of a new Assembly-man, and that, on consideration of granting free quarter to the King's soldiers, the inhabitants be relieved from guards and martial-law taken off. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 64. *p.* 145.]

Oct. 2. **2,074.** Minutes of Council of Maryland in Assembly. So few either of the Council or the Burgesses could attend, owing to stress of weather, that the Governor prorogued the Assembly till to-morrow.

Oct. 3. Mr. Tasker gave in his return to his instructions upon his visit to New York. Letter from Governor Fletcher of 30 August read. Ordered that it be laid before the Burgesses.

Oct. 4. Mr. Tasker gave in his accounts and a receipt for the money delivered by him to the Receiver-General at New York. He then reported that the Government of New York declined to send a person to attend the Assembly at Maryland owing to the expense, for that their last messenger had cost them £19. Several of the Council observed that this messenger kept drinking up and down, and was of very ill behaviour, so it was no wonder if he sent in an account of heavy expenses. Order for all the papers since delivered in to be laid before the Burgesses.

Oct. 5. The papers and certain others with them were sent down to the Burgesses. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 14. *pp.* 1-4.]

Oct. 3. **2,075.** Minutes of Council of New York. Orders for payments and for examination of accounts. The Governor reported a contribution of £50 from Massachusetts towards the purchase of presents for the Indians. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 66-67.]

Oct. 3. **2,076.** Minutes of Council of Maryland. Certain papers respecting the seizure of a sloop for illegal trading were referred to the Attorney-General.

Oct. 4. Orders for the Clerks of the County Courts to attend to-morrow to be sworn in.

Oct. 5 The Solicitor-General brought up the oath to be taken by the County Court Clerks. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 13. *pp.* 49-50.]

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Oct. 4. **2,077.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The parties concerned for Mr. Richier, late Governor of Bermuda, were heard, and the petitions of Richier and of Nicholas Trott were read (*see Nos.* 1724 I., 1886). The Lords agreed to report that Mr. Richier be released on giving £2,000 security to abide by the King's decision on his appeal, and that every facility be given to him for collecting evidence. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 8. *pp.* 129-133.]

Oct. 5. **2,078.** Minutes of Council of New York in Assembly. The Governor and Council, in reply to the Representatives, recommended them to provide for the pay of Major Schuyler's company, and for a fund to encourage the other company and to keep up their numbers. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 707-708.]

Oct. 7. **2,079.** Minutes of Council of Maryland. Letter from Colonel George Wells read, asking to be excused attendance owing to illness, and referred to the Justices of the Provincial Court. *Note.* The Justices on the 17th October reported that the excuse had been admitted. The Clerks of the County Courts were then sworn, and delivered in sworn accounts of the fines collected by them.

Oct. 8. More Clerks of County Courts sworn, and more of their accounts delivered in.

Oct. 9. Leave of absence from Council granted to Thomas Tench. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 13. *pp.* 49-53.]

Oct. 7. **2,080.** Minutes of Council of Maryland in Assembly. Message to the Burgesses recommending to them the business of New York, asking for a reply to the papers laid before them, and suggesting that they give as much money in proportion as Virginia has given to the defence of New York.

Oct. 8. The Burgesses sent up their resolution to address the King further in the matter of assistance to New York, setting forward their inability therein, and their great desire to be discharged from the Royal commands.

The following proposals were sent down to the Burgesses:—(1) That the Island at Williamstadt be set apart for public buildings, and that land shall be set apart also in Annapolis for public buildings. (2) That at Williamstadt the parish church be built within the port, and the parish laid out as convenient as can be to it. (3) Whether the ships in the province be cleared as they are ready, or be stopped to sail in a fleet. (4) That a lot close to the church in Annapolis be laid out for the minister, who shall read prayers twice a day. (5) That the export of corn be prohibited. (6) That some form of declaration be issued to warn people against leaving the province in expectation of great plenty in other provinces. Two brickmakers sent to find clay near Annapolis, of which samples were brought in and approved.

Oct. 10. A letter from the Governor of New York with propositions of the Indians read. Petition of the Attorney-General for settlement of his fees read. Both documents were referred to the Burgesses. The Governor also invited the Burgesses to walk down towards dusk to drink the King's health, when he would cause a bonfire to be lit in honour of the King's success against the French. The Burgesses accepted. Governor Copley's accounts examined.

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Oct. 11. The Burgesses attended, their Speaker being absent through sickness, and being ordered to choose another Speaker elected Kenelm Cheseldyn, who was approved. The two commanders of the rangers appeared and made report of their proceedings. The Governor told them that proposals had been laid before the Burgesses as to the rangers, and that they should attend the House give an account of their ranging, and hoped that the Burgesses would bring in a bill to give effect to the proposals. Maps of Williamstadt and Annapolis were brought in, also a paper of proposals for encouragement of building small ships, and sent down to the Burgesses. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 14. *pp.* 4-18.]

Oct. 8.
Barbados.
2,081. Governor Russell to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The merchants being very anxious that a ship should go to England to report the safe arrival of a flyboat which has arrived here and which was upon very high insurance, I have permitted two small vessels to sail for Bristol, being convoyed (together with some ships for North America) by the Play, as far as the latitude of Deseada. As they are liable to be taken by any enemy that meets them, I shall only acknowledge receipt of your order to receive the £200 which the Assembly believed might be the charge of my removal from my house last year. *Signed,* F. Russell. 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* R. 17 Dec., 1695. Read 31 Jan. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 113; *and* 44. *pp.* 241-242.]

Oct. 9.
New York.
2,082. Governor Fletcher to the Duke of Shrewsbury. Having intelligence of preparations in Canada, I applied to the Governors of the neighbouring Colonies for assistance, but cannot procure one man of 1,198 appointed. In the beginning of this month the Indians called for assistance and brought me intelligence that the French were got (*sic*) into Cadaraqui, a regular fort of stores and lime on the north side the great lake. If they hold this fort it may be a means to compel our Indians to peace, who cannot be neutral. I called for the quota of Connecticut to meet me at Albany, having only the three companies in the King's pay in those garrisons, and finding no compliance to the King's orders—it being impossible to march great guns, waggons or dragoons over these mountains and thickets 400 miles—I found no other means left but to encourage the Indians to cut off their supplies from Canada at the falls, as they did formerly. I gave them a large present of ammunition, arms and clothing in the King's name, and beg you to intercede with the King for a further present to these Indians of 400 High Dutch fusees (they will not carry heavy arms) with supply of stores for the garrison at New York, and for a return of pay for the four companies. They are all the force I can depend on for the security of the province, which is that of all the rest, though they will not be sensible of it. I have sent to the Plantation Office copy of my last conference with the Indians, the best maps I could get of Cadaraqui, and the opinions of the officers and inhabitants of those parts as to the way. *Signed,* Ben. Fletcher. *Duplicate.* 1½ *pp.*

Copy of the foregoing. *Endorsed,* Communicated by his Grace to the Board and read 26 Aug., 1696. Answd. 25 Sept., '96. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 6. *Nos.* 23, 24.]

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Oct. 9. **2,083.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The draft report on Mr. Livingston's petition was further considered and agreed on, their minute representing the case. *Here follows the minute in full. See No.* 2,085. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 8. *pp.* 134-139.]

[Oct. 10.] **2,084.** A collection of papers relating to the claims of Robert Livingston for repayment of money advanced to the Government of New York, and for confirmation in the offices held by him.

2,084. I. Certificate of the advance of £490 19*s.* 0*d.* by Robert Livingston for payment of the King's troops. *Signed*, S. van. Cortlandt. 6 May, 1691. 1 *p.*

2,084. II. Governor Fletcher to Lords of Trade and Plantations. 8 December, 1694. Certifying to the truth of the claim of Robert Livingston and Abraham Depeyster for twenty-five barrels of powder, taken from them in Leisler's time, which the Government undertook subsequently to make good. *Signed*, Ben. Fletcher. 1¼ *pp.*

2,084. III. Account of the charges made by Jacob Harwood in procuring and discounting £1,670 worth of tallies.* The charges amount to £901, the items being as follows. Cash paid Mr. Lowndes (Secretary of the Treasury) £10 15*s.* 0*d.* Ditto paid the doorkeeper £2 3*s.* 0*d.* Paid Mr. Logins for soliciting and entering caveat £12 18*s.* 0*d.* Expenses, coach-hire, treats and several entertainments £80. Paid Councillor West £6. Paid Mr. Porter, Attorney, £35. Gratuities given, several, £26 10*s.* 0*d.* Poundage at the Exchequer £60. My commission, soliciting the business eighteen months at 15 per cent. £250 10*s.* 0*d.* Paid Mr. Richard Merryweather for discounting £1,670 at 25 per cent., 29th April, 1694, £417 10*s.* Total £901 6*s.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed*, Presented 7 Sept., 95.

2,084. IV. Certificate of Colonel Thomas Dongan to Robert Livingston's good service and exceptional qualifications as Agent with the Indians, which business interferes much with his private affairs. *Signed*, Tho. Dongan. *Dated*, 17 Sept., 1695. 1 *p.*

2,084. V. Statement of Robert Livingston's case, the claims in one column and the proofs in a parallel column. 9 *pp.* *Endorsed*, laid before the Committee, 19 Sept., 1695.

2,084. VI. Robert Livingston to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I have hitherto been cautious of troubling you with my present difficulties, but the ill usage of my correspondent here has forced me to lay myself more naked than I had hoped. It was my zeal for the Crown and the English interest which made me launch out my whole estate, which I have been twenty years labouring to get, for the service of both. Having met with many delays of repayment (to say no worse) in New

York, I undertook a voyage to England, where I hoped to receive the moneys due upon my tallies, at least, to set me up again in the way of trade. Instead of that I am not only cut off £900 of that money but am kept out of the rest and of the effects in my correspondent's hands, and threatened with tedious and expensive suits unless I comply with their unreasonable demands. This hard treatment, together with the disasters of my voyage and the melancholy consideration of having left a wife and numerous young, helpless children under straits, have almost broken my spirit; and unless you support me by effectual orders to New York for my money due there, and settle on me a salary for life which our angry Governor cannot stop or prevent, I shall be in a worse condition than when I entered the service of the Crown twenty years ago and shall sink into poverty and misery. Colonel Dongan, late Governor of New York, has witnessed my trouble and expense in the public service and can tell you whether I am capable of serving it further. The necessities of my family require my return and force me to beg a despatch from you. *Signed*, Robt. Livingston. *Undated.* 2 *pp.*

2,084. VII. Robert Livingston to John Povey. 20 September, 1695. Asking him to correct a slight error in the report on his claims. "It is all one to the King but it will be a confusion in the accounts, and I may come to lose £33 9*s.* 10*d.* not being rightly stated." 1 *p.*

2,084. VIII. Robert Livingston to Lord ? . I see that the interest, for which I have asked allowance, makes some difficulty, but I hope that on consideration it will appear as reasonable as the principal, which has been allowed to be just. All the sums for which I seek relief, except the £2,172 for which tallies were struck, were paid in specie out of my pocket, and no part of it for goods sold, out of which I could get any profit; and if I had not disbursed it in the service of the Crown I could have improved it to my own advantage by trade or at least have lent it at 8 per cent., according to the custom of New York. The sum of £1,629, New York money, out of the £2,172, was likewise paid in specie from my pocket, and only the rest, £543, is charged for goods sold to the Crown. For want of this £2,172 I was forced to trade upon credit from England, and am charged with £1,396 sterling for advance and interest, so that the interest for which I crave allowance will not reimburse me above half what I am charged for the same, and I shall still be a loser of £800, New York money. If the claim be allowed, I hope that it may be paid me as follows: Two sums of £527 and £233 advanced in 1688 and 1689 are charged upon the additional duties voted by the Assembly for payment of the public debts. I beg that the interest hereon may be paid to me from these same duties or, if they prove insufficient, from the

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revenue of the Crown. The third sum, £388, advanced in July, 1688, for the expedition against the French, is charged on a tax levied in that year, whereof £1,200 remains uncollected. But as it was imposed by the Governor and Council only, it may be difficult to collect it unless confirmed by the Assembly under recommendation by the Lords of Trade. If the same cannot be paid to me from this source, I beg that principal and interest may be paid me in eight quarterly payments from the revenue. I beg that the like may be done in respect of interest for five years on £2,172, viz. £868, being the time that elapsed before the tallies were delivered to my agent. I also beg for a salary of £100 a year, for life, alike for my past services for twenty years as agent with the Indians as for future employment therein. It is a mistake to think that there is no intercourse with Indians except in time of war, for it is necessary to keep constant correspondence with them to keep them from turning their arms upon the province, or yielding to the incessant seductions of the French. This task I have performed for the last twenty years without any reward from the Government, frequently spending large sums in entertaining the Indians and neglecting my own private affairs. Had I received but £50 *per annum* in the past it had been better than £100 in the future, yet, even then, I should have been a loser. Hitherto, far from obtaining any advantage from my service to the Crown, I have suffered great loss, which I hope you will take into consideration. *Copy.* 2 *pp.* *Endorsed,* 1 Oct. '95.

2,084. IX. Computation of the interest claimed by Robert Livingston on the sums advanced by him, at 8 per cent., being the New York rate. Total, £1,503 10*s.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Read 1 Oct. 1695.

2,084. X. Robert Livingston to Lords of Trade and Plantations. My return to New York within three weeks is urgently necessary, so I beg for speedy despatch of my business, though my accounts are not audited and certified, as I am informed is usual. Being ignorant of the methods of your Board I am now at too great a distance to rectify the error; but I hope it is clear to you that I could not have obtained any favour from the Governor necessary to recommend my case to you, and that the justice of my case will support itself and acquit me of any base design. The first sum is £561, which has been audited at New York and allowed by your Board. The second sum, £200, belongs to an account which has been examined and settled by the New York Assembly. The third sum, £388, has been passed by the Auditor of New York, whose certificate I can produce. The interest on £1,670 advanced in 1688 may be as well computed here as at New York, being only a point of common arithmetic, and I hope that it will be allowed for the following reasons. My agent here has charged me £495 for advance and interest on some of the goods included in the £1,670, and £901 for discounting the tallies for that £1,670; so that unless £668 interest be allowed me I shall receive but £275 for my £1,670, and even if it be allowed I shall lose £627 for advancing that £1,670. The fifth sum, £900, was adjusted before I left New York, but to meet all difficulties I will ask only for an order for the sum due to me in November last for subsisting the King's forces. The powder due to me is certified by the Governor's certificate, which I can produce. I am willing to retain or resign my present offices; but I ask for £100 salary as Agent with the Indians. *Signed*, Robt. Livingston. 2 *pp*. *Undated*. [*Board of Trade*. New York, 6. *Nos*. 25 I.-X.]

Oct. 10. **2,085**. Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. On the petition of Robert Livingston, the Lords agreed to represent as follows. That in respect of two sums amounting to £771 9*s*. 1½*d*. expended for the subsistence of the foot-companies and of the garrison at Albany, Governor Fletcher be instructed to give Livingston preferential repayment under the New York Act of 1692 for repayment of debts, if he satisfy the Council that his claims are just; that further claims for £388 advanced for the French expedition of 1687 be repaid by the Assembly of New York; that £1,503 claimed for interest be repaid in part from arrears of New York taxes, and the balance in quarterly payments from the current revenue of New York; that his claim for powder be satisfied out of the Ordnance stores in England; that he receive a salary of £100 as agent with the Indians; and that he be empowered to sue Messrs. Merryweather and Harwood, merchants, at the King's expense for excessive charges claimed by them on discount of tallies. [*Board of Trade*. New York, 48. *pp*. 224-230.]

Oct. 10. **2,086**. Minutes of Council of New York. Thomas Noxon's patent for land granted. Orders for several payments.

Oct. 11. On the petition of Thomas Anthony and four others to purchase land from the Indians, leave was granted them to purchase one hundred acres each. Orders for payments. [*Board of Trade*. New York, 72. *pp*. 67-68.]

Oct. 12. **2,087**. Minutes of Council of Nevis. Letters from the Agents and from the Governor-in-chief were read. The Council agreed to the Assembly's proposal that the soldiers should receive tenpence a day for six days or until they are otherwise provided for. [*Col. Entry Bk*., *Vol. XLVIII*., *p*. 303.]

Oct. 13. Kensington. **2,088**. The King to Governor Russell. Repeating a former command to recommend most urgently to the Assembly of Barbados the ascertaining of sufficient maintenance and stipends for the clergy, of which matter the Assembly has so far taken no notice; and also empowering him to summon the Attorney and Solicitor-General to attend Council. [*Board of Trade*. Barbados, 44. *pp*. 200-201.]

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Oct. 14. Kensington. **2,089.** The King to Governor Russell. Authorising the appointment of Robert Bishop, Jonathan Langley, Richard Scott, John Boteler, Benjamin Cryer and Richard Walter to be of the Council of Barbados. *Copy*, ½ *p*. *Endorsed*, Recd. and read 7 Sept., 1697. [*Board of Trade*. Barbados, 5. *No*. 114.]

Oct. 14. **2,090.** Minutes of Council of New York. Resolved that Chidley Brooke and Godfrey Dellius be desired to go Agents to England. A Committee appointed to draw up their instructions. [*Board of Trade*. New York, 72. *p*. 68.]

Oct. 14. **2,091.** Minutes of Council of Maryland in Assembly. The Burgesses sent up the following resolutions: (1) On Mr. Povey's letter concerning the advancement of coins, we think the law already sent to England sufficient, and shall await its return. (2) The Act of last session sufficiently meets the proposal that appraisers shall not purchase any deceased person's estate that has been appraised by them. (3) As to rangers, we agree that a new officer be added to each party, that the pay be raised and the rangers shall be supplied with dragoons' arms at prime cost; these provisions to be inserted in a new clause to the law for appointing rangers. (4) As to the ports of Annapolis and Williamstadt a Bill to embody the Council's proposals was read, but rejected as the population is so scanty. (5) The question as to repealing the law for Naval Officers' fees is referred to the Committee of Laws. (6) The same Committee will prepare a Bill explaining how the vicinage shall arise in trials at the Provincial Court. (7) A Resolution as to appeals. (8) The proposal as to furs is referred to the Committee of Laws. (9) A Bill to impose a duty on re-exported European goods is prepared: (10) The money raised by the impost on furs shall be kept in bank. (11) The Act for appealing raw hides shall be repealed. (12) No Agent shall be sent to England. (13) The Governor is begged to issue proclamations forbidding export of corn and against enticing people from the Colony. (14) Agreed that a lot be laid out for the Minister in Annapolis. Sundry other resolutions and orders were also sent up, but the Council, seeing no answer (*p*. 5) as to the proposal to send a money contribution to New York proportionate to that given by Virginia, sent down a proposal for the additional duty of threepence a hogshead to be continued for that purpose, the Governor being willing to advance money on credit thereof, if wanting.

Oct. 15. Answer of the Council to the Burgesses' resolutions. It is proposed that if an Agent be not sent to England, Mr. Povey and Sir Thomas Laurence should be written to; an answer should be sent to the Governor of New York, and a member of the House should take it and give him information; the Governor is ready to advance money for gratifying Mr. Blathwayt and Mr. Povey; that some answer be given as to appeals in case of the inability of the Governor; that when a body of laws has been compiled, some able lawyer in England may be employed to digest them; one of the Bills proposed is at variance with the Royal Instructions. The following bills were read a first time: Bill to regulate appeals, bill for a duty on certain exports, bill to appoint rangers, bill for a duty on European foods exported, bill to regulate proceedings of Provincial Courts. They were then returned to the Burgesses amended. A complaint of the Emperor of Piscattaway, that he could not control his young men, reported.

Oct. 16. Bill for an impost on liquors and for securing rights to town-land read a first time and returned, also the address to the King, slightly amended.

Oct. 17. Address of the Burgesses asking the Governor to enquire into the complaint of the Emperor of the Piscattaway Indians. Order for the Councillors that live nearest to the Indians to examine the matter. Proposals to effect the seating of certain Indian lands in Charles County, and to fit certain Churches both as Court Houses and Churches, and a petition from the inhabitants of Annapolis referred to the Burgesses.° Resolution of the Burgesses, that if the Governor will advance a sum sufficient to make the contribution of Maryland proportionate to that of Virginia, viz. £133, the House will gratefully refund the same out of the first revenue that accrues. Order for a bill to be drawn in compliance with the royal orders as to assistance to New York. Resolved that the additional duty of threepence per hogshead be not continued beyond the expiration of the present Act. A letter from Mr. Povey, dated 8 June, read and sent down to the Burgesses. Several proposals sent down to the Burgesses, (1) as to appeals, (2) as to an explanation of the law as to furs, (3) as to a duty of ten per cent. on imported goods which are re-exported to Pennsylvania, (4) as to applying the receipts from the duty on furs to the building and maintenance of a school, (5) as to the law against exportation of raw-hides and the substitution of a small duty for the same, (6) as to the application of the money raised by exportation of furs, (7) as to a law to keep a distinct docket for the several counties in the Provincial Court, (8) as to a law to appoint auditors, (9) to prevent appraisers from buying dead men's estates which they have appraised, (10) as to increasing the officers of rangers and giving them instructions, (11) as to equipping rangers with dragoons' equipment, (12) as to confirming the law for ports, (13) as to repeal of the Act concerning naval officers, and (14) of the Act concerning tonnage.° (*From* ° *to* ° *will be found on pp.* 5-8, *under date* 17 Oct.)

Oct. 18. Resolutions of the Burgesses that certain accounts of revenue be entered in the journals, that an allowance be made to Edward Dorsey as Commissioner in Chancery, and that a private naturalisation bill be prepared. The question of seating Indian land deferred till next Sessions, the Governor and Council being desired to do what they think best in the interim. Order for two buildings to be fitted so as to serve both as Churches and Court-houses. Public Treasurers appointed for the Eastern and Western shore. Resolved that if the Governor will advance fifty guineas for Mr. Blathwayt and fifty pounds for Mr. Povey, the Burgesses will gratefully repay him. Proposed that the vestries lay out what remains of the 40 lbs. of tobacco poll-tax on chapels of ease. The following bills were received from the Burgesses, viz. for paying £333 towards the defence of New York, for an impost on liquors, for regulation of Provincial Courts, for a duty on certain exports,

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for a duty of ten per cent. on re-exported goods, for regulating appeals, for reviving temporary laws, and a private naturalisation bill. The first bill and two proposals were returned to the Burgesses.

Oct. 19. Message from the Burgesses assenting to the proposal as to building of chapels of ease. A petition of several masters of ships sent down to the Burgesses, who answered recommending that the prosecution of their bonds be stopped. The bills read yesterday and assented to were returned to the Burgesses. Resolution of the Burgesses asking the Governor to send Mr. Perry to New York to answer Governor Fletcher's letter. The question of Governor Copley's accounts deferred to next Sessions. Order as to payment of the Councillors and the Rangers. The Governor exhorted the Councillors to prevent the circulation of foolish reports as to imposition of heavy taxes, and to see to the enforcement of the order for building chapels of ease. The Governor then gave his assent to the following acts, viz.: Act to regulate Provincial Courts, Act to regulate appeals, Act for an impost on imported liquors, Act for securing certain rights to town-land, Act imposing ten per cent. duty on re-exported goods from Europe, Act to appoint rangers, Act for payment of £333 towards the defence of New York, Act for a public levy, and a private naturalisation Act. The Governor then exhorted the Assembly to see that the laws were enforced, and to prevent the people from being discouraged by foolish reports. An Address to the King as to New York was then signed, and the Assembly was prorogued to the 20th of March. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 14. *pp.* 18-28.]

Oct. 15. **2,092.** Minutes of Council of Maryland. Order for the broad seal of the province to be entrusted to Major Edward Dorsey during the absence of Colonel Jowles. Proclamation to prohibit the export of corn. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 13. *pp.* 53-55.]

Oct. 16. **2,093.** Minutes of Council of Nevis. The Council agreed to proposals of the Assembly for taking up freight in ships, and for distributing thirty barrels of powder among the houses of the inhabitants. An election for an Assemblyman voided and a new writ ordered. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., pp.* 303-304.]

Oct. 16. **2,094.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Richard Johnson nominated to be of the Council. On application of the Commodore for assistance of the Government in preventing desertion from the King's ships, a proclamation was ordered forbidding the harbouring of deserted seamen. Order for proroguing the Assembly by proclamation till 23 April next. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 53. *pp.* 6-7.]

Oct. 16. **2,095.** Minutes of Council of New York. Agreed to prohibit the erection of buildings which neutralise the defence of the blockhouse. Isaac Marquis's petition for denizenation granted.

Oct. 17. Orders for sundry payments. Grant of land to Tirck de Witt sanctioned.

Oct. 18. Orders for several payments. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 68-70.]

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Oct. 16. **2,096.** Minutes of Council of New York in Assembly. Three Bills from the Assembly, against profanation of the Lord's day, for regulation of Attorneys, and to raise £500 for encouragement of the Companies of Grenadiers, were read, the two first three times, the third once. A conference desired with the Assembly in the Bill for raising £500, and conferrers appointed.

Oct. 17. The conferrers reported that they had given the reasons why the Governor could not pass the bill to raise £500, and sought to convince them that the Governor could not divest himself of his power of detaching men, in case of need; and the Assembly explained that the money was intended only to raise men to fill up the companies and not to encourage those already in service. The bill was then passed with amendments and, with the Lord's Day Bill, also amended, was sent down to the Assembly. Two Bills from the Assembly for raising £1,000 and £864 were passed, the latter being amended.

Oct. 18. A Conference ordered upon the bills for raising £500 and £864. The conferrers reported on the Bill for £500 that they had little hope of satisfying the Assembly, they being fixed in opinion that if it be passed the Governor can make no more detachments. The Bill with a new amendment was presently brought up again from the Assembly, but the amendment was rejected by the Council.

Oct. 19. Joint Committee appointed to draw up an address to the King setting forth the true state of the Colony. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 711-712.]

Oct. 17. **2,097.** Minutes of Council of Maryland. The Governor summoned the lawyers in town and consulted them concerning the appellate jurisdiction of a Court of Delegates. He also asked whether a judge dissenting from other judges sitting with him was not bound to record the reasons for his dissent, to which they unanimously replied in the negative, but that his dissent should be recorded. Ordered that this rule be observed henceforth.

Oct. 18. A Collector delivered in his sworn accounts. Proclamation against enticing people to leave the province.

Oct. 19. Orders for vestries to deliver punctually to the Clerk of Council accounts of all their proceedings. Ordered that the Clerks of the County Courts attend on the last Tuesday in February to give in their accounts of fines, for the Commissioners to send a certificate that the business of their County Courts has been completed, and that the Colonels of the counties next the frontiers have their militia always in readiness. A letter from the Governor of New York, of date 30 August, considered, wherein he sets forth the unwillingness of the neighbouring Colonies to help, the heavy burden of expense and of men that lies upon New York, the cost of keeping the Five Nations faithful owing to the schemes of the French, and the designs of the French against Cadaraqui. The letter states further that all the quotas have been called for in full, and that each province must pay and arm her quota, since it is impossible for New York to do so. A further letter from Messrs. Brooke and Flypse of the New York Council was also read, with an account of the negotiations with the Indians at Albany on 28th August. An answer to Governor Fletcher from Governor Nicholson was then

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read, to the following effect. Your letter has been laid before the Burgesses, with the result shewn by documents enclosed. I send herewith bills for £133. You did not answer my question whether you are invading the French, and the uncertainty has compelled the Assembly to increase the number of rangers for defence of the frontier. I can say no more than I have said as to pay, arms and ammunition. I am sorry that New York is so heavily burdened, but neither the Council nor the Burgesses here agree that that province is the safety of this. We do not doubt that your conduct and courage will prevent the French designs; but as to sending you men from hence the enclosed resolves of the House will show you. *Letter ends.* Here were enclosed resolves of the Council in Assembly of 2, 7 and 14 October, and resolves of the Burgesses of 7, 8 and 17 October. A short letter to the Governor of New York, saying that they had done their best to move the Burgesses, was also sent. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 13. *pp.* 55-69.]

Oct. 18. **2,098.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for a list of persons in arrear with their quit-rents to be prepared, that they may be sued. The public accounts were received for audit. Colonel Lillingston, attending, proposed that he should go home to obtain recruits, his regiment being much reduced. The Council concurred. Orders for sundry payments, and for issue of stores for Port Morant. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 320-322.]

Oct. 22. **2,099.** Minutes of the Council of Massachusetts. Orders for payments for entertainment of a French flag of truce, of £500 to the Commissioners for War for clothing and subsisting the soldiers and seamen in the King's pay, and of £45 for presents to the Maquas. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 49. *p.* 1.]

Oct. 22. **2,100.** Minutes of Council of New York in Assembly. On the advice of the Council the Governor agreed to pass the bill agreed to by the Council and Assembly, and to recommend the care of the frontiers to the Assembly. Bills to regulate Attorneys, against profaning the Lord's day, to grant £1,000 for Agency, and to grant £864 for support of Major Schuyler's Company passed. The Governor then summoned the Assembly and spoke as follows. I have passed four of the bills sent up by you. That concerning attorneys I do not understand, as I never had a lawsuit and hope I never shall. The Act against profanation of the Lord's day is a very good Act, and I hope may prove effectual. The £1,000 granted for Agency I hope you will find well bestowed, in putting a truer account of our condition before the King and the hardship of our bearing all the burden of general defence. Another Act is to raise money for payment of fifty men at Albany till May next, which are a part of your quota of two hundred. You have seen the list of quotas appointed for all the Colonies by the King, but I have no Great Seal for commanding these quotas as I have for this province. I have never asserted that power without an eye to the ease and safety of the province, and though we may reasonably expect some relief from our hardships in a short time, yet I cannot suffer the province to be exposed. Some of you here can very well give account that Albany and the frontiers were never worse provided than this winter, and that many of the soldiers have deserted, while others die, or are killed on their passage hither. There is another bill giving a supply of £500 for levy-money. This is throwing away the country's money, for it cannot answer that end. I can never consent to such a fund. Far from encouraging the companies sent for your defence, it will prove a very great discouragement. When the money, as you would order it, is given to such as will enlist we shall have none but such as will desert as soon as their levy-money is spent, for no man will tarry to starve when he knows he is never to receive a farthing of pay, but on the contrary must run into debt. I have often told you they have but eightpence a day, New York money, by the King's establishment, and that twopence sterling is stopped for their clothes, which are now worn out on the voyage hither. Many are bare-foot and bare-legged. The cold winter is coming, and we have to do with a cunning and vigilant enemy. I must not leave the frontier exposed. It is hard if you will not leave me to be judge of matters of war and of what is necessary. I dare pretend to more experience that way than any of you, or all together. The security of the frontier was the chief purpose for which you were called together, and therefore I recommend it to you. I shall be satisfied with whatever method you please for your supplies, provided that they are secured so that I may never touch a penny of your money, as I never have hitherto. Pray consider this matter in calmness and evenness. I have no end but the ease and security of the province. May God direct you.

Oct. 23. A Committee appointed to join a Committee of the Assembly to explain the Governor's meaning touching the quota.

Oct. 24. The Committee reported that the Assembly desired to know whether the Governor intended to have the companies from England made full, and the quota of 200 men from the province. In this it was answered that if the Assembly would raise a reasonable supply enabling the Governor to keep the Grenadiers now in the King's companies and to encourage others to enlist, the Governor can depend on them to guard the frontiers, and not insist on the quota. Otherwise it cannot be but expected that the Grenadiers will run in a year's time and are not to be depended upon; hence the Governor will be obliged to insist on the quota. With this answer the Assembly seemed better contented. A Bill was sent by the Assembly to raise £700 to keep the men in the King's companies, and encourage them to enlist, which was thrice read and passed. A Bill for establishing Courts of Judicature was also received from the Assembly and passed.

The Governor then summoned the Assembly and made them the following speech:—I have passed your two last bills. There is an addition to the Courts Act, which I do not like. It is unprecedented for county justices to have the power of trying title of land, where deeds and writings call for more skill in the law than they can pretend to. In England such matters are tried by learned judges. However, it is temporary, and by the Council's advice I have passed it. I shall take care that the £700 to be raised by the other bill is strictly devoted to the good purpose for which you have designed it. You sent me word that you have no further business,

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but before we part I should like you to enquire into the grievances and abuses in the several counties—what maladministration is committed by any ministers or officers that can be redressed. You are or ought to be men of good interest in your counties. If you hear false or groundless complaints of tyranny and arbitrary power, it is your business to suppress them by your better information. If such complaints are well founded, you ought to represent them in Assembly. One of the first things appointed in a House of Commons is a committee of grievances. If you find abuses in inferior officers, the Governor and Council are at hand to remove them; if in the Governor and Council, you can appeal to the King. I am but a transient person among you, and am willing to answer anything that I have done. Your Agent is now going home. Make what application you please. The Council have been witnesses to all my actions, and they are the men of greatest interest in the country. But if there be nothing but an evil spirit of murmuring, backbiting and slander with no better ground than the perverse murmur of unreasonable and disaffected men, it is your business to inform them better of their duty to their superiors and to each other, that the country may live in harmony. I call God to witness that I have worked only for the ease and safety of the province. I am ready to wait for you to do anything that remains undone.

Oct. 25. Address to the King, and instructions to the Agents approved. The Assembly was summoned and adjourned to 25 March. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 712-718.]

Oct. 23. **2,101.** Minutes of Council of Nevis. Message from the Assembly in answer to a proposal from the Council, refusing to choose a new person to billet the soldiers, since the person appointed of late refuses to act. Message from the Assembly to the Council, asking that no private debates may obstruct the public affairs on which they are summoned to deliberate. To this no answer was returned. A letter to the Agents approved, asking for further naval protection for the Island. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., pp.* 304-305.]

Oct. 24. Whitehall. **2,102.** Order of the Privy Council. On an Address of the Council and Burgesses of Maryland praying to be exempted from contributing to the defence of New York, and that a fourth part of the revenue there given for supply of arms and ammunition, may, after the country is reasonably furnished, be applied to support of the Government. Ordered that it be referred to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. ¾ *p.* *Endorsed,* Read 30 Oct. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 116; *and* 8. *p.* 201.]

Oct. 24. **2,103.** Minutes of Council of New York. Orders to call in the arrears of taxes and for purchase of a bell for the fort. The Receiver-General's accounts passed. Colonels Caleb Heathcote, Stephen van Cortlandt and Nicholas Bayard approved as his deputies during his absence in England. Colonel Depeyster's accounts referred for examination.

Oct. 25. Orders for payments and for examination of accounts. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 70-71.]

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2,104. Minutes of Council of Virginia. Richard Johnson sworn of the Council. Order as to the swearing of the accounts of the collectors of the penny per pound duty. Order to defer further discussion of the business of the quota for New York till February next, and for the question of speedier communication with the neighbouring Colonies to be considered at next meeting. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 53. *pp.* 7-8.]

Oct. 26.
Boston.

2,105. Lieutenant-Governor Usher to Lords of Trade and Plantations. On the 12th of September the Assembly met, and it was recommended to them to raise money for support of the Government. After nine days' sitting they passed Acts to continue existing duties, to raise £300 for payment of arrears, and a bill for £100 for future payment of soldiers in the fort and in the province. The wages due to the soldiers, amounting to £1,242, they would not pay, saying that they could pay no more at present. Finding them playing with the Government I prorogued them until June, that I may know the King's pleasure herein. As to the poverty of the place, to my certain knowledge the province has not for seven years been as rich as now. As for taxes on them, the burden of the Boston Government is eight times greater *pro rata* than theirs. "They are "willing to leave Boston Government to defend their frontiers at "their own charge, but if Boston Government will find men and "they pay and provisions, judge it very reasonable and yet nothing "near so much *pro rata* with Boston Government. I must own "Boston Government very low and poor to what they was seven "years ago, but province Hampshire many thousand pounds richer." [*This is a fair specimen of Usher's obscure and elliptical style.*] As for defence of the place, I design the frontier-towns to be secured by persons from the more inward and secure towns until I know your pleasure, or until the Assembly will raise money to pay the soldiers. I have been here now upwards of four years, have spent £500 of my own estate and to this day received not a penny. I have always laid before you the state of the place and asked for a quietus, but have never received one line from you as to the government. The government of the place being in the King and of importance to the Crown, I had hoped to have received some orders before now; and I have made my reports not only to you but to Mr. Allen and to others interested in the proprietorship, but all I can hear is that they wonder the place will not provide for support of the Government, and wish me to continue in the regular care of the Government. This is like Pharaoh—"Make bricks without straw." I must say it is not poverty but sullenness in the people that the Government is not supported. If the right is in the King, then they affront the King's commissions in doing nothing for the honour of the Government. If the right be in Mr. Allen, then they should either pay their quit-rents or support the Government, but they will do neither. I have laid the raising money for support of the Government before the Assembly, but to this day can get nothing but a plea of poverty and quotation of Luke xiv. 26-29. By transient discourses I learn that several persons have applied to the King for New Hampshire to be joined to Massachusetts, but to this day have never been able to get sight of their addresses. I know there are fully as many who are for keeping the province as it is, but when

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private persons make such application when the Council and Assembly have been moved to prepare ways to support the honour of the people, I look upon it as unlikely that you will have a true and impartial account of the state of the place. They all acknowledge that under the Boston Government their taxes would be much heavier. This I know is all the ground of their uneasiness. The King sees fit to continue them as a distinct government, but why they are averse to the King's pleasure I know not, unless it be because of Mr. Allen's claim. But I know not how injustice can be done them as to the claim, since they can appeal to the King up to the value of £50, unless they think justice will be denied. God is my witness that I have always acted so as to maintain the Royal prerogative, and not to infringe the subjects' liberty. All my expense hitherto has been paid from my own estates. I beg again for a quietus, knowing that faithfulness to the King in these parts causes many enemies. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXVII., pp.* 275-278].

Oct. 29. **2,106.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. The King's pardon to John Holder was allowed, and order given for his release on his giving bail to answer an appeal against the same. Orders for payments. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *pp.* 69-70.]

Oct. 29. **2,107.** Minutes of Council and Assembly of Antigua. Message from the Governor proposing to hire a vessel to join the man-of-war and two sloops already hired by Nevis and Montserrat. The Assembly proposed the pressing of a prize, lately taken, for the purpose, to which the Governor agreed, and consented that the seamen should have all plunder that they take, in addition to the King's pay. Order for the Treasurer to provide two months' victuals for the said prize. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 64. *pp.* 145-147.]

Oct. 30. **2,108.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Governor Nicholson's letters of 15 November and 14 June read. Agreed to send extracts from the same to the Treasury and the Admiralty.

A memorial of Sir Thomas Laurence, with addresses from the Assembly of Maryland, was read, and extracts from the same ordered to be sent to the Treasury.

Mr. Trott attended, and his proposals were read. At his request the laws passed in Bermuda from 1690-1693 were referred to the Attorney General. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 8. *pp.* 140-143.]

Oct. 30. **2,109.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. On the address of the Assembly of Maryland praying to be exempted from contributing to the defence of New York (*see No.* 2,102) it was agreed to represent in Council the whole course of the previous proceedings which had led to the orders for furnishing the quota, as well as the matter of the address. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *pp.* 251-253.]

Oct. 30. **2,110.** John Povey to the Proprietors of East New Jersey. Enclosing a copy of the New Jersey Act for regulating trade, and asking for a copy of the orders which they propose to give thereon. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *p.* 259.]

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[Oct. 30.] **2,111.** Copy of an Act of New Jersey, passed 1694, for regulating trade. 2 *pp.* *Endorsed*, Read 30 Oct. '95. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 6. *No.* 26.]

Oct. 30. **2,112.** John Povey to the Attorney General. Forwarding the Acts of Bermuda passed in 1690, 1691, 1693 and 1694 for his opinion as to their confirmation. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 2. *No.* 26.]

Oct. 30. **2,113.** John Povey to William Lowndes. Forwarding, for report of the Lords of the Treasury, copy of an Address from the General Assembly of Maryland in answer to the late Queen's letter of 19 July, 1692, wherein the Governor was directed to endeavour the passing of a law to prohibit exportation of tobacco in bulk. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 8. *p.* 200.]

Oct. 30. **2,114.** John Povey to William Lowndes. Forwarding extracts from a letter of Governor Nicholson as to the Trade of Maryland and of an address of the General Assembly of Maryland as to the revenue of that province, for report of the Lords of the Treasury. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 8. *p.* 202.]

Oct. 30. **2,115.** John Povey to William Bridgeman. Forwarding extracts from Governor Nicholson's letter, as to the time for the arrival of shipping in Maryland and as to the appointment of an officer for an Admiralty Court in Pennsylvania. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 8. *p.* 202.]

Oct. 30. **2,116.** John Povey to William Lowndes. Forwarding an address from the General Assembly of Maryland, touching the advancement of foreign coins in the province, for report of the Treasury thereon. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 8. *p.* 203.]

Oct. 30. **2,117.** John Povey to William Lowndes. Forwarding extract from Sir Thomas Laurence's memorial [*No.* 1,918], as to maintenance of Protestant Ministers out of the penny per pound duty on the side trade of Pennsylvania, for report of the Treasury thereon. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 8. *p.* 203.]

Oct. 30. **2,118.** John Povey to the Attorney General. Forwarding two Acts of Maryland for establishing the Protestant religion in Maryland, and an Act for erecting Free Schools, for his opinion. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 8. *p.* 205.]

Oct. 30. **2,119.** John Povey to William Bridgeman. Forwarding the address of the Council and Burgesses of Maryland as to naval stores (*see No.* 1,897 II.) for the opinion of the Admiralty. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 8. *p.* 205.]

Oct. 30. **2,120.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Resolved for the Assembly to meet at the time appointed. Ordered that the Receiver General shall take the oath of those who have lost their receipts for payment of quit-rents as to the arrears of the same. The Auditors brought up the accounts of the revenue. In view of the country's debts and the abundance of powder in the magazine, it was decided to sell 100 barrels of powder to the people. The Governor read a letter from Captain John Fletcher of H.M.S.

Hampshire, protesting in insulting terms against the complaints against him for impressing men, the concealment of deserters from his ship, and the Governor's orders to release certain impressed men. The Council unanimously resolved therein that Captain Fletcher ought to be sent home a prisoner on board H.M.S. Ruby. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 323-328.]

Oct. 30. **2,121.** Minutes of Council of New York in Assembly. An address to the King announcing the despatch of the Agents, and the instructions to the Agents themselves [*given at length*] were signed by the Governor, Council and Speaker. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 718-721.]

Oct. 30. **2,122.** Minutes of Council of New York. Orders for sundry payments, including £445 to William Nicolls from the £1,000 voted for the Agents.

Oct. 31. Orders for payments. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *p.* 72.]

October. **2,123.** Abstract of the strength of Colonel Lillingston's Regiment of Foot at Jamaica in October, 1695. Six companies (nominal). Effective strength, 20 officers (including Chaplain, Surgeon and two mates and Quartermaster), 34 serjeants, 34 corporals, 11 drummers, 148 rank and file, 28 servants. Wanting to complete the Regiment, 2 serjeants, 2 corporals, 1 drummer, 1,012 rank and file, 12 servants. 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 94.]

Nov. 1. **2,124.** Minutes of Council of New York. The Governor acquainted the Council with the propositions made by the Indians at Albany on 19 October last, wherein they appear more insolent than formerly in affecting things which are known to be false and peremptorily demanding assistance thereupon. The Council advised that, looking to the constant pains that the Governor has taken to obtain assistance from the neighbouring Colonies, these propositions should be sent to Whitehall; also that if any Christian forces be sent to the Indian country they should be Major Schuyler's company of Fusiliers, who have more experience and better encouragement in pay than the Grenadiers, but that they know no reason why forces should be sent to the country, looking to the precautions that the Governor has taken. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *p.* 73.]

Nov. 4. **2,125.** Minutes of Council of New York. Letter from Governor Nicholson concerning assistance to New York read, and a copy ordered to be sent to New England. Order for the bills for £133 sterling, received from Governor Nicholson, to be endorsed to the Agents, and that the same sum be refunded, out of the £1,000 voted for them, towards the defence of the frontier; and for £173 New York money to be paid to Mr. Brooke as Agent for the said £133 sterling. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *p.* 74.]

Nov. 5. **2,126.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Attorney General's report of 7 June on the laws of Jamaica was read, and all the Acts approved except two, which were reserved for further consideration. [*Board of Trade.* Journal,,8. *pp.* 144-146.]

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Nov. 5. **2,127.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Agreed to recommend the allowance of fifteen Acts of Jamaica, but that the Act to prevent engrossing and forestalling be referred to the Commissioners of Customs. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 54. *pp.* 40-41.]

Nov. 5. **2,128.** Proposals of Nicholas Trott, jun., to Lords of Trade and Plantations. (1) That I may be allowed to prosecute Isaac Richier, late Governor, and Richard Stafford, Chief Justice of Bermuda, on behalf of Samuel Trott, the King's Collector there, for that Isaac Richier sent a ship from Bermuda directly to Scotland, to trade contrary to law. (2) That I may be allowed to prosecute Richier and the executors of Henry Fifield for sending rum and sugar from Barbados to Curaçoa, for contriving by forged certificates to run the same to Bermuda, and for obstructing the Collector when he endeavoured to seize the same. (3) That I may prosecute Richier for suffering waste of the King's timber in Bermuda. (4) That a new trial be ordered of Richier's sloop, the Success, which was wrongfully acquitted of illegal trading, and that he and others concerned may be prosecuted. (5) That I may prosecute Richard Stafford for illegal proceedings at the trial of the said sloop. (6) That I may prosecute Henry Fifield's executors for waste of the King's stores. (7) That all the people injured by Richier may have liberty to sue him. (8) That these matters may be tried first in Bermuda and then come before you by way of appeal. 3 *pp.* *Endorsed,* Read 5 Nov. 1695. [*Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 2. *No.* 27.]

Nov. 5. **2,129.** Further proposals of Nicholas Trott, jun., as to Bermuda. (1) That the Acts of the Assembly may be confirmed. (2) That the lands allotted by the late Company for building of a town may be confirmed, and instructions given to the Governor to assent to an Act to confirm the same and to settle the title of such land. (3) That four shares of public land may be annexed to the Attorney General's office as his salary for looking to the rights of the King in the matter of public land. (4) That the shares of land annexed to the Secretary's office may be increased from two to four, the present allowance being insufficient for his expenses. (5) That the present Council may be confirmed. (6) That Stephen Crow may be appointed Sheriff, Thomas Brooks Naval Officer, and Nicholas Trott, jun., Secretary and Attorney General. 1¼ *pp.* *Endorsed,* Read 5 Nov. 1695. Proposal heard 13 Dec. 1695. [*Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 2. *No.* 28.]

Nov. 5. **2,130.** An account of the money paid by Nicholas Trott for the expense of his voyage from Bermuda and other costs of the prosecution of Isaac Richier, including £50 10*s.* 0*d.* in value taken from him by the French. Total, £178 1*s.* 6*d.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 5 Nov. 1695. Read 13 Dec., 1695. [*Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 2. *No.* 29.]

Nov. **2,131.** Account of the members of Council of Bermuda as delivered in a list by Governor Richier, of whom the following five only are in being, Samuel Trott, Thomas Outerbridge, William Pitt, Richard Peniston, Thomas Foster. Account of the most eminent persons to be of the Council, viz. Nicholas Trott, sen., Nicholas

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Trott, jun., William Peniston, Charles Walker, Richard Stafford, Anthony White, Samuel Spofforth, and the five above-named. 1 *p.* *Undated.* [*Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 2. *No.* 30.]

[Nov.] **2,132.** Another list of gentlemen fit to be of the Council of Bermuda, viz. Charles Walker, Thomas Hartford, Michael Burrowes, Lieut.-Col. Walmsey, Richard Stafford, St. George Tucker, Samuel Hubbard. ½ *p.* *Undated.* [*Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 2. *No.* 31.]

[Nov.] **2,133.** Three parallel lists of the Council of Bermuda, as it was in 1689, as proposed by Mr. Richier, and as proposed by Nicholas Trott. ½ *p.* *Undated.* [*Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 2. *No.* 32.]

Nov. 5. **2,134.** Minutes of General Assembly of Montserrat. Anthony Hodges and Richard Clayton elected to represent the Council, and John Davis, Samuel Cave and William Finch to represent the Assembly at the next General Assembly. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., p.* 334.]

Nov. 7. **2,135.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for the accounts of the sale of the Army stores to be produced. The Attorney General asked the Council's opinion as to an English ship retaken from the French by H.M.S. Swan. Captain Fletcher came in and begged the Governor's pardon for his letter, and on the intercession of the Council was forgiven. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 328-329.]

Nov. 9. **2,136.** Minutes of Council of Nevis. A joint Committee appointed to contract for hire of a sloop; and agreed that the men serving on her shall have a shilling a day, meat and drink and all plunder that they may take. Messages exchanged between the two houses as to a disputed election. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., pp.* 305-306.]

Nov. 12. Newcastle. **2,137.** Lieutenant-Governor Usher to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Since mine of 26 October, I heard at Boston that the soldiers belonging to Massachusetts had been withdrawn from the frontier-garrisons, on which I at once went to New Hampshire, and found that the President and Council had not taken any care of the out-places. I am of opinion Vaughan and Waldern had rather the out-places be lost than not to have their will, to be annexed to Boston. Having visited all the frontier-garrisons in person and immediately detached men for their security I called the Council and asked if they had any proposals to make relating to the government, on which they were silent. I then asked if they knew anything of a petition to the King to be annexed to the Boston Government. Every one of the Council declared that they knew nothing of it except Vaughan and Waldern. I then asked them if there was any order at the Council Board upon their petition, for, if there was, it was their work to take out the orders and to prevent them, that they might be complied with, otherwise they did only dally and play with the King. They declared that they knew of no order upon the petition. Having visited the garrisons in person, I then moved that the chief officer might have his charges borne.

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Vaughan and Waldern greatly opposed this, so that it did not pass; though in my absence there was a Minute of Council of 9 October, 1694, that Vaughan's charges in visiting his garrison should be allowed out of the public revenue. So you may see what respect is had to the King's Commission. I have proposed to the Council and Assembly to raise money for support of the Government, or else to give me their advice what way I might propose to the King for the same. The Assembly declared that they could not advise to anything. After some time they gave me their answer in writing, that they could do nothing, desiring to lay before the King the poverty and danger of the Province, that such measures as he may think best may be taken for preservation and support of the same. The King possessing the royalty of rivers, I propose that he lay a duty of three [pence ?] on boards, two pence on staves, and so *pro rata* on all planks, pipe-staves and tunnage timber exported to any of the Colonies, and I judge the same not unreasonable, considering it is cut at the rate of eighteen pence per tun. In Governor Cranfield's time it was eighteen pence per tun (?), and is now sold at three shillings, and the three-pence will support the Government. As to raising money for defence, if they would lay the same duties of impost as at Boston, it would bring in £800, and a small tax will do the whole. I proposed raising money for passing the laws in England, lest for want of due application they should be rejected, but they would not, judging that if the King will have the place a distinct Government they must have all done for nothing, "and if be so done hardly anything is worth *gratis*." If the laws be rejected for want of due application, I beg that those for Courts and for the militia may be confirmed and sent over, when I believe that thereupon they will take speedy care for support of the Government and for defence. I wish that the wilfulness of a small handful of people against raising money may not be prejudicial to the King's interest in other Colonies. As to the poverty of the place, I knew some places more in debt than all their town was worth, which now, in four years, have cleared their debts and are worth many thousands of pounds. A letter from the Boston Government of 7 November, in answer to a request for men, signifies that considering the greatness of the trade and the number of the people in New Hampshire, they cannot supply us with men. The truth is—and that to my own knowledge—that persons in this place which have £100 a year are rated but £20, whereas under the Boston Government it would be in a year £40. And yet they plead poverty. The truth is that it is not poverty, but that the people are averse to a government immediately under the King himself. So much for loyalty. I am sorry to write thus against my own country, but being commanded to give a true and impartial account I cannot do otherwise. I wish the King would send us fifty soldiers, the Assembly judging it necessary to have them, and Boston not being able to supply them, as witness their not sending their quota to Colonel Fletcher. This Government will not apply to the King for soldiers, only to Boston. Pray order Captain Robert Thompson and Mr. Wallis to give you an account of this place. I send the Minutes of Council and Assembly and other returns. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXVII., pp.* 278-281.]

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Nov. 13. **2,138.** The King to Governor Sir Edmund Andros. Ordering James Blair to be restored to the Council of Virginia until it shall appear that he has justly forfeited the King's good opinion of his abilities and conduct. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 302-303.]

Nov. 13. Admiralty. **2,139.** William Bridgeman to John Povey. I have laid the address from the General Assembly of Maryland as to naval stores (*see No.* 1,897 II.) before the Admiralty, who refer you to their report of 12 March, 1694, on the subject, adding only that the Navy Board will be ready at any time to give the gentlemen concerned an account of the methods of payment and of the commodities required, and to give them all encouragement towards introducing a trade in these goods. *Signed,* Wm. Bridgeman. 1 *p.* *Annexed,*

> 2,139. I. Lords of the Admiralty to Lords of Trade and Plantations. 12 March, 1693-4. On the proposals of Sir Matthew Dudley and Company for importation of naval stores from New England we think that all fitting encouragement should be given them herein. *Copy.* 1 *p.* *The whole endorsed,* R. 14 Nov. Read 25 Nov., 1695. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *Nos.* 117, 117 I.]

Nov. 14. **2,140.** Minutes of Council of New York. Order for advance of a month's wages to the crew of a vessel which put into New York in distress, provided the vessel sail for her destination within six weeks. Petition of the town of New Utrecht for warrant for survey of their boundaries granted. Permission granted to certain Frenchmen for purchase of land. Order for certain payments and for examination of accounts. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 74-75.]

Nov. 15. **2,141.** Minutes of Council of Nevis. The Committee presented their report as to hire of a sloop, which was accepted by the Council and Assembly. On the proposal of the Council the Assembly agreed to provide for widows of men slain in the coming expedition, to take measures for a surgeon to accompany it, and to begin the hire of the sloop from the 18th inst. A joint Committee was appointed to contract for victuals and other necessaries for her. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XLVIII., pp.* 306-307.]

Nov. 15. Newcastle. **2,142.** Lieutenant-Governor Usher to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I have omitted to give you an account of the removal of several persons from places of trust. One John Pickering, who seized all the books of record in the Revolution times, and having been seized for embezzling of the records and not delivering them to the secretary, according to the Royal order, was bound over by me to take his trial. When the Court met, the Judge, Mr. Nathaniel Wyer, called Pickering before him, discoursed him and dismissed him without any trial at all, whereby many persons who have concerns in the records are great sufferers for want of copies of the same. I therefore displaced Mr. Wyer from being judge, and put one Mr. Joseph Smith, a loyal person, in his place. I sent orders to one Mr. Richard Jose (?), sheriff, to attend me through the province. He refused several times. I ordered him to attend me on the King's service. He refused, though at the same time he

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could pass by the place where I was and not give his attendance; for which I removed him and put Mr. Theodore Atkinson in his place. The truth is that it is difficult to find a person that is faithful to the King's Government. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXVII., p.* 282.]

Nov. 19. **2,143.** Minutes of Council and Assembly of Antigua. The Assembly consented to the Governor's proposal to purchase the pressed vessel, and a joint Committee was appointed to treat for the same. Message from the Governor asking for the Act for billeting soldiers to be revived, and that the soldiers on the frontiers have provisions sent to them by those that quarter them. Answer of the Assembly, that the soldiers carry their provisions themselves. Sundry payments ordered and petitions considered. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 64. *pp.* 147-149.]

Nov. 20. **2,144.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Order for licence to be given to James Gooch to go to Port Royal to carry the pay for the re-purchase of his sloop, lately captured by a French privateer, and to fetch off his hostages given for the same, also that he may carry as many goods as may produce his vessel's lading of wheat, to bring to Boston. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 49. *p.* 2.]

Nov. 20. **2,145.** Minutes of General Assembly of Massachusetts. The Representatives being summoned, the Lieutenant-Governor gave them a summary account of public affairs since their last recess, and commended to their notice the Treasurer's accounts. Advised, that a bill be brought in, that strangers commencing suit give in security before process be granted them.

Nov. 21. The bill as to strangers' suits read a first time.

Nov. 22. The same bill read a second time and amended. The Treasurer handed in a summary account of the state of the Treasury. The Lieutenant-Governor reported that he had fixed the 29th for the appointment of a Register of the Court of Probate for Essex County, and ordered notice thereof to be given to absent members.

Nov. 23. Report of a committee as to the boundary of a new precinct in the town of Plymouth read; and heads of an order for settling the same discussed. Adjourned to 25th. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 48. *pp.* 1-3.]

Nov. 21. **2,146.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Resolved to address the King on information that there is a design to establish the Royal Company in Barbados to the detriment of the Island. Resolved to send a flag of truce to Martinique for exchange of prisoners. Orders for payments. A petition, founded on false recital of an Order of the Council, was rejected. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *p.* 71.]

Nov. 21. Kensington. **2,147.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the questions of the payment of £1,503 10*s*., interest claimed by Robert Livingston, of the granting him a salary as agent with the Indians and of his confirmation in his former offices, to Lords of the Treasury for report. *Signed,* William Blathwayt. 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed,* Read to the K. 27 Dec., 1695. My Lords are to do what they think reasonable when at the Treasury. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 6. *No.* 27; *and* 48. *pp.* 234-237.]

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Nov. 21. **2,148.** Order of the King in Council. That orders be sent to Governor Fletcher to reimburse the sums due to Robert Livingston for his advances for the foot-companies and the garrison at Albany, if his claim be thought just; also that the sums advanced by him for the French expedition of 1687, and for subsistence of the forces at New York and Albany be recommended by Governor Fletcher for defrayal out of the current revenue. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *pp.* 232-234.]

Nov. 21. **2,149.** Order of the King in Council. That the Master-General of the ordnance deliver to Robert Livingston ten barrels of powder, to make good those taken from him by Jacob Leisler during the Revolution. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *p.* 231.]

[Nov.] **2,150.** Robert Livingston to Lords of the Treasury. As the report of the Lords of Trade on my petition has been referred to you I beg to give a short account of my case. None of the sums mentioned in the report accrued due to me by the sale of goods to the Crown, whereby I could get profit, but were paid by me in specie when the exigencies of the Government of New York required greater supplies than the revenue could afford. I raised them from zeal to the Crown, to save the province from a French invasion. The principal sums are allowed by the Lords of Trade to be just and an order for payment of them in New York has been passed. *Recapitulates the arguments in favour of his claim of interest as in No.* 2,084 VIII., *and continues.* The necessities of New York during the war are so great that it will be very difficult to raise the principal sums due to me, and impossible to raise the interest out of the revenue of the province. I beg therefore that instead of £1,503, New York money, to be paid there, you will recommend that the value may be paid to me here. Without it I shall be unable to take home any cargo and shall have as little credit there as here, but with my wife and six children shall be exposed to contempt and want. If I return to New York without some encouragement people will be backward to advance money to the public, and the consequences I dread more than I can express. New York is so impoverished by the war that many people have already deserted it. I beg for your speedy resolution hereon, as the Admiralty have ordered the convoy to sail on New Year's day. *Copy.* 2½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 6. *No.* 28.]

Nov. 23.
Treasury Chambers. **2,151.** William Lowndes to John Povey. Your letter of 30th October has been laid before the Lords of the Treasury, with Sir Thomas Laurence's memorial praying that the penny per pound on the side-trade of Pennsylvania, together with arrears, may be granted for the maintenance of one or more Protestant divines to be sent thither. The Lords are of opinion that whatever encouragement the King may please to give in this case will be better done by granting a certain salary out of the Revenue than to grant the revenue itself. *Signed,* Wm. Lowndes. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 2. *No.* 118.]

Nov. 24. **2,152.** Minutes of Council of New York. Orders for several payments. The accounts of the penny per pound tax from Pennsylvania referred to a Committee. John Milan's petition

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referred to the Mayor of New York and to the elders of the French congregation for report. Order for an account to be taken of the corn in New York, exportation of corn being prohibited in the neighbouring provinces. A committee appointed to examine the ship that put in in distress and to condemn her if necessary. Patents for land granted to Ellis Duxbury, March Dusachoy and Jacob Lockerman. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 75-77.]

[Nov. 24.] **2,153.** Draft order for summoning Messrs. Harbin, Leisler and others to attend the meeting of the Lords of Trade on the 25th of November. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 6. *No.* 29.]

[Nov. 24.] **2,154.** Similar order to summon Robert Bradley for the same day. ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 6. *No.* 30.]

[Nov. 24.] **2,155.** Memorandum of a petition of Richard Holder and others, which was read on 24 November, 1695, and delivered to Mr. Maddox 13 January, 1696-7. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 115.]

Nov. 25. **2,156.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. A petition on behalf of John Hallett read, and his case appointed to be heard on 2 December. The appeal in the matter of the ship Experiment was fixed to be heard in November, 1696.

A petition from Sir Thomas Laurence as to land-grants read, and referred to Lord Baltimore. Mr. Bridgeman's letter of 13 November read (*see No.* 2,139); and ordered that it be laid, together with the address from Maryland, before the King.

A petition as to two private Acts of Jamaica read, and the Acts referred to the Attorney-General.

Mr. Lowndes's letter of 23 November as to Ministers for Pennsylvania read (*see No.* 2,151). The Lords agreed on their report.

The answer of the General Assembly of Virginia as to bulk-tobacco was read and referred to the Treasury.

Governor Codrington's letters of 8 and 16 July read. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 8. *pp.* 146-149.]

Nov. 25. **2,157.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Agreed to recommend the report of the Treasury on Sir Thomas Laurence's memorial respecting the maintenance of Protestant ministers in Council, for the signification of the King's pleasure. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 8. *p.* 204.]

Nov. 25. **2,158.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Agreed to submit the address from Maryland as to Naval stores (*see No.* 1,897 II.), and the report of the Admiralty thereon (*see No.* 2,139), for signification of the King's pleasure thereon. *Memo.* At the Council of 28 November the report was ordered by the King to be brought up again. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 8. *pp.* 206-207.]

Nov. 25. **2,159.** John Povey to Lord Baltimore. Forwarding a petition of Sir Thomas Laurence, relating to the passing of land-grants in Maryland, for his reply. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 8. *p.* 204.]

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Nov. 25. **2,160.** John Povey to William Lowndes. Forwarding extract from the Journal of the Virginia Assembly, as to the exportation of tobacco in bulk, for the opinion of the Lords of the Treasury. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 298-299.]

Nov. 25. **2,161.** John Povey to the Attorney-General. Forwarding a private Act of Jamaica concerning the estate of George Ivy, for his opinion. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 54. *p.* 46.]

Nov. 25. **2,162.** Petition of John Hallett to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Praying for a day to be appointed for hearing his appeal against two judgments given against him in Barbados. 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* R. 6 Nov. Read 25 Nov. 1695. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 116.]

Nov. 25. **2,163.** Two documents used in evidence in the case of John Hallett.

2,163. I. Deposition of Malatiah Holder. 2½ *pp.* Sworn 10 May, 1694.

2,163. II. Copy of the evidences, brought forward to prove the original indictment against John Hallett. *Large sheet.* *Endorsed,* Read 25 Nov., 1695. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *Nos.* 116, I., II.]

Nov. 25. **2,164.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. The accounts of the persons employed in the fetching home of English prisoners with the French, examined, and order passed for payment of £30 to them. A letter from the Lieutenant Governor and Council of New Hampshire received, asking for a committee to join with several persons therein named in running the boundary line between the two provinces. Heads of a letter in reply agreed to. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 49. *pp.* 2-3.]

Nov. 25. **2,165.** Minutes of General Assembly of Massachusetts. Petition of the inhabitants of the east end of Watertown, praying to be a distinct Society for the settlement and support of Divine Worship, read; and the inhabitants of the west end ordered to appear on the 29th.

Nov. 26. Bill as to strangers' suits again read and ordered to be engrossed. On the report of a committee an enlargement of the town of Hatfield was granted. Order for allowance of £10 towards support of a minister at Newichewanock. Order for the running off of a new precinct in Plymouth for setting up the worship of God. Order for payment of £11 for destruction of eleven wolves.

Nov. 27. £10 abated to the town of Wenham in allowance of over-assessment in 1690. Bill as to strangers' suits passed and assented to.

Nov. 28. Bills for taking affidavits out of Court read and committed. Order for introduction of a bill to prohibit exportation of grain. Arrears of rates remitted to Ferdinando Thayer and Walter Cooke, in consideration of their adversities.

Nov. 29. Bill for taking affidavits out of Court twice read and ordered to be engrossed. The inhabitants of Watertown were heard, according to appointment. Five hundred acres of land at Pennicook granted and confirmed to Samuel and Hannah Sewall and to their heirs, and 1,000 acres near Quansigamog ponds to James Russell and to his heirs.

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Nov. 30. Bill to prohibit exportation of grain read a first time. A Bill sent up by the Representatives as to laying out 250 acres of land at Seconett for Mr. Thomas Hinckley, was agreed to. Vote in concurrence with the Representatives for a payment for destruction of wolves. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 48. *pp.* 3-9.]

Nov. 26. **2,166.** John Povey to William Bridges. The Lords of Trade and Plantations have appointed the 2nd of December for the trial of John Hallett's case. You will inform Colonel Kendall, that he may be present. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 117.]

Nov. 26. **2,167.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Petition of the purser of H.M.S. Play for victuals, read and referred to a Committee. Resolved to defer the memorial and addresses, agreed on at last meeting, till the sitting of the Assembly. Order for examination of the glazier's account for work at Fontabelle. A petition for drawback of duty and certain accounts passed. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *p.* 72.]

Nov. 26. **2,168.** Minutes of Council and Assembly of Antigua. Message from the Governor urging the necessity of despatching a vessel to cruise, and another to ask assistance from Barbados. Answer of the Assembly that they had accepted a loan at ten per cent, and would lay a tax on shipping to pay for a vessel to cruise. The Governor agreed as to the tax, but not as to the manner of raising it, and proposed to fit out a vessel himself if the Assembly would reimburse him. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 64. *pp.* 149-150.]

Nov. 28. **2,169.** Minutes of Council of New York. Several accounts referred for examination. A correction in Josiah Hobart's patent allowed. On Aaron Bennet's petition for a grant of land, it was shewn to him that there was a controversy depending thereon. Petition of Jeremiah Smith and others dismissed, and petitioners referred to their legal remedy. Order for discharge of the seamen of the ship that put in in distress. The Mayor reported that there were 15,069 bushels of wheat and 655½ barrels of flour in New York city. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 75-76.]

Nov. 29. **2,170.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. John Croad appointed Register of the Probate Court. Ordered for payment of £40 each to Thomas Danforth, Samuel Sewall and Wait Winthrop for their last year's services as Justices of the Superior Court. Order for payment of £25 each to John Hathorne and John Phillips for their two voyages to Pemaquid on the King's service. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 49. *pp.* 3-4.]

Nov. 30. **2,171.** List of the Council of Jamaica. 30 November, 1695. John Bourden, Peter Beckford, Nicholas Lawes, Peter Heywood, Charles Knight, Richard Lloyd, Henry Lowe, William Brodrick.

Recommended to make up the numbers by adding the following: James Banister, Thomas Ayscough, Richard Dawkins, Edward Broughton, Josiah Heathcote. *Signed,* Wm. Beeston. ½ *p.* *Endorsed,* R. 24 Mar. 95-6. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 95.]

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Nov. 29. **2,172.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. The accounts of the sale of the King's stores were brought up, but the Council thought it had no power to authorise the proceeds to be spent on the regiment until it should arrive in the Island. Order for the returns of the forces to be made by the owners of their quarters monthly. Letters from Colonel Lillingston asking for an advance of money for the subsistence of himself and officers, and stating the sums due to him. The Council conceived that they had no power to order it, but resolved to recommend to the Assembly that provision should be made for the soldiers on their arrival. Orders for payments. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 77. *pp.* 330-331.]

Nov. 30. **2,173.** Minutes of Council and Assembly of Antigua. The Council agreed with the Assembly to send a letter of thanks to the Governor of Barbados. The Governor consented to the Assembly's wish that H.M.S. Chester should be kept until further news of the enemy's designs be received. The Assembly sent up two Bills, and desired the speedy fitting out of the vessel for cruising. The Governor concurred with the Assembly's desire to pay an allowance for maintenance of three wounded prisoners. Writ for election of a new Assemblyman issued. A petition for a fort at Mangrove Point was recommended to the Assembly. Bills to borrow £450 at 10 per cent. for the expenses of a cruiser, and for billeting of soldiers passed. Orders for payments. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 64. *pp.* 150-152.]

Dec. 2. **2,174.** Minutes of Council of New York. On intelligence from New England of a design of 1,500 men from Canada upon Albany, the Council advised that it was impossible at this season to transport men up the river to Albany, and that the Government of Connecticut should be summoned to send their quota thither forthwith, since they can take their provisions with them, also that the inhabitants of Ulster and Duchess Counties be warned to be in readiness. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *p.* 78.]

Dec. 2. **2,175.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Colonel Hallett's case heard, and decision agreed to. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 8. *pp.* 151-152.]

Dec. 2. **2,176.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. On the appeal of John Hallett it is agreed to recommend that he be restored to Council, and that the fine of £350 upon him be remitted, as also the forfeiture of his recognisances in £2,000, his punishment appearing too severe for an accidental quarrel. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *pp.* 208-210.]

[Dec. 2.] **2,177.** Order for attendance of Malatia Holder at the Committee of Trade and Plantations on 2 December, on the business of the appeal of John Hallett. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 118.]

Dec. 2.
Jamaica. **2,178.** Governor Sir William Beeston to Lords of Trade and Plantations. My last was by Commodore Wilmot, since which we have news from New York that he and Captain Lance died about Cuba, that the Winchester was unfortunately lost in the Gulf of Florida, and that the rest were designed for Virginia to refresh and

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recruit, having lost many men by the sickness that they brought thither. I formerly recommended to you Mr. James Banister for one of the Council, but the ships that those letters went in were never heard of, so I repeat the recommendation. Mr. Brodrick, the Attorney-General, goes to England in the Ruby, and when he is gone there will be five wanting in the Council, and, as I have before informed you, the country is growing so thin of gentlemen of parts and abilities to serve in that and other important offices that I cannot find such as I could wish to fill them. I therefore recommend as the best that I can think of James Banister, Thomas Ayscough, Richard Dawkins, Edward Broughton and Josiah Heathcote, to be added to the Council. I have acquainted you since the death of Mr. Bernard that if I die the country will fall into uneasiness unless there be a dormant commission for a Lieutenant-Governor. In this I can recommend no one more proper than Colonel Beckford, who has done good service at his own charge in the last descent on Hispaniola, and is a very loyal gentleman and a faithful asserter of the King's interest, which some too much juggle with here, as the Attorney General can declare to you. I beg to refer you to him in any matter relating to this Island. Although many of the seamen died and the soldiers are reduced by sickness to less than 180 private centinels, the country is again in very good health; but there has happened in the Grand Court last week so great an indignity to the King's honour and authority, carried on (as I am sensible) by the countenance of those that ought to have done otherwise, that I have turned out the Provost-Marshal and would alter the Commission of the Court were there a fitting person to whom to entrust it. Mr. Brodrick, who was concerned in the matter for the King, can declare the whole of it to you, and I can only say that unless the King send us a Chief Justice, with orders to enlarge his salary to £500 a year, I do not expect that the King or the country will find much justice here. The orders sent me by the King and the Admiralty, not to meddle with the King's ships here, have proved very prejudicial, and I have had great trouble with the Captain of the Hampshire thereby. Part thereof will be seen in the Minutes of the Council which I now transmit; and by pressing men as they please they will ruin the trade and country instead of protecting it. The Assembly is to meet to-morrow according to prorogation, but will adjourn again for some time because the fleet is going away, in the despatch whereof most are concerned. I intend to try them once more to pass the bill for the revenue which was prepared, and read in the House, and made indefinite with some considerable additions; but a thwarting party there opposed it. If they will not proceed on that, I know nothing they have to do worth the time, for making of many useless Bills only creates troubles and charges among the people. *Signed*, Wm. Beeston. *Holograph.* 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 16 Mar. 1695-6. Read 11 April, '96. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 96; *and* 54. *pp.* 65-88.]

Dec. 2. **2,179.** Minutes of General Assembly at Massachusetts. Bill to prohibit exportation of grain read a second time and amended. The matter of the petition of the inhabitants of the east end of Watertown was debated.

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Dec. 3. Votes in concurrence with the Representatives for passing the accounts of James Taylor, Treasurer. Voted that the inhabitants of the west end of Watertown form a distinct precinct for support of Divine Worship.

Dec. 4. A bill to enable an action to be reviewed at the next Superior Court at Plymouth read and ordered to be engrossed. A proposal sent up by the Representatives for the settlement of Watertown was debated and negatived.

Dec. 5. Order for a bill, to enable the review of an action tried at the last Superior Court at Boston, to be prepared. Several other petitions considered.

Dec. 6. The bill for review of an action at Plymouth enacted. Voted in concurrence with the Representatives that the Treasurer no longer withhold payment of the money due to John Phillips, though the latter shall still be held obliged to make good out of his own estate any old arrears during the time of his Treasurership. A bill sent up from the Representatives for suppression of drunkenness was negatived. A bill additional to the Act for regulating the House of Representatives was received from them and read. A private bill as to review of a legal decision in Boston read first time.

Dec. 7. A bill from the Representatives to forbid exportation of current coin was read. A private bill for review of a decision of the Courts was read a second time and ordered to be engrossed. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 48. *pp.* 9-14.]

Dec. 4. **2,180.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. On petition of Mary Stebbins a divorce was granted from her husband, Samuel Stebbins, on account of his adultery and desertion. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 49. *p.* 5.]

Dec. 4. **2,181.** Minutes of Council of New York. On the petition of the inhabitants who wish to build near the blockhouse, it was ordered that they may have liberty to build where they have erected a platform for six or eight guns on the water-side near the blockhouse, at their own expense. Petition of Charles Janse and seven others to purchase land, granted conditionally. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *p.* 78.]

Dec. 4. **2,182.** Extract from Minutes of Council of Jamaica. The Assembly attending, the Governor recommended to them, for the satisfaction of Colonel Lillingston and encouragement of soldiers, to make an Act for quartering such soldiers as should come, since Colonel Lillingston was going to England to raise recruits. The House presently brought up an unanimous resolution to provide by a law for the reception and accommodation of the said soldiers. *Copy.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 11 April, '96. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 7. *No.* 97.]

Dec. 4. **2,183.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Orders for sundry payments. (*And see preceding abstract.*) [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 79. *p.* 1.]

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Dec. 5. **2,184.** John Povey to William Bridgeman. Desiring the Admiralty to direct the Navy Board to inspect the accounts of the hired ships England and Coronation, and report what is due for them from the King. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *pp.* 242-243.]

Dec. 5. **2,185.** Minutes of Council of Virgina. The Council met on the 4th but adjourned to the 5th for want of a quorum. Daniel Parke sworn in as Collector for lower James River district, in place of John Lear, deceased.

Dec. 6. James Preston sworn as Clerk Extraordinary of the Council, the Clerk being absent through illness. The question of throwing open the land in Pamunkey Neck and South of the Blackwater to settlement was postponed to the 11th inst. for a fuller Council. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 53. *pp.* 3-9.]

Dec. 6. **2,186.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Draft report on Colonel Hallett's case approved. The Admiralty's report as to the frigates Coronation and England read, and further information required of the Navy Board. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 8. *p.* 152.]

Dec. 7. **2,187.** Edward Randolph to the Commissioners of Customs. I enclose a paper of suggestions for preventing the illegal traffic between the tobacco-plantations and Scotland, which will be effective if embodied in the Act for regulating abuses in the Plantation trade, and if the Commanders of the King's ships be ordered to assist the officers of the Customs. I now lay before you an account of the present state of the North American Colonies in relation to a Scotch Act lately passed under pretence of erecting an East India Company in that Kingdom. Herein they engage themselves with great sums of money in an American trade, which has for many years been carried on by Scotchmen under pretence of being persons born within the King's allegiance, and although by Act of 14 Car. II. only English, Irish and subjects in the Plantations are to be accounted English, yet they come from Scotland under the notion of super-cargoes and merchants, and seldom fail of counterfeit masters. On pages 4 and 5 of the Act they have liberty to plant Colonies, etc. in places not inhabited, and to conclude treaties of peace and commerce with the Governors and Proprietors, paying only to the King out of Scotland the yearly acknowledgment of one hogshead of tobacco. And although they forbid all other Scots but those of the Company to touch on any plantations which they shall acquire, on pain of confiscation, yet they allow all such Scots to trade in tobacco and sugar elsewhere (that is, among the English), they paying for what they bring home such duties as are established in Scotland. Thus they project to let themselves into the trade of the King's plantations, and probably they meditate either the purchase of a settlement in one of the three lower counties on the shore of Delaware, as being no part of Mr. Penn's land, or in one or more islands near the Continent, by which expedient they might in a short time make a staple not only of all sorts of European manufactures, but even of the enumerated Plantation commodities, even as it is already practised with great

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abuse at Curaçoa. I therefore propose:—(1) That the south part of Carolina and all the Bahama Islands be put under the King's immediate authority. (2) That North Carolina be annexed and put under the Governor of Virginia to prevent the shipping of the tobacco grown in the southern parts of that territory from the inlets of Currahtuck and Roanoake. (3) That the three lower counties of Delaware be annexed to Maryland, which will prevent the shipping of tobacco and importing of European goods by Appaquimine River in Delaware Bay. (4) That West Jersey be annexed to Pennsylvania and an active Governor appointed who will uphold the laws of trade, for as things now hang the charge of maintaining sufficient customs-officers, boats, etc., cannot be defrayed for £800 a year, and the illegal trade cannot be checked but by great charge or a regular Government. (5) That East Jersey be annexed to New York, for the like reasons. (6) That Rhode Island be joined to the King's Government of Massachusetts. (7) That no person be allowed to alienate any Island, plantation, etc., to any Scotch Agent or other foreigner, under penalty of high treason; the whole tract from 32° to 44° being annexed to the Crown of England. If any Proprietary or Charter Colony refuses to accept the King's Government under the proposed annexations in this time of danger, they should be obliged to accept and maintain the officers needful to preserve the trade to England.

Here follows "An account of several things whereby illegal trade is encouraged in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania." *This will be found abstracted in its later and more complete form, though with little real difference, under date of* 17 *August*, 1696. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 352-365.]

Dec. 9. **2,188.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. The writs for election of new members of the Assembly were returned. Names of the members:—

	Thomas Meyrick John Baylie	St. Peter's.
	George Peers William Wheeler	St. Michael's.
	John Broome Thomas Maycock	St. Lucy's.
	William Cleland William Dottin	St. Andrew's.
	Robert Bishop Thomas Maxwell	Christchurch.
	Abel Alleyne Samuel Barwick	St. James's.
Dec. 10.	William Allonby Jonathan Downes	St. Thomas.
	James Colleton William Leslie	St. John's.

[*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *pp.* 73-74.]

Dec. 9. **2,189.** Minutes of General Assembly of Massachusetts. Bill to prohibit exportation of coin read a second time and debated. Bill for suppression of unlicensed houses read a first time.

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Dec. 10. A bill sent up by the Representatives for grant of £60 to Isaac Addington, for his constant labour and charge, was agreed to, and payment was ordered. Bill for suppression of unlicensed houses read a second time and amended. Bill to continue the Acts relating to the prosecution of the war read twice and ordered to be engrossed. Bill as to grants made by the late Colony of New Plymouth sent down to the Representatives for concurrence.

Dec. 11. Bill for suppression of unlicensed houses read a second time and ordered to be engrossed. Bill to continue the Acts relating to the prosecution of the war passed and enacted. Voted in concurrence with the Representatives for £50 and a pension of £5 a year to be paid to Nathaniel Hall. Bill for an additional tax of £2,008 received from the Representatives and debated.

Dec. 12. The Speaker of the Representatives being absent through illness, the election of a new Speaker was ordered. Bills for taking affidavits out of Court, and for suppression of unlicensed houses, also a private bill for review of a legal action, were again read and enacted. Order for the seizure of a scandalous pamphlet by Thomas Maule and for Maule himself to be brought before the Council to answer for the same.

Dec. 13. Bill for a payment to Henry Derring received from the Representatives and agreed to. Bill for a tax debated and deferred to a fuller Council. Bill to prohibit exportation of grain read, amended and ordered to be engrossed. A bill appointing the 16th of January to be a day of public thanksgiving passed. Order for a Committee to enquire into complaints of certain Indians of encroachment by Samuel Gookin and Samuel How upon their lands.

Dec. 14. Bill to prohibit exportation of grain again read, and enacted. Order for an abatement of £200 out of the £284 assessed upon the town of Suffield in consideration of the interruption caused to them by Connecticut's claim to the township. Order for publication of the laws passed this session. The General Assembly was then adjourned to 26 February next. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 48. *pp.* 14-20.]

Dec. 11. **2,190.** The Attorney-General to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I see no objection to the three Acts for the service of Almighty God and for the erecting of free schools in Maryland, except that the original Act for the service of Almighty God contains words which seem to establish the Great Charter of England to be the law in Maryland, and I know not how far this will agree with the constitution and other laws of the Province or with the Royal Prerogative. *Signed,* Tho. Trevor. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 8. *p.* 208.]

Dec. 11-12. **2,191.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Adjourned on both days for a fuller Council.

Dec. 13. On the question of throwing open the land in Pamunkey Neck and the South of the Blackwater to be taken up, it was ordered that the present restrictions continue until the 20th April and no longer. Order for the Indian interpreters of those districts to attend on 12 February next with an account of the number of Indians that there are and of the lands that they hold in those parts, also that the surveyors attend at the same time, and that care be taken for

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glebes to be ascertained to the parishes not yet provided in those parts. Letter from New York with a copy of the Maquas' propositions deferred for consideration until February. Proposals for construction of the platforms for the guns at York and James City referred to Colonel Edmund Jenings and Colonel Daniel Parke. Order for a full and particular account to be sent in of the alleged seizure and abduction of the sheriff of Princess Anne County when on Crow Island by some persons pretending authority from Carolina. [*Board of Trade.* Virgina, 53. *pp.* 10-11.]

Dec. 12. **2,192.** Minutes of Council of New York. The report on John Lawrence's petition referred to the town of Flushing for their reply. Nicholas Bayard's quit-rents for his land above Senectady reduced, and the land erected into a manor by the name of Kingsfield. A letter from Governor Nicholson read. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *p.* 79.]

Dec. 12. Antigua. **2,193.** Governor Codrington to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Since my last of 16 July, nothing extraordinary has occurred except that our enemies are increased, and their privateers become so numerous that I fear an attack is designed upon one of the Islands; for by my last intelligence they expect three men-of-war from France, and Count de Blenac has at this time called in all the privateers as if to join with the men-of-war on their arrival in an attack. This has obliged me for two months to fit out two swift vessels at the Island's charge, one a large sloop of seventy men, the other a caravel of eight guns and eighty men to learn the certainty of the enemy's designs and give me timely notice, and also to drive from our coast the privateers which daily harass our men with continual duty and take most of the small vessels bound hither. H.M.S. Hastings, the frigate now here, has come out so ill-fitted (and she is at best, I am told, a dull sailor) that since her arrival she has been on the careen and caulking that she may cruise. She has been here ten weeks and has not yet got to sea, but is going out this week, and I hope with her and our two vessels we may be able to drive the privateers from our coasts; but should the Hastings meet with one of the French fourth-rate men-of-war, I fear she would go near to be lost, being too small to fight any of the French frigates of that rate. Being informed that the King's frigates in New England are laid up and unable to cruise there during the winter, I venture to suggest that if, instead of being laid up, they were ordered to come here in the winter (which I presume would be little more costly to the King) they would be of great service not only in defending these Islands but in conveying vessels to and from North America. These ships together with those appointed for these Islands and for Barbados would not only defend us, but enable us, with the help of Russell's Regiment from Barbados, to drive the French from every Island in these parts except Martinique. I beg you to intercede with the King to appoint us at least one fourth-rate and two sixth-rate frigates as a standing guard here; nothing less will secure our trade. There are prospects of a great crop of sugar, and the Islands will want only ships to carry it home securely. St. Christophers is a very flourishing Island and would considerably increase the strength of this Government had I the

King's leave to settle it, there being many considerable settlers from the Northern Colonies that daily wait to see when they may have encouragement to remove and settle there. The Government would thereby be made so strong that in a little time we should have no need to fear the French, that Island being of itself worth all the Islands of the Government if thoroughly settled, while it would bring the King considerable revenue. If however the French be allowed to settle there again, it is so near Nevis that the inhabitants there will always be uneasy and insecure, and I believe would be inclined to move to Montserrat. *Signed*, Chr. Codrington. 2½ *pp.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 23 Mar. 95-6. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 67; *and* 44. *pp.* 232-235.]

Dec. 13. **2,194**. Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Draft report on Mr. Richier's case read, also Edward Richier's petition (*No.* 2,196) and decision taken. Samuel Hubbard's appeal heard and dismissed.

A memorial from Edward Randolph as to convoys from Virginia and Maryland referred to the Admiralty.

A private Act of Jamaica respecting Thomas Ballard's estate was referred to the Attorney General.

Nicholas Trott's proposals (*see No.* 2,129) read; agreed to await Governor Goddard's report as to public lands in Bermuda. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 8. *pp.* 153-156.]

Dec. 13. **2,195**. John Povey to the Attorney General. Forwarding a copy of a private Act of Jamaica concerning the estate of Thomas Ballard, for his opinion. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 54. *p.* 50.]

Dec. 13. **2,196**. Petition of Edward Richier, on behalf of Isaac Richier, to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I hear that Governor Goddard designs to move you that my brother be obliged to give not only a very large security, before he has his goods again, but also for costs. Governor Goddard has no claim against my brother except for half-salary from the date of his commission. I hope that no great security will be required of him for this, and none at all for costs till the case be heard. I have reason to believe that Messrs. Goddard and Trott do all they can to hinder my brother from retiring to England, by causeless actions as well as malicious accusations. I beg that in all actions in which my brother may appeal to you, the other parties as well as himself be compelled to give security for damages and costs. 1 *p.* *Endorsed*, 13 Dec. '95. [*Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 2. *No.* 33.]

[Dec. 13.] **2,197**. A collection of papers relating to the appeal of Samuel Hubbard.

Record of the Court of Common Pleas held at St. George's, Bermuda, 13 February, 1693. 1 *p.* Appeal of the defendant against the judgment. 1½ *pp.* Sundry depositions and certificates. 4 *pp.* Samuel Hubbard's plea and demurrer against the defendant's appeal against him, and judgment of the Governor and Council of Bermuda in Hubbard's disfavour. 4 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 2. *No.* 34.]

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[Dec. 13.] **2,198.** Memorial of Edward Randolph to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The King's ships of war, sent annually to convoy the merchant-ships to Virginia and Maryland, anchor on their arrival at Old Point Comfort and there wait until the return of the fleet to England. This anchorage is about eighty leagues distant from some of the harbours and creeks where ships load in Maryland, and not one of the ships-of-war is sent to that Province to assist the masters in their loading in case the sailors fall sick or run away, which is now much practised. The sailors go these long voyages to avoid being pressed into the King's service at home; some get ashore and are harboured and concealed by the planters in the country, but far the greater number (in expectation of much higher wages) are encouraged and entertained in Philadelphia, where they ship themselves either aboard the privateers for shares, or upon vessels trading illegally to South Carolina or Curaçoa, whereby the King loses yearly the services of many able sailors, who seldom return to England, and the homeward-bound ships are weakly manned and unable to defend themselves against the enemy, nor can the masters comply with their bonds to bring the men back to England. Near one hundred sailors ran away last year from the ships loading tobacco in Maryland and Pennsylvania, which with the sailors' sickness and the extraordinary frost and snow so obstructed the masters in their loading that twenty-five vessels, carrying seven or eight hundred hogsheads, were left by the convoy to shift for themselves and might have been lost had not Governor Nicholson stopped them until all were laden, and made one of them commodore for the voyage. Great differences often arise between the masters and their men, and sometimes mutinies among the sailors not to be composed by the Chief Magistrate, which might easily be suppressed if a man-of-war were stationed in Patuxent River (where the ships are cleared) and ordered to remain there until all the ships from the remoter parts of the bay come thither and are ready to join the Virginia fleet.

I would therefore propose: (1) That one of the outward-bound convoy-ships may be stationed in Patuxent River. (2) That the Governors of Virginia and Maryland be directed to make a law enjoining a severe penalty on all that entice or harbour runaway seamen. (3) That orders be sent to the Governor of Pennsylvania and the three lower counties in Delaware Bay to apprehend all seamen entering that Government by land or water from Virginia or Maryland and deliver them to one of the Council, to be dealt with as deserters from the King's ships. Again, it is a common practice of masters and owners of merchant-ships to hire at extraordinary wages the sailors in the King's ships in the Colonies (as for example in New England), whereby those ships are incapacitated to perform their service, and the King's captains are compelled to press men from vessels trading to and from those plantations. I would therefore propose that a fine should be imposed upon such masters or owners as are found guilty of this practice, half of the fine to go to the King and the other half to the informer; and that the King's captains be directed not to press men from the merchant vessels without first giving notice to the Governor of his reasons and of the number of men required to make up his complement. *Signed,* Ed. Randolph. 2 *pp. Inscribed in Randolph's hand,* Referred to the Lords of the Admiralty. 13 December. [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 87.]

Dec. 13. **2,199.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. On the Governor's motion the Council agreed to send a flag of truce to Martinique about exchange of prisoners. The Council agreed also to the Governor's cruising orders for the men-of-war. The disputes as to the election of Assemblymen for St. Philip's and St. James's were heard, and decided in favour of William Fortescue and William Holder, who were accordingly sworn. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *pp.* 74-75.]

Dec. 14. **2,200.** Minutes of Council of New York. A letter from Governor Treat of Connecticut read, promising endeavours but desiring assistance in provisions and ammunition from New York. The Council was of opinion that Connecticut could provide the men herself, and had no intention of sending assistance; the Governor, however, expressed his willingness to supply ammunition from the King's stores. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *p.* 79.]

Dec. 15. **2,201.** Memorandum. The warrant appointing William Brodrick to be of the Council of Jamaica was signed this day. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 54. *p.* 35.]

Dec. 17. **2,202.** Commissioners of Customs to Lords of the Treasury. The Massachusetts Act for coasting vessels which permits certain of the enumerated commodities to be transported from port to port and place to place within the province (provided that they do not exceed a certain quantity) without entering, clearing or certifying, on pretence of supplying the inhabitants, is contrary to the practice of other Colonies and to the Acts of Trade and Navigation. Mr. Brenton tells us that more than 100 sloops and small craft are employed in the coasting trade at Boston, which would be able to discharge, within the limited quantities, the cargoes of any foreign ships; as is already much practised. We think therefore that the Act should not be confirmed. The Act to restrain exportation of hides we see no objection to. *Signed,* Robt. Southwell, Robt. Clayton, John Ward, Walter Younge, Sam. Clarke. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 35. *pp.* 206-209.]

Dec. 17. **2,203.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Certain accounts were passed. Robert Bishop was approved as Speaker, and the officers of the Assembly were sworn.

Dec. 18. The memorial for the Agents was sent down to the Assembly. A joint Committee appointed to draw up Addresses to the King and to the Lords of Trade. The Assembly brought up a bill for the appointment of Agents and of their salaries.

A petition as to the charge against John Holder received and order made thereon. The bill as to the Agents returned to the Assembly with amendments, which were agreed to, and the bill was passed. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *pp.* 76-78.]

1695.
[Dec. 13.] **2,198.** Memorial of Edward Randolph to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The King's ships of war, sent annually to convoy the merchant-ships to Virginia and Maryland, anchor on their arrival at Old Point Comfort and there wait until the return of the fleet to England. This anchorage is about eighty leagues distant from some of the harbours and creeks where ships load in Maryland, and not one of the ships-of-war is sent to that Province to assist the masters in their loading in case the sailors fall sick or run away, which is now much practised. The sailors go these long voyages to avoid being pressed into the King's service at home; some get ashore and are harboured and concealed by the planters in the country, but far the greater number (in expectation of much higher wages) are encouraged and entertained in Philadelphia, where they ship themselves either aboard the privateers for shares, or upon vessels trading illegally to South Carolina or Curaçoa, whereby the King loses yearly the services of many able sailors, who seldom return to England, and the homeward-bound ships are weakly manned and unable to defend themselves against the enemy, nor can the masters comply with their bonds to bring the men back to England. Near one hundred sailors ran away last year from the ships loading tobacco in Maryland and Pennsylvania, which with the sailors' sickness and the extraordinary frost and snow so obstructed the masters in their loading that twenty-five vessels, carrying seven or eight hundred hogsheads, were left by the convoy to shift for themselves and might have been lost had not Governor Nicholson stopped them until all were laden, and made one of them commodore for the voyage. Great differences often arise between the masters and their men, and sometimes mutinies among the sailors not to be composed by the Chief Magistrate, which might easily be suppressed if a man-of-war were stationed in Patuxent River (where the ships are cleared) and ordered to remain there until all the ships from the remoter parts of the bay come thither and are ready to join the Virginia fleet.

I would therefore propose: (1) That one of the outward-bound convoy-ships may be stationed in Patuxent River. (2) That the Governors of Virginia and Maryland be directed to make a law enjoining a severe penalty on all that entice or harbour runaway seamen. (3) That orders be sent to the Governor of Pennsylvania and the three lower counties in Delaware Bay to apprehend all seamen entering that Government by land or water from Virginia or Maryland and deliver them to one of the Council, to be dealt with as deserters from the King's ships. Again, it is a common practice of masters and owners of merchant-ships to hire at extraordinary wages the sailors in the King's ships in the Colonies (as for example in New England), whereby those ships are incapacitated to perform their service, and the King's captains are compelled to press men from vessels trading to and from those plantations. I would therefore propose that a fine should be imposed upon such masters or owners as are found guilty of this practice, half of the fine to go to the King and the other half to the informer; and that the King's captains be directed not to press men from the merchant vessels without first giving notice to the Governor of his reasons and of the number of men required to

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Dec. 14. **2,200.** Minutes of Council of New York. A letter from Governor Treat of Connecticut read, promising endeavours but desiring assistance in provisions and ammunition from New York. The Council was of opinion that Connecticut could provide the men herself, and had no intention of sending assistance; the Governor, however, expressed his willingness to supply ammunition from the King's stores. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *p.* 79.]

Dec. 15. **2,201.** Memorandum. The warrant appointing William Brodrick to be of the Council of Jamaica was signed this day. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 54. *p.* 35.]

Dec. 17. **2,202.** Commissioners of Customs to Lords of the Treasury. The Massachusetts Act for coasting vessels which permits certain of the enumerated commodities to be transported from port to port and place to place within the province (provided that they do not exceed a certain quantity) without entering, clearing or certifying, on pretence of supplying the inhabitants, is contrary to the practice of other Colonies and to the Acts of Trade and Navigation. Mr. Brenton tells us that more than 100 sloops and small craft are employed in the coasting trade at Boston, which would be able to discharge, within the limited quantities, the cargoes of any foreign ships; as is already much practised. We think therefore that the Act should not be confirmed. The Act to restrain exportation of hides we see no objection to. *Signed,* Robt. Southwell, Robt. Clayton, John Ward, Walter Younge, Sam. Clarke. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 35. *pp.* 206-209.]

Dec. 17. **2,203.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Certain accounts were passed. Robert Bishop was approved as Speaker, and the officers of the Assembly were sworn.

Dec. 18. The memorial for the Agents was sent down to the Assembly. A joint Committee appointed to draw up Addresses to the King and to the Lords of Trade. The Assembly brought up a bill for the appointment of Agents and of their salaries.

A petition as to the charge against John Holder received and order made thereon. The bill as to the Agents returned to the Assembly with amendments, which were agreed to, and the bill was passed. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *pp.* 76-78.]

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Dec. 19. **2,204.** Minutes of Council and Assembly of Antigua. Message from the Governor desiring the Assembly to raise funds for discharge of all present debts, and for defraying probable charges. In reply to requests of the Assembly the Governor granted a protection for the seamen on board the country-vessel, and agreed to the purchase of a boat for her and to the pressing of a carpenter and men for her. Bill for laying a tax on the tonnage of trading vessels sent up by the Assembly and refused by the Governor as mischievous if enacted by one Island only. The Assembly thereupon begged for the speedy meeting of a General Council and Assembly at Antigua. Orders for sundry payments. Bill for a tax of 500,000 lbs. of sugar passed. Two orders in Chancery issued. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 64. *pp.* 153-155.]

Dec. 19. **2,205.** Minutes of Council of New York. The Commission of oyer and terminer for Ulster County was deferred, on the petition of the Justices. Thomas Garton removed from the post of Judge of common pleas in that County and Henry Beeckman appointed in his place. A man belonging to the H.M.S. Richmond having died under the hands of a pretender to chirurgery, it was agreed that an officer should be appointed to examine all that practise chirurgery, and Captain George Lockhart was recommended for the post. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *p.* 80.]

Dec. 19. **2,206.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Thomas Hobby, master of a ship from Barbados, was bound over to take his trial next sessions for violating the quarantine regulations. Thomas Maule was bound over to take his trial for publishing a pamphlet containing many wicked lies and scandals upon private persons and the Government, as well as doctrines subversive of the Christian faith. Permission granted to Benjamin Emons to erect a small wooden edifice adjoining his house, and the like to Joseph Buckley. Order for payment of £6 to Duncan Campbell for postal services. Order for payment of £50 to Nathaniel Hall for medical services to the garrison at Pemaquid, and of a pension of £5 a year to him for wounds. Order for payment of £60 to Isaac Addington, of the allowance of five shillings a day to the justices of the several Courts of Sessions, and of £1,000 to the Commissioners of War for the subsisting of the forces in the King's pay in the province. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 49. *pp.* 5-9.]

Dec. 19. **2,207.** Duke of Shrewsbury to the Clerk of Council in Waiting. The King having appointed a Commission for Trade and Plantations thinks it unnecessary that the Committee for that purpose should meet for the present. *Signed*, Shrewsbury. *Holograph.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 88.]

Dec. 19. Kensington. **2,208.** Order of the King in Council. For the appeal of Richard Holder to be admitted, and for all facilities to be granted to him to collect evidence. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *p.* 207.]

Dec. 19. Kensington. **2,209.** Order of the King in Council. That Isaac Richier, after giving £2,000 security to abide by the King's decision in his case, be forthwith set at liberty and his estate restored to him, also

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that he be permitted to appeal to the King in Council and to answer to the charges against him, and that a commission be issued to three persons named by him and three named by Governor Goddard to examine witnesses and take depositions as to the matter in dispute between them. *Copy, transmitted from Bermuda.* 1 p. [*Board of Trade.* Bermunda, 2. *No.* 35.]

Dec. 21. **2,210.** The Attorney-General to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I see no objection to the private Act of Jamaica respecting the estate of George Ivy. *Signed,* Thomas Trevor. [*Board oj Trade.* Jamaica, 54. *pp.* 46-47.]

Dec. 21. **2,211.** The Attorney-General to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I do not see any objection to the omission of a clause to save the King's rights, or for payment of his quit-rents in the Act of Jamaica concerning Thomas Ballard's estate. *Signed,* Thomas Trevor. [*Board oj Trade.* Jamaica, 54. *pp.* 50-51.]

Dec. 24. Treasury Chambers. **2,212.** William Lowndes to John Povey. Enclosing report of the Commissioners of Customs, on the Act passed in Jamaica for prevention of engrossing and forestalling. *Annexed,*

Commissioners of Customs to Lords of the Treasury. 17 December, 1695. After consultation with the merchants trading to Jamaica, who have put their objections into writing, we think there is good cause to suspend the passing of the Jamaica Act to prevent engrossing and forestalling. *Signed,* Robert Clayton, Robert Southwell, J. Warde, Walter Younge, Samuel Clarke. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 54. *pp.* 38-40.]

Dec. 26. Whitehall. **2,213.** Order of the King in Council. Confirming sixteen Acts of Jamaica, not including that against engrossing and forestalling. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 54. *pp.* 42-44.]

Dec. 26. Whitehall. **2,214.** Order of the King in Council. Disallowing the Act of Jamaica to prevent engrossing and forestalling. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 54. *p.* 45.]

Dec. 26. Whitehall. **2,215.** Order of the King in Council. Confirming the private Acts of Jamaica concerning the estates of George Ivy and Thomas Ballard. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 54. *pp.* 47-48 *and* 51-52.]

Dec. 26. **2,216.** Order of the King in Council. Disallowing the Acts of Massachusetts for coasting vessels and for restraining the export of hides. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 35. *pp.* 209-210.]

Dec. 26. **2,217.** Representation of George Kast to the King in Council. For several years past Spanish vessels have traded and do still trade openly in Jamaica, contrary to the Acts of Navigation and the Treaty of Madrid. The planters suffering thereby several times endeavoured to inform the Lords of Trade thereof, in order to be relieved of such an abuse, alleging that the factors of the Royal African Company picked out the best negroes imported to that Island for sale to the Spaniards, and sold to the planters only the refuse, who either died on their hands or were little able to do the work required of them, which is one reason why the Island is not better settled. In answer the Company, being informed by its

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factors that the planters could not pay so large a price nor in ready money as the Spaniards, said that it would be well to look through the figures in regard of the Acts and the Treaty aforesaid. This reason has prevailed owing to the interest of the Company with the Court against inexperienced men far from home. Great complaints were also made by the planters that the Spaniards, construing the Treaty strictly, seize and condemn vessels on very slight pretences, and barbarously ill-treat the sailors, so that some die in prison and others are sent to the mines and heard of no more. Now, to the end that the planters may be supplied with negroes, it is submitted whether the planters should not be provided first, as it stands to reason that, the greater the products of the Island, the greater will be the profit to the King's Customs, whereas though by the sale of negroes to the Spaniards the money does come to the country, yet it remains in the Company's hands. If the Acts and the Treaty are to be winked at, then the Company should import negroes sufficient for both planters and Spaniards. To make trade with Spain profitable to all in Jamaica and not to the Company only, it is to be observed that the Spaniards who come to Jamaica are employed by authority, and their duty is to prevent foreign nations trading on the Spanish coast, so to avoid being seized in Jamaica they trade only with those who can protect them. Here then is the point, the Spaniards come to Jamaica to buy negroes at first hand, but will not suffer our vessels upon their coasts. But, when hindered, the same persons privately suffer and trade with our vessels, with this difference, that they are bound to give fifty or a hundred per cent. more than if they fetched them from Jamaica. Thus more money comes to the people of the Kingdom at large, navigation and trade are encouraged, and the sailors, being employed, are kept from privateering. The Governor and Council approving this project caused a Spanish vessel to be seized and condemned in the Court of Admiralty. Many of our vessels richly laden thereupon went to the Spanish coast; and things answered expectations. None of our vessels were seized, and never was more money brought into Jamaica than in the nine months of the Duke of Albemarle's government. After the Duke's death Kast himself had goods worth £5,000 seized and disposed of without any trial, and was preparing to come to England for justice when he was seized by the Provost Marshal and imprisoned for two years. At his trial the Attorney General said that he had nothing against him, though he had before represented that Kast was kept confined at the King's suit. *Copy.* 3 *pp.* *Endorsed,* R. 26 Dec. 1695. [*America and West Indies.* 540. *No.* 45.]

Dec. 26.
London.

2,218. Invoice of charges for goods shipped to New York as presents for the Indians. The presents consist of blue cloth, lace, clothing, vermilion, knives, kettles, arms and ammunition to the value of £200. 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Mr. Gilbert Heathcote's accounts of the presents sent to the Five Nations. Recd. 18 Sept. 1696. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 6. *No.* 31.]

Dec. 26.
Whitehall.

2,219. Lords of Trade and Plantations to the Governor and Council of Massachusetts. Recounting the reasons for the disallowance of certain laws of Massachusetts, in the terms of the minute

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of Lords of Trade and Plantations of 4 June (*see No.* 1,874). *Signed,* Romney, Godolphin, Will. Trumbull, J. Somers, C.S., Shrewsbury, Pembroke, C.P.S., Bolton, J. Bridgwater, W. Bridgeman. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 35. *pp.* 200-205.]

1695 (?) **2,220.** Minute on the representations of Virginia and Maryland as to the assistance required to be given by them to New York. In October, 1692, orders were sent to the Governments of Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and New England to agree upon a quota of men and other assistance to be given by them to New York; but some of the Governments having omitted to send Commissioners for the adjustment of the quotas, nothing was done therein. In August, 1694, the quotas were fixed in Council, and orders sent to the Colonies and to New York respecting the same. The General Assemblies of Virginia and Maryland now represent that though the supply of New York may add to their security, yet owing to their poverty, their debts and the need for defending their own frontiers, they can afford no assistance to New York, and pray to be exempted. The Agents for Massachusetts have also begged for exemption. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 299-300.]

1695 ? **2,221.** Memorandum asking that one of the frigates appointed to convoy the Virginia fleet may have orders to see two ships with stores of war into New York. ¼ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 6. *No.* 32.]

1695. **2,222.** Index of Barbados papers, 1689 to 1695. 12½ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 5. *No.* 119.]

1695. **2,223.** Index of Bermuda papers, 1692-1695. 3¼ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* Bermuda, 2. *No.* 36.]

1695. **2,224.** Index of papers relating to the Leeward Islands from July, 1691, to 12 February, 1696. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 4. *No.* 68.]

1696.
Jan. 2.
Treasury Chambers.

2,225. Lords of the Treasury to the King. As to Robert Livingston's claim to be allowed interest on the sums advanced by him to the public, we think it equitable that it should be paid to him; and recommend that in lieu of £868 10*s.*, New York money, interest on £1,670, he be paid the corresponding value of £668 sterling by the Paymaster General here, but that the interest on the other sums be paid in New York out of the revenue. We recommend also that he be allowed a salary of £100 a year for life as Agent with the Indians, and we have no objection to his being confirmed in his former offices at Albany. *Signed,* Godolphin, Ste. Fox, J. Smith. 2 *pp.* Endorsed, Read 16 Jan., 1695-6. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 6. *No.* 33; *and* 48. *pp.* 237-240.]

Jan. 2.
Kensington.

2,226. The King to Governor Sir Edmund Andros. Directing him to apply the £500 voted by the Assembly of Virginia for assistance to New York to that object, upon demand of the Governor of New York, and stating that the payment shall be instead of the quota or any other assistance to be given by the Colony for that purpose. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 36. *pp.* 301-302.]

1696.

Jan. 2. **2,227.** The King to Governor Nicholson. Directing him to apply the £200 voted by the Assembly of Maryland to the assistance of New York, and accepting the same in lieu of the appointed quota of men. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 8. *pp.* 209-210.]

Jan. 2. **2,228.** The King to Governor Fletcher. Directing him to accept the sums of £500 and £200 respectively from Virginia and Maryland in lieu of their quotas of men for defence of New York, which these provinces have declared themselves unable to furnish. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *pp.* 254-256.]

Jan. 4. Kensington. **2,229.** Order of the King in Council. Referring a petition of Sir Thomas Laurence as to land-grants in Maryland, and Lord Baltimore's answer thereto, to the Attorney General, who shall hear both parties and report. *Signed,* Rich. Colinge. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 8. *p.* 210.]

Jan. 4. **2,230.** Order of the King in Council. Repealing the Act of Maryland for service of Almighty God, on the ground of its establishing the Great Charter as law within the province, also the Additional Act thereto, and an Act for erecting free-schools, since perpetual succession of trustees, who shall be the sole visitors of the school, is provided for, without reserving a power to the King. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 8. *pp.* 211-212.]

Jan. 4. Kensington. **2,231.** Order of the King in Council. That Colonel Thomas Hill receive leave to return to England from St. Christophers for six months. *Signed,* Rich. Colinge. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *p.* 230.]

Jan. 7. **2,232.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. On the petition of Ralph Lane the executors of George Hannay were ordered to attend next Council. The Governor informed the Assembly that the condition of the soldiers of his regiment was very bad, as many had been refused quarters. He himself had enlisted them at his own charge at the rate of about fifteen pence a day, and, being unable to bear the expense any longer, recommended to them to provide for the quartering of the soldiers, not only those now in the Island but those expected from the Leeward Islands, which will relieve the militia of the burden of guard duties.

Jan. 8. The Assembly reporting that they had not finished their business, the Council adjourned till to-morrow.

Jan. 9. The Assembly had no quorum, so adjourned till the 14th. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *pp.* 78-81.]

Jan. 8. **2,233.** Memorial of Sir Thomas Laurence. In compliance with an Order in Council of 4th inst., I represent as follows. In January, 1689, the King's Collector at Patuxent, John Payne, was murdered. In April, 1691, John Woodcock, George Mason, and William Burley were tried and found guilty thereof. Woodcock was executed, but the others were reprieved by the Council of Maryland until the arrival of Colonel Copley, who continued the reprieve, and promised to represent their case for the King's pardon, but, as he failed to send the record of the trial to England, this was not effected. In October, 1694, the Assembly represented

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to Governor Nicholson that the prisoners had cost the country nearly 100,000 lbs. of tobacco, and that Woodcock had confessed that he alone was guilty of the fact, the others being only present on the yacht when the murder was committed. At the Assembly's request, therefore, Governor Nicholson recommended the petition of Burley and Mason for pardon. *Signed*, Thomas Laurence. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 557. *No.* 1.]

Jan. 10. **2,234.** Report of the Governors of the Post Office to Lords of Trade and Plantations. We have considered the Act for encouraging a Post Office to be established in Boston, and we find that in many particulars it supersedes the Patent granted to Thomas Neale on the 17th February, 1691, for twenty-one years to erect post offices in America. The Act will also be prejudicial to the office of Postmaster-General, in whose patent are included all the King's dominions and the revenue of the Post Office of England. For in the said grant it is specified that the person to be employed for the collecting and despatching of letters in any of the parts therein shall be deputed by the Postmaster-General, and that Mr. Neale's books and papers shall be open to inspection by persons appointed by the Treasury, and the books themselves produced within the twentieth year, so to ascertain the proceeds of the post. The Patent also provides for repeal of the grant by Order in Council, if convenient. The English inland post is also therein excepted, and Mr. Neale is obliged to pay the masters of ships for bringing all letters from those parts to England. At the end of three years Mr. Neale is also obliged to transmit to the Treasury a true account, on oath, of the profits and of the expenses, and after that time an annual account of the profits and payments. In pursuance of that grant the Postmaster-General gave, on the recommendation of Mr. Neale, a deputation for North America for one and twenty years, if the Patent continued so long, subject to the conditions of the Patent and to certain other provisions which are set forth in the deputation. Now the Act of Massachusetts appears to appoint Andrew Hamilton Postmaster-General of those Colonies, independent of the Postmaster-General of England and not subject to the Patent, from which we apprehend that the following inconveniences may follow: (1) No account can be taken of the profits and charges of the office, so that at the expiration of Mr. Neale's term the value cannot be ascertained, nor whether it be well or ill managed to the benefit or inconvenience of the people in those parts; nor during the term does Andrew Hamilton seem to be accountable to Mr. Neale, who under the Patent is to receive the profits. (2) Not being obliged to use his best endeavours to collect letters from these parts for England, the port whereof is under the Patent to be paid to the Post Office here, he may take upon him to authorise or direct masters of ships from those parts to deliver the letters to the persons to whom they are directed, whereby the port of such letters will be lost to the Post Office in England. (3) There is a clause enacting that all letters in the King's service shall pass free. This may be very prejudicial to the revenue, since several persons may take it upon them to endorse on their letters "For His Majesty's Service," which really have no relation to it, and likewise to cover the letters of other persons who are not employed by the Government, nor concerned in public affairs. There are also many defects in the Act. Thus, it is not appointed where the port of letters shall be paid, nor that the officers employed in the office shall take the oath before entering on their duties. By the Act, again, all persons are prohibited from providing posters with horses, yet by the Act the Postmaster is not obliged to provide horses; which is unreasonable. Nor are the rates of riding post settled. The Act makes no provision empowering anyone to appoint a Governor of the Post Office in those parts, in the event of Andrew Hamilton's death within three years. Now, since the establishment of a regular and settled post is of great advantage and convenience, and since this may be most effectually done by an Act of the Legislature of New England, we suggest that an Act be drafted by the King's Counsel, agreeable to the Letters Patent of 17 February, 1691, and remedying the defects to which we have referred. *Signed,* R. Cotton, Tho. Frankland. 7 *pp.* *Endorsed,* Recd. 10 July, Read 31 Jan, 1695. Mr. Attorney's report read 21 Feb., 1695. Recd. 3 Feb., 1696-7. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 8. *No.* 6.]

Jan. 10. **2,235.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. On the Acts of Massachusetts passed in 1693 and 1694, it was agreed to recommend thirty-seven for confirmation, and that the remainder be dealt with as follows:—The additional Acts for establishing Courts to be repealed, since the Act to which they are additional has been already repealed. The Act for regulation of the Chancery to be represented to the King as conflicting with the provisions of the Act for establishing Courts, and as conflicting with the Charter in limitation of the right of appeal to the King in Council to personal actions only; and therefore to be recommended for repeal. The supplementary Act to several Acts to be repealed, since one clause refers to the Act for establishing Courts, which has been already repealed. The additional Act to the Act for setting forth general privileges to be repealed, the Act to which it is additional having been already repealed. The Post Office Act to be repealed, and a new Act drafted, with a clause to guard Mr. Neale's patent, and the draft sent out to Massachusetts for enactment. 7 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 8. *No.* 4.]

[Jan. 10.] **2,236.** List of the Acts of Massachusetts passed in 1693 and 1694, shewing which have been approved and which disallowed. 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed,* Memorials on which the reports of 4 November and 10 December, 1696, were made. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 8. *No.* 5.]

Jan. 13. Whitehall. **2,237.** Order of the Privy Council. That the memorial of Edward Randolph and the presentment of the Commissioners of Customs thereon be referred to the Lords of the Treasury, that the Commissioners of Customs attend on the 17th to report article by article on the said memorial, and that Edward Randolph attend likewise. *Annexed,*

Presentment of the Commissioners of Customs. We have already acquainted you with the complaints of the merchants trading to Virginia and Maryland, that their trade is in a great measure ruined by many Scotch ships trading thence directly with Scotland without paying duty, and have recommended to you that vessels should be employed to cruise for prevention of this illegal trade. Mr. Randolph since his arrival has laid before us his observations and a list of ships which he has discovered to be trading illegally. We lay his memorial before you (*see No.* 2,187), and being apprehensive that this traffic may be increased, under colour of a law lately passed in Scotland for a joint stock to Africa and the Indies, we beg that the matter may be laid before the King in Council that means may be taken to remedy this growing danger to the Plantation trade. *Signed,* J. Ward, Walter Yonge, Robert Southwell, Samuel Clark. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 348-352.]

Jan. 14. **2,238.** The King to Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Hill. Granting him leave to return to England from St. Christophers and to remain there for six months, after taking care that his place be effectually supplied during his absence. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *p.* 231.]

Jan. 14. **2,239.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. The Assembly not having finished its business, the Council adjourned.

Jan. 15. Petition of two masters of ships to be allowed to sail, rejected. Bill for an additional allowance for the soldiers of the Governor's regiment, brought up and read a first time. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *p.* 81.]

Jan. 15. **2,240.** The King to Governor Russell. Appointing Thomas Merricke (or Meyrick) to be of the Council of Barbados. *Countersigned,* Shrewsbury. *Copy.* ½ *p. Endorsed,* Recd. and read, 7 Sept. 1697. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 7. *No.* 1.]

Jan. 16. Whitehall. **2,241.** Order of the King in Council. Confirming Robert Livingston in his former offices and appointing him a salary of £100 a year as Agent with the Five Nations. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *pp.* 241-242.]

Jan. 16. **2,242.** Order of the King in Council. For the payment of the interest claimed by Robert Livingston in accordance with the report of the Lords of the Treasury of 2 January (*see No.* 2,225). [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *pp.* 245-247.]

Jan. 17. Custom House. **2,243.** Commissioners of Customs to the Privy Council. With reference to your order of 13th inst. we report as follows:—One of Mr. Randolph's memorials is in two parts, the one setting forth under eleven heads the means by which the Acts of Trade are violated, and the other suggesting remedies for the same. On our first perusal of these heads we saw the necessity for obtaining a new Act, and the draft of such an Act is already in the hands of the Attorney General. But some of Mr. Randolph's remedies appear to be within reach of the Royal Authority, as for instance in the case of the encouragement of privateers by Governors. We conceive that the King can order all his Governors, and the Proprietors also, to give no privileges to privateers unless they first give security in £1,000 for good behaviour. But we understand from Mr. Randolph that what are here called privateers are in reality freebooters, who

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ought to be wholly suppressed. Again, as to the complaint of general partiality of Courts and juries, we think the King has power to erect Courts of Exchequer in the Colonies, and to appoint officers thereto with proper powers. Meanwhile we have written amply to all the Governors and to all our officers in those parts to excite their care and vigilance in the execution of the Acts of Trade and with particular reference to the Act lately passed in Scotland.

As to the Scotch Acts, Mr. Randolph disposes his remedies under seven heads. We think that he has well considered the situation of all the respective parts and how all the rivers and headlands might best fall under the inspection of particular Governments. But we are not informed as to the powers and privileges granted to the Proprietors, so must leave this question to you; only thus far, we conceive that all Proprietors of the soil are so much tied up to the dominion of the Crown of England that they ought to defend the same at the peril of their lives, and may not alienate a foot to the Scotch or to any but subjects of England under the English penalties. And since the Acts of Trade extend to all territory without distinction, it is at least reasonable that the Proprietors' Governors should be sworn to the observation of those Acts. As to Mr. Randolph's concluding remarks, we think that the King's officers will best do their duties when wholly independent of all Proprietors for their salary and subsistence, and as things now stand we see a necessity to have many new officers such as may by fit rewards be made not liable to the temptation or connivance of which others have been guilty. We agree as to the proposal for orders to be given to the commanders of the King's ships to help our officers. Signed, Robt. Southwell, Robt. Clayton, Ja. Chadwick, J. Ward, Walter Younge, C. Godolphin, Sam. Clerk. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 365-371.]

Jan. 18. **2,244.** Warrant for the appointment of Charles Chaplin to the Council of Jamaica. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 54. *p.* 53.]

Jan. 21. **2,245.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Petition for a drawback on imported wines granted. The business of Ralph Lane was further considered, when he was assured that he should have full liberty to prosecute his action against George Hannay's executors. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *p.* 82.]

Jan. 23. **2,246.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Agreed to lay Governor Russell's letter of 2 July last, reporting his difficulties in supplying the King's ships, before the King in Council, with the minute of 7 August thereon. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *p.* 239.]

Jan. 27. **2,247.** Royal warrant for the confirmation of Robert Livingston in his former offices, and for the grant of £100 a year to him as Agent with the Indians. *Copy.* 2 *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 6. *No.* 34; *and* 48. *pp.* 242-244.]

Jan. 28. **2,248.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for sundry payments. Order for Nicholas Lawes to be released from his bond concerning certain escheated land. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 79. *pp.* 1, 2.]

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Jan. 28. **2,249.** Minutes of Lords of Trade and Plantations. On the report of the Commissioners of Customs of 17 January (*see No.* 2,243) the Lords await the answer of the Judge of Admiralty on the question of the privileges granted by Governors to privateers. The question of erecting Courts of Exchequer in the Colonies has been referred to the Attorney General. On the question of putting the country granted to Proprietors under the King's immediate authority, the Lords desire to know the King's pleasure if they may examine the charters and discourse with the Proprietors as to the execution of the Acts of Trade and Navigation. It is recommended that a circular letter shall be sent to the Governors requiring them to observe strictly the orders given by the Commissioners of Customs; and that Commanders of the King's ships going to the Colonies receive instructions from the Commissioners of Customs to assist their officers. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 371-373.]

Jan. 28. **2,250.** Order of the Privy Council. Referring an extract from the report of the Commissioners of Customs of 17 January to Sir Charles Hedges, Judge of Admiralty, for report. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 373.]

Jan. 28. **2,251.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Petitions of several masters of ships, for liberty to sail, considered. Resolved that the fleet shall sail as soon as the convoy is ready. Orders for certain payments. Bill for an additional supply to the soldiers read a second time, and returned to the Assembly with amendments. An order of the Lords Justices in Council as to the appeal of Hugh Dunn was handed in and recorded. The Assembly brought back the Bill for additional supply to the soldiers, and begged the Governor that seamen might not be pressed and harassed as heretofore.

Jan. 29. Bill for additional supply to the soldiers passed. The Assembly also brought up several addresses and memorials, and a Bill for a present of £2,000 to the Governor. The address to the Governor thanked him for the patience which he had shewn in sharing the misfortunes of the Island, and for his care and forethought for the country. The Memorial sets forth that the decay of the Island's trade proceeds from the pressing and ill-using of the seamen, and other great abuses of the press, that the King's ships never come out fully manned, and that as remedy for the same masters of ships on their arrival be required to state on oath the number of men that they brought out, and to register them, whereupon Commanders of the King's ships shall apply to the Governor for men when they go out for a cruise, which men shall be restored to their proper ships when the cruise is over. A proclamation to give effect to this recommendation was issued on the 1st of February. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *pp.* 83-90.]

Jan. 29. **2,252.** Royal warrant for the payment of £668, due to Robert Livingston, for interest, from the English Treasury. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *p.* 250.]

Jan. 29. **2,253.** The King to Governor Codrington. We have resolved to reduce Colonel Holt's regiment to five companies of 100 private men besides officers, whereby several officers are become reformed.

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For these we have appointed an allowance of five shillings a day to each captain, half a crown to each lieutenant, and two shillings to each ensign, until they be otherwise provided for through vacancies in the regiment. You will fill all vacancies from these reformed officers, with the knowledge and advice of Colonel Holt if present in the Islands. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *pp.* 226-227 *and* 228-229.]

Jan. 29. **2,254.** Act of Barbados, to present Governor Russell with £2,000. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed.* Recd. and read, 5 Aug. 1696. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 7. *No.* 2; *and* 44A. *pp.* 3-4.]

Jan. 29. London. **2,255.** Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Governor John Archdale and the Council and Deputies of South Carolina. We have your letter of 20 August, also one from the Governor wherein he takes notice of the condemnation of a French sloop sailed by French denizened Protestants, and also a complaint of great injustice done in the condemnation of a former sloop, when Colonel Bull sat as judge, and Edward Bellinger as Attorney General for that time. It is alleged that the Court would not allow of the King's denizenation and that the Attorney General questioned the King's authority of denizing. You ought to make particular enquiry into this matter, so that if you do not care to punish those who despise the King's authority we may be enabled to do it here. We find that some of the managers of this trial signed the unreasonable address against the French, which was enclosed in your letter, and doubt not but that the people are misled by those who, from desire to cover their injustice, incite the people to fall upon the French with you. We cannot approve of your expedient not to grant a summons to Craven County to be represented in your Assembly as formerly; for it is a just protest against any laws you make, if a county has no representative and gives too much countenance to an address, wherein an authority to grant privileges to French Protestants is questioned. We have advised upon it and are satisfied that we have a right to grant such privileges, and we require you to give them support. If the Assembly will not cause summonses to be issued for choosing delegates for Craven County, you will dissolve it and call another. If it be thought expedient to grant five deputies more to Berkeley County, as being more numerous in inhabitants, and to bring the whole number up to twenty-five, we shall readily consent to it. We find no such power in Colonel Ludwell's instructions as you mention for leaving Craven County out from being summoned to the Assembly. *Signed,* Craven, Bath, Ashley, Wm. Thornburgh for Sir John Colleton, Tho. Amy. [*Board of Trade.* Carolina, 4. *p.* 30.]

Jan. 29. London. **2,256.** Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Governor Archdale. We approve of your respiting judgment on the vessel that was condemned for straining the Act of Navigation, by reason of a negro servant who was cook. We think that you ought to discourage this practice where, for the lucre of particular men (such as the Governor and informer who have two thirds), an Act of Parliament is strained to deprive honest men of their ship and goods. We hope that you will take care to preserve the town, not only from the seas but also by fortification. *Signed*, Craven, Bath, Ashley, Wm. Thornburgh for Sir John Colleton, Tho. Amy. *Postscript*. We have been obliged to advance £120 for various expenses, so we must press you to send home the proceeds of lands sold. Lord Carteret is dead, and his propriety descends to his son, an infant. [*Board of Trade*. Carolina, 4. *p*. 30.]

Jan. 29. **2,257**. Lords Proprietors of the Bahamas to Governor Nicholas Trott. Approving of his building a fort, and of his decision in the matter of a wreck. *Signed*, Craven, Bath, Ashley, William Thornburgh for Sir John Colleton. [*Board of Trade*. Carolina, 4. *p*. 31.]

Jan. 30. **2,258**. Royal warrant for the payment of interest to Robert Livingston on sums advanced by him, from the revenue of New York. [*Board of Trade*. New York, 48. *pp*. 248-249.]

Jan. 31. **2,259**. Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Governor Russell's letters of 10 April, 2 July, and 8 October read. Agreed to lay the question of Naval stores before the King.

Governor Codrington's letters of 16 and 18 July read. Order for Colonel Holt to attend next meeting.

Sir William Beeston's letters of 21 July and 24 August read.

A report from the General Post Office as to the Post Office Act in Massachusetts was referred to the Attorney General. The memorial of the Agents of Massachusetts for military stores considered and referred to the Office of Ordnance. [*Board of Trade*. Journal, 8. *pp*. 157-160.]

Jan. 31.
Whitehall. **2,260**. Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Agreed to lay before the King Sir William Beeston's suggestion as to sending men to Jamaica, in his letter of 24 August. (*See No*. 2,026.)

Memo.—No order was made by the King and Council hereon. [*Board of Trade*. Jamaica, 54. *p*. 60.]

Jan. 31. **2,261**. Edward Randolph to Lords of Trade and Plantations. In papers now before you I have represented the mischief arising to the Revenue of the Crown by direct trading between Scotland and the Colonies. During my stay in the Colonies I noticed that masters of vessels met with great difficulty in loading their tobacco, through the desertion of their seamen or the pressing of them by the Captains of the King's ships, so that the Colony might have lost twenty-five vessels last year by privateers. I laid proposals for remedy hereof (*see No*. 2,187), which on the 13th of December last were referred to the Admiralty for their report. As the matter is of great importance I beg that the Admiralty may report accordingly. *Signed*, Edw. Randolph. *Holograph*. ¾ *p*. [*Board of Trade*. Plantations General, 2. *No*. 89.]

Jan. 31. **2,262**. John Povey to the Attorney General. Forwarding the report of the Governors of the Post Office on the Post Office Act of Massachusetts, and draft of a new Act for his opinion. (*See No*. 2,234.) ½ *p*. [*Board of Trade*. New England, 8. *No*. 7.]

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Jan. 31. **2,263.** Copy of a draft Act for establishing a Post Office in Massachusetts. 13 *pp.* *Endorsed*, Presented in Council with the report of the Governors of the Post Office. 31 Jan., 1695-6. Recd. Feb. 3, 1696-7. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 8. *No.* 8.]

Feb. 6. **2,264.** Order of the King in Council. That, in reference to Governor Russell's report of his difficulty in supplying the King's ships in the West Indies, the Admiralty shall report what is best to be done. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 44. *pp.* 240-241.]

Feb. 7. **2,265.** Sir Charles Hedges to Lords of Trade and Plantations With reference to your order of 28 January last, I conceive that the privateers named in the report of the Commissioners of Customs on Mr. Randolph's memorial may be proceeded against and treated as pirates, they having no commission from any prince or State. *Signed*, Cha. Hedges. ½ *p.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 8 Feb. Read 18 Feb., 1695-6. [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 90; *and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C.*, *p.* 374.]

Feb. 10. **2,266.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Order for it to be ascertained whether Colonel Holt will join his regiment by next fleet.

The Attorney General attended to give his report on the Acts of Massachusetts for 1693 and 1694. It was agreed to recommend disallowance of the Additional Act for Courts, the Act for regulation of the Chancery, an additional Act to several Acts, a supplementary Act to the Act for General Privileges, and a further additional Act to the Act for Courts. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 8. *pp.* 162-166.]

Feb. 10. **2,267.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Agreed to alter the Minute of 28 January as follows:—The Lords having received from the Attorney General his report on the Proprietary Colonies agree that by those Charters the Proprietors have the power of Government, but they will move that a circular be written in the King's name to the Governors, requiring them to fulfil strictly the orders of the Commissioners of Customs for enforcing the Acts of Trade and Navigation. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C.*, *p.* 375.]

[Feb. 10.] **2,268.** Edward Randolph to Lords of Trade and Plantations. In my late memorial I represented the damage arising to the revenue from the illegal trade between Scotland and the Colonies, and the impossibility of suppressing the same until the vast tracts of land now subject to several proprietors in America are brought to strict conformity with the Acts of Trade and Navigation. My business presses me to embark speedily for America unless you require further attendance and information from me. *Signed*, Ed. Randolph. *Holograph.* ½ *p.* *Endorsed*, Read 10 Feb., 1695-6. [*Board of Trade.* Plantations General, 2. *No.* 91.]

Feb. 11. **2,269.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Order for the pay of able seamen in the Province galley to be raised to thirty shillings a month, and for payment of £200 for fitting her out and for subsistence of the soldiers employed in the province, also for payment of £12 for impressing or transporting seamen for two of the King's frigates. Order for payments to Edward Dering as Clerk of the House of Representatives and to Robert Gutteridge for travelling expenses on the King's service. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 49. *pp.* 10-12.]

Feb. 11. **2,270.** Minutes of Council and Assembly of Antigua. The Assembly were sworn, and presented John Lucas as their Speaker, who was approved. Adjourned to 18th. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 64. *p.* 161.]

Feb. 12. **2,271.** Minutes of Council of Nevis. The Governor proposed the retaining of the hired sloop in the Island's service, but the Council could give no full answer owing to the absence of several members of Assembly. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 64. *p.* 343.]

Feb. 12. Antigua. **2,272.** Governor Codrington to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Since my last of 12 December the French have alarmed us with a fleet of seven men-of-war and twelve or fourteen sail of sloops and brigantines, with which they lay at Dominica and Guadeloupe taking in water, being full of people. This occasioned a general alarm and the camping of all the forces in these Islands for fourteen days from fear of an attack. But the cloud soon blew over, and they all passed by us unseen, having on board several families from Martinique and Guadeloupe with some former inhabitants of St. Christophers, all bound to Santa Cruz, where they touched, took every soul off the Island, and left it deserted. From thence they proceeded to Hispaniola to reinforce their settlements there, it being now strongly reported in the French Islands bordering on us that the King of France is resolved to conquer that Island and drive the Spaniards out, if it should cost him all the other Islands except Martinique. I hope the King will furnish me with two good fourth-rates and as many fifth-rates, when with Russell's regiment from Barbados and what force I could collect here, I should not doubt to do good service against the enemy. *Signed,* Chr. Codrington. 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed,* R. 14 April, '96.

Duplicate of the foregoing. *Endorsed,* Recd. 21 Aug. Answd. 23 Nov., 1696. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 5. *Nos.* 1, 2; *and* 44. *pp.* 235-236; 45. *pp.* 1-2.]

Feb. 13. **2,273.** Circular from the Lords of Trade and Plantations to the Governors of Colonies. Parliament has lately represented to the King the obstruction that will accrue to the trade and navigation of England by an Act lately passed in Scotland for erecting a company to trade from thence to India, Africa and America. You will receive from the Commissioners of Customs copy of the Act and of the address of the Lords and Commons, together with a letter from the Commissioners recommending to you a vigorous execution of the laws passed for the security of the Plantation Trade, and that you see that all officers of the Customs perform their duty strictly. The King is very sensible how prejudicial this Scotch Act may be to the trade and commerce of England and the Colonies, and expects from you a strict performance of the duties enjoined on you by the Commissioners of Customs and a like enforcement of the Acts of Trade and Navigation. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., pp.* 376-377.]

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Feb. 13. **2,274.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. The Surveyors of Pamunkey Neck and of the district South of the Blackwater attended, and were ordered to make no surveys nor entries of those lands till further order. On a complaint concerning the abduction of a sheriff from Crow Island into Carolina, it was ordered that reparation be sought of the Governor of Carolina. Order for the sheriffs to be more careful in discharging their duty in collecting the King's quit-rents. Order for the churchwardens of Denbigh to be summoned to answer for shutting the minister out of the church, and that the said minister, having nothing against him, but on the contrary good report of his life and ministry in the parish for seven years, be recommended to the vestry of the parish for continuance. Order for the Attorney General to enquire as to alleged unlawful marriages and to prosecute the parties concerned. A ship, which asked permission to sail to Europe, was refused. Advised that the raising of the men for the quota to New York be postponed till next meeting of Council, owing to the expense. Ordered that the Secretary enquire for some persons who will undertake the conveyance of letters to and from the neighbouring Colonies, and report. Order for Captain Harry Beverley to be summoned to answer complaints of illegally releasing vessels detected in illicit trading.

Feb. 14. Colonel Charles Scarburgh nominated of the Council. [*Board of Trade*. Virginia, 53. *pp*. 12-14.]

Feb. 17. **2,275.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. A report from the Commissioners of Customs on a seizure of Mr. Brooke's read and a copy ordered to be sent to Mr. Brooke. Agreed to recommend Mr. Edward Randolph to the Commissioners of Trade for his faithful service.

On a letter from Mr. Lowndes of 27 September, and the petition of Henry Lewis, Mr. Gilbert Heathcote was ordered to attend next meeting. Memorial from Mr. Heathcote read. (*See No*. 2,277.)

A report from Sir Charles Hedges as to privateers was read. [*Board of Trade*. Journal, 8. *pp*. 166-168.]

Feb. 17. **2,276.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Ordering a copy of the report of the Commissioners of Customs of 28 August, 1695 (*see No*. 2,033), to be sent to Chidley Brooke with a signification of the Lords' approval of his proceedings. [*Board of Trade*. New York, 48. *p*. 256.]

Feb. 17. **2,277.** Memorial of Gilbert Heathcote to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Mr. Livingston having accused Governor Fletcher of various crimes and being now about to leave England, I beg that the said accusations may either be dismissed before his departure, or that Governor Fletcher may have a copy of the things alleged against him, to enable him to defend himself. ½ *p*. *Endorsed*, Read 17 Feb., 1695. [*Board of Trade*. New York, 6. *No*. 35.]

Feb. 17. **2,278.** William Blathwayt to Governor Fletcher. Forwarding copy of the evidence taken against him in the Committee of Trade and Plantations for his reply. [*Board of Trade*. New York, 48. *p*. 251.]

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Feb. 17. **2,279.** William Blathwayt to Gilbert Heathcote. Forwarding copy of a petition of Henry Lewis, and requiring his attendance at the Committee of Trade and Plantations on the 21st concerning the same. *Draft.* ½ *p.* [*Board of Trade.* New York, 6. *No.* 36.]

Feb. 17. **2,280.** The Attorney General to Lords of Trade and Plantations. I have considered the report of the Governors of the Post Office on the Post Office Act of Massachusetts, and the draft of a new Act sent by them. I would suggest that a clause be added, providing that the Master of the General Post Office to be appointed under the Act shall observe the rules and orders laid down in Thomas Neale's Patent of 17 February, 1691-2. *Signed,* Tho. Trevor. 1¼ *pp.* [*Board of Trade.* New England, 8. *No.* 9.]

Feb. 18. **2,281.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Sundry accounts passed. Adjourned for four weeks. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *pp.* 90-91.]

Feb. 18. **2,282.** Minutes of Council and Assembly of Antigua. Message from the Governor to the Assembly desiring that the Act for Courts may be revived. The Governor agreed to the Assembly's proposals that H.M.S. Hastings cruise not so far afield, that the country-vessel be laden and sent home, and that the guns in the forts be fitted and mounted. Message from the Assembly making proposals as to prize-wines (from which the Governor dissented), as to pay of seamen in the country-vessel, as to destruction of thatched houses, to which the Governor assented, and as to the calling of a General Assembly. The Governor answered that he would call a General Assembly when he saw fit, and since the Assembly refused to renew the Act for Courts until the Secretary should have given security, the Governor pointed out that the Act which required him to give security was expired. Orders for payments. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 64. *pp.* 161-163.]

Feb. 21. **2,283.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The Attorney General brought up his report as to the Post Office Act of Massachusetts, and was ordered to prepare a clause to be added to the draft Act drawn up by the Governor of the General Post Office. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 8. *pp.* 168-169.]

Feb. 21.
Barbados. **2,284.** Governor Russell to Admiral Russell. My dear brother, this will be delivered to you by a friend of Mr. Edward Burke, of this Island, a gentleman of very good estate, who had formerly a warrant to be of the Council here but did not aim at it, though now he desires it. He is a very honest gentlemen, who has been very civil to me and has applied to me to be of service to him herein. I beg that you will assist him. *Copy.* 1 *p.* *Endorsed,* Delivered to the Secretary by Sir Thomas Mongomerie, 25 March, 1697. [*America and West Indies.* 456. *No.* 63.]

Feb. 25. **2,285.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Mr. Heathcote attended upon the petition of Henry Lewis. The Lords decided that £60 should be paid to him as satisfaction in full. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 8. *p.* 169.]

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[Feb. 25.] **2,286.** Petition of Henry Lewis to the Lords Justices of England. I have petitioned the Horse Guards for £851 due to me for levy-money and clothing, subsistence and other expenses on account of recruits raised and embarked for the service of New York. After receiving from £300 to £400 I was referred by the General Officers to the Lords of Trade and Plantations, to whom I beg your order for my relief. *Copy.* 1¼ *pp.* *Endorsed*, Read 25 Feb., '95.

2,286. I. Account of contingent expenses of petitioner on eighteen recruits before embarking them for New York. Nine items. Total, £215 4*s.* 6*d.* The Account is headed, "For Mr. Heathcote." 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed* as the petition. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 6. *Nos.* 37, 37 I.]

Feb. 25. **2,287.** William Blathwayt to the Secretary of the Treasury. On the petition of Mr. Lewis, the Lords are of opinion that he may deserve the sum of £60 out of the pay of the two companies, in full satisfaction of all the claims made in his account. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 48. *p.* 258.]

Feb. 25. **2,288.** Minutes of Council and Assembly of Antigua. The Governor recommended to the Assembly the building of a gaol. Message from the Assembly insisting upon their vote as to prize wines and that a General Assembly should be called, complaining of wrong done to their seamen in the sharing of a prize, begging for the Governor to order the construction of guard-houses, and asking for a fortnight's adjournment. The Governor answered that he did not agree with their vote as to prize wines, and that the summoning of a General Assembly was his business and not theirs. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 64. *p.* 164.]

Feb. 26. **2,289.** Minutes of General Assembly of Massachusetts. In consequence of a violent storm of wind and deep snow several members were unable to travel to town; so no business was entered upon.

Feb. 27. The cold continuing so extreme that members could not travel, no business was entered upon.

Feb. 28. The Representatives reported the election of Penn Townsend to be their Speaker. Debate on the question whether the non-appearance of the full number of Representatives on the day appointed by adjournment do not dissolve the Court: carried in the negative. The Representatives attending, the Lieutenant-Governor told them that a supply was the chief business for which they were summoned.

Feb. 29. A Resolution of the Representatives was sent up and read, That a bill be drawn requiring the Treasurer to lay his accounts before the General Assembly annually, and that an oath be framed for him accordingly. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 48. *pp.* 25-26.]

Feb. 27. Kensington. **2,290.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition of Usher Tyrrell to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed*, John Nicholas. ½ *p.* *Endorsed*, R. 9 March, '95-6. *Enclosed*,

2,290. I. Petition of Usher Tyrrell to the King. I was driven from St. Christopher's by the French with a loss to the value of £4,000, and was forced to remove to Jamaica, where the Governor and Council out of compassion granted me the custodium of a small plantation until the heirs of the deceased owner should appear, and that if they did not appear within three years I should pay to you the sum of £575, which was the value set on it by the Assembly. But it so happened that the French came down there also and plundered me of everything, to the value of £3,000. I beg that I may be released from my bond to pay £575 and that your Majesty will make me a free grant of the plantation in consideration of my misfortunes. I will give bond to pay the heirs if they should appear. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 8. *Nos.* 1, 1 I.; *and* (*order only*) 54. *pp.* 70-71.]

Feb. 27. **2,291.** Minutes of Council of Maryland. A clerk of County Court sworn. Colonel Jowles's letter, asking for a Councillor to sit in Chancery in his place, owing to his indisposition, was read and referred to the Attorney General.

Feb. 28. Order for substituting Nicholas Greenberry's name for Colonel Jowles's in the Commission of Chancery. (*p.* 73.)

Feb. 29. Order for prosecution of the Justices of Talbot County for appointing a Clerk of their own instead of accepting Mr. Thomas Laurence, who had been appointed by his father, Sir Thomas. (*p.* 74.) A petition as to the ship Anne Helena, seized for illegal trade, read, and no order given thereon. (*p.* 81.) [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 13. *pp. as cited.*]

March 2. **2,292.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Charles Scarburgh sworn of the Council. Letter from Governor Thomas Harvey, of Carolina, read, reporting that the complaint of the abduction of the sheriff from Crow Island was under consideration, that the guilty parties had been summoned, and that he hoped to give a satisfactory answer later on. The matter was therefore postponed. Order for the Court of Nancymond to be admonished to keep the roads and bridges leading to North Carolina in better order. A letter from Colonel Beale, of Maryland, as to an Indian belonging to him, read, and order given thereupon. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 53. *pp.* 15-16.]

[March 2.] **2,293.** Copy of Minutes of Council of Virginia, from 11 June, 1695, to 2 March, 1696. 18 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 638. *No.* 27.]

March 2. **2,294.** Minutes of General Assembly of Massachusetts. Advised that an expedition be sent to suppress several French privateers fitting out at Port Royal. The Treasurer explained his difficulties in the management of the Treasury through want of supplies, and the methods which he was obliged to take to answer demands, asking the Assembly for its approbation for his indemnity and for the form of transmitting his accounts to a new Treasurer. Order for a form to be drawn up.

March 3. Order for indemnity of the Treasurer and for transmitting the accounts thereof to his successor, read, and left to further consideration. A clause, referring to the Treasurer's accounts and discharge, to be inserted in the Tax Bill, was debated.

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March 4. The same question was again considered, whether it should be settled by a clause in the Tax Bill, or by a distinct Bill.

March 5. Order for the clause relating to the Treasurer's discharge to be inserted in the Tax Bill and sent down to the Representatives.

March 6. Vote in concurrence with the Representatives for payment of the Judges of the Circuits. Bill for a tax received from the Representatives, read, and ordered to be engrossed. Order, on motion of the Representatives, for introduction of a Bill altering the form of writs for convening next General Assembly.

March 7. Vote, in concurrence with the Representatives, for a grant to Stephen Greenleaf. Bill to encourage the making of salt, read, and ordered to be engrossed, also a Bill to alter the form of writs for the General Assembly. A Bill from the Representatives raising the pay of soldiers and seamen to thirty shillings a month was voted and enacted. Vote for concurrence with the Assembly for payments to Caleb Ray and James Maxwell, and for a public fast on the 2nd April next. Bills for a tax of £2,333, for encouragement of making salt, and for altering the forms of writs, were again read and enacted. Ordered, that on the death or other removal of the present Treasurer his successor shall accept his accounts in such form as the Assembly shall approve, to indemnify the present Treasurer from personal obligation to answer the same otherwise than where he is liable through his own mistake. Order for revival of a former order of 1682 as to the maintenance of Jones River bridge and Eel River bridge, and for further arrangements respecting the same. Order for payment to sundry persons of small accounts amounting to £9 3*s*. 0*d*. The Lieutenant-Governor dissolved the Assembly. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 48. *pp*. 27-32.]

March 2. **2,295.** Minutes of Council of Maryland. A report was brought in that Captain Meech had been drowned, and that his sloop had been found with one man dead and another almost dead on board her, and also several goods. Ordered that the ship be sold, to pay Meech's debt to the King for sums recovered against him in Virginia. (*p*. 76.) A letter of the Commissioners of Customs of 10 June read, respecting illegal trading of the ship Expectation. Ordered that the bond of the master, John Tench, be prosecuted forthwith. (*p*. 77.)

March 3. Order for collection, appraisement and sale of Captain Meech's property. (*p*. 77.) A letter from Governor Fletcher of 19 February, together with former letters from the same and Governor Nicholson's answers, were read and ordered to be entered. List of civil and military officers for St. George's County approved, and orders given for constituting the County Court and officers. Questions as to the necessity of issuing new commissions to certain officers referred to the law-officers, who decided that it was necessary. Orders to the rangers to range beyond all the settlements on the frontier, and for a journal of their proceedings to be sent in monthly, also that they mark several trees, and make as great a show of their presence as possible. On the report of the Auditor and Receiver-General, a fine imposed on Simon Wilmore during the Revolution was remitted. The Governor discoursed with the justices

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and lawyers as to despatch of legal business and the time for holding the Provincial Courts. Proclamations proroguing the Assembly till the 30th of April, and appointing the Provincial Court for the second Tuesday in May, were signed. (*pp.* 78-81.)

March 4. Commissioners appointed for Talbot County. Order for committal of John Valliant for acting as clerk of Talbot County Court in lieu of Thomas Laurence, and that the fees collected for Valliant be taken and paid to Sir Thomas Laurence's agent. Order to prohibit officers from exacting more than their legal fees. Order to vestries as to the furnishing of the interior of churches. (*pp.* 74-76.) A further petition as to the ship Anne Helena was read and referred to the Receiver General and law officers. (*p.* 82.) Several orders as to masters of ships, seamen, and embargo on ships in view of the arrival of the fleet. Orders to watch the head of the Potomac River. The question of attainting juries referred to the attorneys. (*pp.* 86-87.)

March 5. Order as to the appraisement of the ship Anne Helena. Proclamations against harbouring deserting seamen, and for vestries to enforce the late orders of Assembly as to the money due for the 40lbs. of tobacco poll, and as to frequent assembling of negroes, entered. A series of orders of 25 January also entered, as to collection of the tax on officers' fees, as to repair of arms and renewal of ammunition for the militia, as to apprehension of persons who entice away seamen, as to ranging at the heads of the rivers by which people generally pass into Pennsylvania, from the arrival of the fleet until its departure, as to similar precautions along Susquehannah river and at the ferry thereof, and as to reporting of hues and cries at Annapolis. Order for remission of a fine imposed on Thomas Hall. Draft commission for Daniel Pierce to be a riding surveyor approved. (*pp.* 83-87.)

March 6. The Commissioners of Chancery were sworn. (*p.* 73.) Kenelm Cheseldyn presented a letter of attorney from England of a dead man's estate, which was rejected as insufficiently proved. The Governor said that owing to the bad weather he should defer appointment of a day of thanksgiving for the King's success in Flanders until the meeting of the Assembly. (*pp.* 87-88.) [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 13. *pp. as cited.*]

March 4. **2,296.** The Attorney General to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Submitting draft of a clause to be added to the Post Office Act for Massachusetts, according to his recommendation of 17 February (*see No.* 2,280). *Signed*, Tho. Trevor. 1 *p.* *Endorsed*, Recd. Feb. 3, 1696-7. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 8. *No.* 10.]

March 5.
West Chester. **2,297.** Colonel Lillingston to the Duke of Shrewsbury. I have been taken sick on the road and the coaches have been taken up for two stage days, so I venture to send these papers to show the proceedings of Captain Wilmot and Commissary Murrey, as your Grace will find by the Council of War that Captain Wilmot held on board H.M.S. Dunkirk, which was unknown to me; but Mr. Murrey "ding" [dying] the copy of the Council of War was found among his papers, which he had concealed from me during his life-time, which shows that he had a hand in the concern. I am sorry that I cannot give you an account of the taking of Leogane and Petit

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Guavos as well as of the Cape [Cap François] and Port de Paix, which might as well have been perfected. Had Captain Wilmot obeyed the Royal Instructions or complied with my reasonable demands we had certainly perfected the reducing of Leogane and Petit Guavos as well as of the other two places, for I was forced with my small number of men to keep guard every night close to the fort of Port de Paix, and in the daytime to work hard in making fascines and batteries, and fetching planks and the great guns, which the Commodore landed two miles from me, though he might have landed them within less than half a mile of the batteries. This fatigued my men so that they fell sick, and at last I had not above 250 men that were anything able to watch. His pretension of acting separate was for no other end but to get a ship that was laden with wine and brandy, and which lay made fast to the fort of Port de Paix. Captain Wilmot plainly shewed this by raising a battery to play upon the platform where the ship lay, and, after dismounting some of the enemy's cannon, by ordering two of his captains with long-boats full of men to bring off the ship, which they did attempt, but were beaten off with loss of several men. This shews that he never thought of taking the fort, or he would never have hazarded so many men's lives, for when the fort was taken the ship of course fell with it. I could give you account of much more of Captain Wilmot's proceedings, but it would be too troublesome to your Grace, so I shall defer it until I can kiss your hand. *Signed*. Luke Lillingston. 2 *pp*. *The spelling very curious*. *Endorsed*, R. 9 March. *The enclosures referred to in the letter are probably some or all of the papers calendared under date of* 11 *April: post*. [*Board of Trade*. Jamaica, 8. *No*. 2.]

March 5. **2,298**. Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Orders for payments. [*Board of Trade*. Jamaica, 77. *p*. 2.]

March 10. **2,299**. Circular letter from the Lords of the Council to the Governors of all the Colonies. God's favour towards these kingdoms has been most signally shown by the happy discovery of a traitorous and wicked design against the King's life and for the subduing of these kingdoms by the French. Many of the conspirators have been secured, and the attempts of foreign enemies have been disappointed by our preparations by sea and land. The particulars are set forth at large in the enclosed paper [*not specified*] and the King having found it necessary for the manning of his fleet to lay a general embargo on all ships outward bound, we despatch to you this express to prevent any mistaken or malicious information and for the satisfaction of the inhabitants, who we doubt not will join with us in thanksgiving to Almighty God. *Signed*, Norfolk, Bolton, Dorset, Bridgewater, Stamford, Dursley, H. Goodrick, H. Boscawen. [*Col. Entry Bk*., *Vol. C*., *pp*. 378-379.]

March 10. **2,300**. Minutes of Council and Assembly of Antigua. Message from the Governor saying that he was called away to the Leeward Islands.

March 11. The Governor agreed to a proposal of the Assembly for amending damaged gunpowder, but dissented from a proposal to pass the Jamaica Act for Courts, and asked for a joint Committee to draw

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up a suitable Act. The Assembly renewed its request for the Jamaica Act. The Governor sent a message to the Assembly urging the completion of the fortifications on Monkshill. Orders for sundry payments. A Naturalisation Act was passed. [*Board of Trade*. Leeward Islands, 64. *pp*. 164-166.]

March 17. Jamaica. **2,301.** Governor Sir William Beeston to the Duke of Shrewsbury. Since my last a refugee has run away to us from the French, who reports that they with their fleet were all at the Cape and going for France, that they brought three companies of foot, about eighty men and as many girls from France and several stores and guns for a new fortification, and also twelve hundred people, a thousand of them negroes, and fifty of them white grown men, from Santa Cruz. The poor man was roughly handled by our men-of-war, for as soon as he came in sight they sent their boats and seized him, carried his small vessel aboard the Hampshire, took everything out of her, saying that she was their prize, and refused to deliver her on the Naval Officer's warrant. I therefore sent my warrant, on which they returned her, but plundered even to the poor man's chest, so that they are perfectly without any authority. What remained, together with the boat, I gave to the poor man to encourage him and others to do the like, but the captains grumble and say that they expect one-third, though for what reason I do not know. Two days ago a boat, which I sent to fetch a prisoner, returned and brought with it a very sensible man, whose relation I transmit to you. From this it appears that the French have no design to make a descent on us, nor do I believe them in a capacity to do so, because I was satisfied that they could not raise men enough, nor are the men that they have willing to come hither. I have therefore put down martial law and restored the usual course of justice, to relieve the people of being kept to their arms, and to encourage all to go to their several employments. I have sent the Reserve to cruise on the enemy's coast to gain further intelligence. *Signed*, Wm. Beeston. 1 *p*. *Enclosed*,

2,301. I. Deposition of Mons. Lamuore. The French fleet came from the Windward Islands to know whether all the French were destroyed or not, and they brought down all the inhabitants of Santa Cruz and three companies of soldiers, whereof one is at the Cape, another at Petite Rivière, and another at Petit Guavos. The complement of ships was four men-of-war and two *cravates*. There were two ships at the Cape laden with provisions which come no further. The fleet is very sickly and the men die unspeakably. The fleet is now in Port de Paix with the Governor. Most of the forces are with him, and he has called in all the people that are out, as they expect the Spaniards between this and Easter. Deponent saw about fifty passengers embarked on the fleet for France. *Certified* by Wm. Beeston. ½ *p*. [*America and West Indies*. 540. *Nos*. 46, 46I.]

March 17. **2,302.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Orders for payments on account of a flag of truce sent to the French, and of the hired ships Marygold and the Play, prize. Bill for £300 to replenish the

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Governor's cellars, read and passed. A Bill for reviving the Excise Act for a short time was read and passed. Order for holding Grand Sessions on the 14th of April. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *pp.* 91-92.]

March 18. Annopolis, Maryland. **2,303.** Governor Nicholson to Lords of Trade and Plantations. This being the first opportunity since my letter of 14 June, I send the journals of Council and Assembly and the laws. Last fall I travelled through Pennsylvania and found there several places fit to manage illegal trade at, and the people generally inclined to make use of them whenever they can. I could not get a vessel to cruise there upon the same foot as I had here, but I ordered the commander of her to go round thither (it being the vacant time of trade) and I send you herewith a copy of his journal and two letters, with one from the Collector of Philadelphia. One Gustavus Hambleton ran away from that country towards the latter end of summer, in a vessel which I think carried between three and four hundred hogsheads of tobacco. I hear that he went to Aberdeen in Scotland with the ship and tobacco, and I enclose copy of a paper concerning him. The commander of the sloop which I employ here was unfortunately drowned this winter. You will learn the particulars from the Minutes of the Council. Through that unlucky accident, and the employ being so contrary to the genius of the people, I cannot get anybody to look after illegal trade on the like terms. But I shall not, God willing, be wanting to the utmost of my power to take care of it, being sensible how prejudicial it is to the revenue and to the interest of all fair traders. I am in great hopes that you will order, if you have not already ordered, a Court of Exchequer to be erected here, and a small vessel to attend this Government, and the like Court and vessel in Pennsylvania. For unless the back door is shut all the illegal trade will be managed there. Finding it for the King's service, I have appointed an officer to keep riding between Maryland and Pennsylvania. I beg you to send an order how a jury may be attainted. The case has been put to all the lawyers in the country, and they have desired time to consider, but I fear they have not ability enough to report the thing right. If there be no way of attainting juries in these parts I fear the King will not have justice done to him about illegal trade. A Scotch merchant lately came to me who desired to confess judgment about a vessel which had been tried in the Provincial Court twice for breach of the Acts of Trade and Navigation, and was as often cleared by juries. I referred him to the law, as he did it in open Court. I have already told the justices of the Provincial Court to be more cautious when anything of that nature comes before them. The latter end of the summer was very cold, so that the tobacco was much stinted in the growth, and some of it killed by an early frost. On enquiry I find that the summers grow cold and dry (and tobacco requires a great deal of heat and moisture) as the woods are cut down to clear the plantations, so that the planter makes little above half what he did when the country was first seated, and is forced to take more pains over it than formerly. If the summers should continue to be so, it would very much dishearten the people from planting tobacco and be one reason to force them to go upon other things in order to live. But the merchants gain by the lessening of it and give the planter more per pound, which may cause him to make less though the weather should be seasonable. We are very poor, but peaceable. *Signed*, Fr. Nicholson. 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 26 Aug., 1696. Read 28th. Answd. 25 Sept.

Duplicate of the foregoing. *Endorsed*, R. 26 Aug. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 3. *Nos.* 1, 2; *and* 9. *pp.* 1-3.]

[Mar. 18.] **2,304.** Abstract of the Journal of the Sloop Speedwell, Thomas Meech, commander, 10 June to 30 November, 1695. Gustavus Hambleton [*or* Hamilton] went from Pennsylvania with three hundred hogsheads of tobacco to Scotland, without clearing. Morise Trent's false cockets were for 5,000 ells of Scotch cloth and ticking, 30 dozen hose and 30 tons of sea-coal, for which he had no cockets. The year before, Trent went with a cargo of tobacco to Scotland. Meech seized Trent's brigantine on the coast of West Jersey and would have prosecuted her, but the Governor refused to let the attorney or jury be sworn, and told Meech that he had no power to seize the vessel there; so he cleared her from Meech and took her himself. Meech seized another vessel laden with wine at Philadelphia and without cockets. The Secretary and the Attorney pleaded for the offender against the King.

Here follow copies of letters. Thomas Meech to Governor Nicholson. 24 September, 1695. Delaware River. I arrived here on the 18th. Hamilton had just run away without clearing. Maurice Trent, an old offender, is lately come in with a story that he had been lately taken and plundered by the French, but he brought forty tons of sea-coal with cockets. The Collector seized him and brought him to trial, but neither the King's attorney, the jury, nor the magistrates were sworn, so that the King has no justice done him here. I expect two Scotchmen in daily. Pray represent how the King is defrauded of his dues here. If no other way be found to try seizures than by their arbitrary power, nothing will be condemned.

Robert Webb to Governor Nicholson. Philadelphia, 23 September, 1695. No sooner had you left Philadelphia than my case was called up in the Court of Common Pleas, when after debate it was thrown out. The Council has decided to take no action pending orders from England. There is no news of Captain Meech.

Thomas Meech to Governor Nicholson. Philadelphia, 10 Nov., 1695. On the 4th of October I seized Maurice Trent's brigantine for illegal trading with Scotland under false cockets. Governor Hamilton sat as judge, but a sworn jury was denied me. Then, finding that his countrymen would be condemned both of forgery and perjury, he took the case out of my hand and ordered the Collector of the Province to seize the vessel. She was then sold for £200, being worth £500, and has given bond for England. She has made voyages to and from Scotland for illegal trade.

Here follow: Copies of Thomas Meech's information against Gustavus Hamilton; a list of Scotch merchants who carry on illegal trade with the Colonies; a list of vessels arrived in and gone from Pennsylvania between 19 September and 24 November, 1695; and two depositions shewing that the Secretary and Attorney General of Pennsylvania pleaded against the King in defence of vessels seized for illegal trade. *The whole*, 8 *pp.* *Endorsed*, R. 26 Aug., 1696. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 3. *No.* 1 I.; *and* (*abstracts only*), 9. *pp.* 18-19.]

March 18. Annapolis, Maryland. **2,305.** Governor Nicholson to the Duke of Shrewsbury. I will add no more to my last letter, being too sensible of the prolixity of it and of my own inabilities, but above all that your Grace has the management of the fate of Christendom. I send the Journals of Council and Assembly and the laws, the Journal of the Council before my arrival and other papers. We daily expect the arrival of the London fleet. *Signed*, Fr. Nicholson. *Postscript.* The Pennsylvania bank of £20,000 does not go forward at present, and I shall endeavour to use further means to hinder its fully taking effect as they designed it. ½ *p.* *Duplicate.* *Endorsed*, R. 26 Aug., '96. [*America and West Indies.* 557. *No.* 3.]

March 18. **2,306.** List of enclosures sent in the same packet, with the foregoing letter. 1 *p.* *Signed*, Fr. Nicholson. *Duplicate.* [*America and West Indies.* 557. *No.* 4.]

March 19. **2,307.** Colonel Lillingston to the Duke of Shrewsbury. I send the enclosed papers pursuant to your orders, and beg that you will lay them before the King. I am informed that the regiment which I command in Jamaica is to be reduced to one company, which I think is a small requital for offering my service when other Colonels refused to go, besides losing one of the best regiments in the King's service. I was promised to keep my old regiment and to command the forces that went to Jamaica. I am certain that I have some enemy who represents things to the King "contrary as they are," so beg you to entreat the King to order the general officers of the Army to examine the proceedings that happened on the expedition, and give the King a true account of the whole affair, when I do not doubt that the King will find out how much his service has been abused and by whom. *Signed*, Luke Lillingston. 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 24 Mar., '95. Read in Council 2 April, 1696. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 8. *No.* 3.]

March 19. **2,308.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Order for payment of £40 each to Thomas Danforth, Elisha Cooke, Samuel Sewall and Wait Winthrop for their services as Judges of the Circuits; of £30 to James Maxwell, messenger to the Assembly; of £30 15*s.* 0*d.* to Caleb Ray, keeper of the prison at Boston, for custody of Indian prisoners; of £40 to Captain Stephen Greenleaf for cure of wounds received in the King's service; and of £12 11*s.* 0*d.* to James Gooch for English prisoners brought from Port Royal. The 9th of April was fixed for hearing of an appeal of Thomas Flint from the judgment of the Probate Court of Essex County. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 49. *pp.* 12-14.]

March 23. **2,309.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for several payments. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 79. *pp.* 3-4.]

March 24. **2,310.** Minutes of Council and Assembly of Antigua. Message from the Governor disagreeing with the proposal to pass the Jamaica Act for Courts, and recommending the former one of Antigua with amendments. The Assembly answered, insisting upon the Jamaica Act with certain alterations. Message from the Governor asking for provisions for the recruits to Russell's regiment on their voyage to Barbados.

March 25. The Assembly sent up the Jamaica Act for Courts with certain alterations, and a message asking that H.M.S. Play, from Barbados, might cruise with the other vessels. After some exchange of messages the Assembly proposed that a gunner and matrosses be sent to Willoughby Fort, and that the country-sloop be laden, sent to London and sold. The message from the Governor as to the recruits for Russell's regiment was renewed. Orders for payments. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 64. *pp.* 167-169.]

March 26. **2,311.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Order for Thomas Newton to be empowered to appear at the Court to be held in Rhode Island to protest against the trial of the constables of Little Compton, as an encroachment on the jurisdiction of this province. Order for payment of £6 16*s.* to Captain Timothy Clarke for survey of the most southerly latitude of the province upon the claim made by Connecticut as to the boundary prescribed by its patent. Order for payment of fifty-five shillings to Sheriff Samuel Gookin for expenses in publishing the Acts and Laws, also for payment of thirteen guineas to Sheriff Samuel Gallop for his service in protesting against the encroachment of Rhode Island on the boundaries of this province. Order for payment of Addington Davenport, Clerk of the Superior Court for his services, and of £3 as expenses to Lieutenant Thomas Smith for enlisting Indians of Puncapoag for the King's service. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 49. *pp.* 17-19.]

March 26. **2,312.** Minutes of Council of New York in Assembly. Adjourned to 7 April, the Representatives being unable to come from Albany owing to the river being closed. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *p.* 723.]

March 30. **2,313.** Minutes of Council and Assembly of Antigua. Order for the Secretary and Marshal to deliver in a table of their fees. Message from the Assembly urging that King's Counsel shall be absolutely debarred from pleading in the Courts. Messages from the Council as to the loading of the country-sloop for London. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 64. *p.* 169.]

March 31. **2,314.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. The complaint of certain inhabitants of Watertown, that a late town meeting for election of officers was irregularly held by the select men, was heard and dismissed. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 49. *pp.* 19-20.]

April 7. **2,315.** Minutes of Council of New York in Assembly. The Assembly attending, the Governor made the following speech. The great favours and kindness of the King deserve our utmost obedience and gratitude. The supplies that he has sent us of men, artillery and stores, together with his orders to the other Colonies (if duly obeyed) will enable us to withstand all our enemies and live in happy security. Only our sins can render the royal care for us

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ineffectual. The King desires nothing of us but what may contribute to our security, and this will be easily accomplished if we make proper use of the helps that he has given us. The King has sent us tools, and he has sent us men to work them, but men wear out, desert, go sick and die; and weak armies and battalions must be kept up by constant recruits, or they crumble to nothing. The forces lately sent over are much weakened, and will be more so unless proper encouragement be thought of for them, as in the Leeward Islands. The rate of labourers' earnings is so high that the most necessitous men choose to gain their bread with the spade rather than with the sword. We shall want both men and money to render the royal assistance answerable to the royal intentions. It ought ever to be remembered that, notwithstanding the King's present pressures, the great and bloody war he is engaged in and the daily hazard of his sacred person, he remembers this little handful of people. Let us not forget our duty to such a King, nor let us forget ourselves, but strengthen our frontiers, which is the most acceptable service that we can render to the King and our country. I hope you will forward and finish the building of the chapel in the fort according to the King's recommendation. The accounts both of revenue and taxes will be laid before you. The Government is in debt. Pray consider those who have advanced money on its credit, that they may not suffer for their zeal for the public weal. The money thus lent has been borrowed on alarms and exigencies which seemed to concern our safety, and at seasons when the Assembly could not meet timely. The money granted last Session is in great part still at my disposal (it is not yet paid). Pray, for my ease, appoint a joint Committee with the Council to see that it is applied to the public good. I would have it obvious to you that it has not been converted to any private use, and I do not desire one penny of it, nor to have more to do with it than to sign the warrant for expending it as you advise. I wish for a good agreement and understanding among yourselves, that you may make a good return to the King for his favours. *Speech ends.* The Council thanked the Governor for his speech. Adjourned to 9th. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 723-725.]

April 8.
Jamaica.

2,316. Governor Sir William Beeston to Lords of Trade and Plantations. By my last I sent home the laws and public papers, and recommended five gentlemen for the Council, whom I again beg may be admitted thereto. Mr. Blackmore, like an honest man as he was ever esteemed to be, has behaved himself very modestly, and I truly believe was led into error more by the persuasion of others than by his own inclination. I beg that he may be restored to the Council, for there are not men left in the country fit to discharge those greater trusts. I have now but seven left of the Council, and Colonel Beckford has been so indisposed since his return from Hispaniola that he has been unable to act. Some of the others have nearly thirty miles to go, and it is hard to get a quorum on the most pressing occasions. There is another inconvenience; the members give themselves a latitude to attend or not on summons, knowing that no business can be done without them. The country is very healthy and flourishing in its own produce proportionable to the number of people, but they and trade are wanting, and the French with their privateers infest the out-settlements, where, if they do not rob, they keep the poor people almost always in arms to defend themselves. This is a great loss to them, and I know not how to remedy it, for though the King's ships press all the men from the merchant-ships (even to the ruin of their voyages) they are never fully manned; and the captains think me upon the dilemma that if I order them without having their full complement, and any accident befall them, then they will lay the blame on me, by which means they lie for the most part in port, put the King to great charges, and do little other good but by the reputation of so many men-of-war being here. Yet there has not been one privateer taken at sea ever since I came here. The country is at great peace and quiet within, for I take care that no feuds or differences be fomented among any of the people, but discourage them all I can, whereupon they think it not worth their pains to quarrel and to pick holes in each other's coats. A vessel lately came in from Petit Guavos with a flag of truce, which told me that all the French fleet that was on the coast is returned for France. It brought all the English that were among them, and I return by it all the French among us that desire to go away, but those that are willing to live among us I detain. But there are some private letters come by her, which say that the French expect ten ships of war and two bomb-ketches to fall on us, copy of which letters I have sent to the Duke of Shrewsbury. If such provision be making against us, surely it must be known in England, so I hope you will have moved for some succour to be sent to us; for if this Island should now fall into the hands of the French, they will soon fortify and people it so that it will be past retrieving. It is an Island that may be desirable to any prince, the situation being so convenient as a seat either of trade or of war that there is not the like, nor such conveniences of harbours, in these parts, besides its produce, which is considerable. *Signed*, Wm. Beeston. *Holograph.* 2 *pp.* *Endorsed*, Read 1 Oct. Answd. 2 Oct., 1696. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 8. *No.* 4; *and* 56. *pp.* 6-9.]

April 9. **2,317.** Minutes of Council of New York in Assembly. The Assembly desired a Joint Committee to consult as to strengthening the frontiers at Albany. Five members appointed accordingly. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *p.* 726.]

April 9. **2,318.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Thomas Flint's appeal was heard, and decision deferred. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 49. *p.* 20.]

April 11. **2,319.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Colonel Lillingston was called in and heard. The Lords agreed upon their report thereon. Mr. Usher Tyrrell's petition read and referred to the Governor of Jamaica in Council. Sir William Beeston's letter of 2 December read. The Lords agreed to represent the evils of the disagreement between the Governor and the commanders of the King's ships, the ill results of irregular imprisonment, the want of recruits and of naval stores, and the expediency of sending a fire-ship to Jamaica.

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Governor Codrington's letter of 12 December read. The Lords agreed on their recommendation.

Upon information of a French design against some part of America, it was agreed to send a circular letter of warning to the Governors. Agreed also to send a circular letter as to the Act for regulating the Plantation trade, recently passed. [*Board of Trade*. Journal, 8. *pp*. 170-173.]

April 11. **2,320**. Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Agreed to recommend Colonel Codrington's suggestion that the ships on the New England Coast shall cruise in the West Indies during the winter. [*Board of Trade*. Leeward Islands, 44. *pp*. 237-238.]

April 11. Whitehall. **2,321**. Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Agreed to lay before the King in Council the Minutes of Council of Jamaica of 18 October last, which Colonel Lillingston alleges as the motive of his coming to England to ask for recruits for his regiment. [*Board of Trade*. Jamaica, 54. *p*. 61.]

April 11. Whitehall. **2,322**. Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Agreed to represent to the King the request of the Jamaica merchants for recruits and for a fire-ship, and to take his Majesty's pleasure as to the gentlemen recommended by the Governor to fill the vacancies in the Council of Jamaica. [*Board of Trade*. Jamaica, 54. *pp*. 68-69.]

April 11. Whitehall. **2,323**. John Povey to Sir William Beeston. Sending a copy of a petition of Usher Tyrrell for the report of himself and Council thereon (*see* No. 2,290). [*Board of Trade*. Jamaica, 54. *p*. 71.]

[April 11.] **2,324**. The case of Colonel Luke Lillingston, offered to the Lords of Trade and Plantations. I have been informed that in an account sent to England by the late Commodore Wilmot and by the late Commissary Murrey I am aspersed for being in such a manner dilatory concerning the mounting of great guns and mortars, as seriously to hinder the King's service. And to carry on his design more plausibly against me Commodore Wilmot called a Council of War of his own officers, wherein my dilatoriness was declared, and the naval officers' resolution to act separately was agreed upon. To show the injustice and unreasonableness of this, I refer to copies of the orders sent by me to Commissary Murrey, both before and after this Council of War, for landing the said guns, which he refused or delayed. These copies were taken from the originals found among Mr. Murrey's papers at his death, and are attested by Sir William Beeston. I also offer in my defence several questions to my officers, which were answered by them upon oath before the Governor of Jamaica. Again, whereas it was laid down by the King's instructions that all that was taken on land should be divided among the landmen only, except as to such number of seamen as the Colonel should at any time ask the Commodore to furnish to him ashore. And though the Commodore at all times refused and delayed to assist me with any number of men whatever, yet he constantly landed at a distance to windward and plundered the country, while the English and Spanish forces were marching about to attack the enemy and labouring to get up the cannon.

This plunder they divided among themselves, giving no share to the land-forces, to their great discouragement and to the great uneasiness of the Spaniards. The Commodore protected several privateers in carrying away 340 negroes, valued at £8,000 (of which the land-men had no part) besides what the men-of-war carried away. When Port de Paix was taken from the enemy and in actual possession of a detachment of land forces, the Commodore entered the fort with a greater number of seamen, forced the land-men to retire and then plundered the place and carried the effects on board, which very much affronted the Spaniards, as a letter from the Spanish officers to me can show. The whole plunder got by the land-forces from first to last amounted to but nine shillings and sixpence a man.

As to my return to England I would offer as follows. My Regiment being so reduced as not to number above 240 men including serjeants, corporals and drummers, I acquainted the Governor and Council of Jamaica therewith, desiring them to write to the Court of England for recruits, without which it was not possible to do the Island further service. Shortly afterwards the Governor and Council asked me if I could undertake to go to England, as a copy of their minutes will show when the ship with my papers arrives from Ireland. This I undertook to do if the Assembly agreed to the same, which they did, passing an Act for the better providing for such recruits as should be sent; and thereupon I embarked. I beg that these matters may be examined that any aspersions under which I now lie may be removed. *Copy, with corrections by* Lillingston. 2½ *pp.* *Endorsed,* Read 11 April, '96. *Annexed,*

2,324. I. Copies of several orders sent by Colonel Lillingston to Commissary Murrey before Port de Paix from 25 to 27 June, 1695, for bringing up guns, together with Murrey's answers. It seems that Murrey when he landed a 24-pounder gun, sent with it an 18-pounder's carriage, and took some time to alter it; while Lillingston affirms in his final order that he had been asking for a whole week in vain for lifting tackles, etc. These copies were all certified by Sir William Beeston as extracted from Commissary Murrey's papers.

Minutes of a Council of War held on H.M.S. Dunkirk, 25 June, 1695. Commodore Wilmot and six captains of ships present. The following resolution was carried:—Since Colonel Lillingston has been dilatory in mounting his cannon and mortars, though they have been landed for eight days, insomuch that the Spaniards would have departed had they not seen the endeavours of the naval force, it has been thought reasonable to land five hundred seamen and several pieces of cannon for the reduction of Port de Paix, all of which has been done and promises soon to have the desired result. But as there were not arms enough for the seamen, Colonel Lillingston was requested to lend them three hundred muskets from his stock, which he has absolutely refused, as also many other serviceable things. We therefore

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think it imperative on us to order Commissary Murrey to deliver 300 muskets and cartouche-boxes to us, also eight hand-mortars and ammunition, and also to supply the Spaniards with lead, pursuant to agreement, which he now refuses to do. The above orders are hereby given to Commissary Murrey.

Here follows a series of orders and letters from Colonel Lillingston to Commissary Murrey from 26 April to 22 June. The orders are perfectly clear and concise, while the letters complain of the stores requested being deficient and incomplete, or in some cases positively refused, of the stores being landed in wrong places, and of persistent obstruction and neglect of orders which have caused great delay to the operations and great fatigue to the men.

Here follow copies of resolutions of the Council of War of the land-forces, on 23 June, for delivering of certain guns and ammunition; and a letter from Lillingston to Murrey, dated 25 June, complaining bitterly of his refusal to supply the ordnance-stores required of him. *The whole, 4 large pages.*

2,324. II. Another copy of No. I, the documents being arranged in slightly different order. 4 *pp.*

2,324. III. A copy of several questions put by Colonel Lillingston to his officers, with their answers to the same. (1) It is true that the French on the second night after Colonel Lillingston's landing blew up the fort at Cap François and evacuated the town, having five miles to march. (2) It is true that the whole town was plundered by the seamen before the army could get thither, and that the Commodore refused to give the landsmen a share, which dissatisfied the Spaniards and drove Lillingston's regiment almost to mutiny. (3) It is true that the Commodore refused to hold a Council of War ashore. (4) It is true that when the soldiers marched into the fort at Cap François, they found no guard left there by the Commodore except one seaman with drawn sword standing by the flag. (5) It is true that the Spaniards, when they were quartered in the country and Colonel Lillingston's troops in the town, sent a message to the Colonel asking him to march as many men as he could to join a party which was marching to Manchaneel Bay. (6) It is true that the Colonel and two of his captains thereupon wrote to the Commodore apprising him of their resolution to march, as the Spaniards had requested, and desiring them to leave two or three merchant-men and a frigate at the Cape, in case we should have sick men to send down, or be obliged to retreat. (7) It is true that on joining the Spaniards we found thirty sick men among the English troops already with them, and sent them down; but the Commodore had already sailed away with every ship. (8) It is true that the Commodore would not allow

Colonel Lillingston a barge or a pinnace or a yawl to attend his orders, during the whole siege of Port de Paix. (9) It is true that if the Spanish Admiral had not taken the sick men, whom we sent down, on board his ship, they would have been left behind. (10) It is true that when Major Lillingston entered the fort at Port de Paix before daylight with between two and three hundred men, he found no one there but fourteen or sixteen straggling seamen, other seamen and officers standing by afraid to enter the fort lest it should be blown up. (11) It is true that Major Lillingston was in the fort with his men before the Commodore came with his men. (12) It is true that the Commodore then tapped Major Lillingston on the shoulder, saying, "Major, I am now stronger than you," whereupon his men fell to plundering the Castle, with the exception of one chamber, which was locked and guarded by the Commodore's order, and which the officer left by him refused to open when bidden by Colonel Lillingston. (13) It is true that when Colonel Lillingston ordered guns to be sent on shore, the first four pieces were sent without linch-pins and one of them with a wrong carriage, and that Mr. Murrey pretended that the pins could not be found, making the Colonel wait several days for them. (14) It is true that when the Colonel ordered a mortar on shore, the wrong bed was sent with it, which caused several days' delay. (15) It is true that sometimes for two or three days together the land-forces were without any boats. (16) It is true that the Commissary never came near the camp during the whole of the siege and desired a general order to deliver to the chief engineer whatever he needed, and that, when this order was given, he refused to take any notice of the chief-engineer, except in what pleased himself. (17) It is true that, in the opinion of the chief-engineer and the gunners of the train, the battery raised by the seamen was of no consequence nor assistance, and that if it had made a breach, it would have been in such a place that they could have made no attack. (18) It is true that Colonel Lillingston gave orders for account to be kept of all powder expended in the siege. (19) None of Colonel Lillingston's officers are conscious of any neglect or want of zeal in him to hasten the preparations for the siege. (20) It is true that the Commodore took away a piece of stuff from a corporal of Lillingston's regiment in the fort of Port de Paix, and told the sergeant of the guard that if he would not be quiet he would fetch his men and murder them all. (21) It is true that when Colonel Lillingston was carried on board ship so ill that his death was hourly expected, the Commodore sent several messengers which very much disturbed the Colonel; though the Apothecary General had said that he was not in a condition to be spoken with. (22) It is

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true that Mr. Crossley can confirm article 12 and give further information. (23) It is true that the Commodore refused to assist the Colonel in getting up guns and mortars, and acted separately. The whole of the foregoing articles were sworn before Sir William Beeston. 3 *pp.*

2,324. IV. Another copy of No. III.

2,324. V. Copy of the summons sent to the Commander of the French fort at Port de Paix on 15 June, 1695, and of his answer of defiance (in French) on the same day, with a memorandum, in Colonel Lillingston's hand, that when the drummer was sent in with a second summons on the 2nd of July, he concealed his knowledge of French and could hear that there was much difference of opinion among the French, the planters being for surrender, the Governor and soldiers for defiance. The Governor gave no positive answer but said that he would send one in a day or two; but on the 4th of July the French quitted the fort and fought their way through the seamen, but were caught by the Spaniards at a pass three miles away, when 150 of them were killed or taken. 1½ *pp.*

2,324. VI. Copy of the letter of the Spanish officers to Colonel Lillingston of 8-18 July, 1695. 3¼ *pp.* (*See No.* 2,021 I.]

2,324. VII. Further questions answered by Colonel Lillingston's officers on oath before Sir William Beeston. (1) It is true that accounts were made up between Captain Roger Foulke and Colonel Lillingston, and that Captain Foulke gave the Colonel a full discharge. (2) It is absolutely false that Colonel Lillingston ever sold the ammunition delivered to him for his Regiment. (3) It is true that five Frenchmen deserted from one of the transports at Samana Bay, and that Colonel Lillingston discovered eighteen or nineteen more, who had been enlisted from the gaol into Colonel Northcott's Regiment, and put them in the different men-of-war, where they still remain prisoners. (4) It is true that the best of the serjeants and corporals of Colonel Lillingston's late regiment, with many of the best men, were put out of the way or allowed to go away at Plymouth, so that in his present regiment there was great want of them. (5) A great many choice men of Lillingston's late regiment were carried away to Lord Cutts's regiment in Flanders, and (6) several witnesses heard the Captain of a Dutch man-of-war say that he had an agreement to transport them thither. (7) A fortnight's subsistence was paid to Lillingston's regiment at Plymouth, without any orders from Lord Cutts. 1½ *pp.*

2,324. VIII. General orders issued to the land and sea-officers in the expedition. 1 May, 1695. These include strict prohibition of straggling, plundering, and illtreatment of priests. 1 *p.*

2,324. IX. Minutes of a Council of War held at St. Jago de la Vega on 29 July, 1695. (*See No.* 2,026 I.).

2,324. X. Extract from the Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Samuel Lewis, Commissary in succession to the late Mr. Murrey, brought in the accounts of the proceeds of stores sold, which Colonel Lillingston desired might be paid towards the subsistence of the regiment. The Council, however, was of opinion that it had no power to authorise this, until the Regiment should arrive in the Island. Order for muster-rolls of the soldiers to be returned on the first day of every month. On a letter from Colonel Lillingston it was resolved (1) to recommend to the Assembly that provision be made for the recruits when they arrive in the Island. (2) That the subsistence-money for the troops while on voyage cannot be paid to Colonel Lillingston as he desires. (3) That the Council has no power to order payment of any money except from muster to muster.

2,324. XI. Extract from Minutes of Council of Jamaica of 4 December, 1695 (*see No.* 2,182).

2,324. XII. A catalogue of all moneys received by Colonel Lillingston for himself and officers, during their stay in Jamaica. Total, £1,863. *Signed,* Samuel Lewis, Commissary. *Memo.* "I find no money charged by Mr. Murrey as paid to the Colonel for contingencies." 1 *p.* [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 8. *Nos.* 5, 5 I.-XII.]

April 14. **2,325.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Order for a General Council to be summoned for election of a new sheriff for Essex county. Order for payment of £1,000 for subsisting the soldiers and seamen in the King's pay in the province, this being the season for importation of provisions. Order for the Treasurer to reimburse himself for certain small incidental expenses. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 49. *pp.* 21-22.]

April 14. **2,326.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Adjourned for three weeks, owing to the opening of the Grand Sessions. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *p.* 92.]

April 15. **2,327.** Circular letter from the Lords of Trade and Plantations to the Governors of Colonies. Forwarding an Act newly passed for preventing frauds and regulating abuses in the Plantation Trade, with orders for it to be published and executed. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 382.]

April 15. **2,328.** Lords of Trade and Plantations to the Lords Proprietors of the Bahamas and of Carolina. Forwarding a new Act for preventing frauds and regulating abuses in the Plantation Trade, and ordering it to be enforced. [*Board of Trade.* Carolina, 4. *p.* 31.]

April 15. **2,329.** Gilbert Heathcote to James Vernon. Pray remind the Duke of the intelligence that I gave you from France concerning Jamaica, lest in defending other people's countries we lose our own. The enclosed confirms our information as to Santa Cruz, which will be such an additional strength to the French that if they see their advantage they may undo both us and the Spaniards. I have considered your proposal that I should suggest what I thought best to be done for Jamaica, but I can do it but lamely compared to Sir William Beeston, who has the greatest knowledge of affairs in these parts of anyone that I ever knew or discoursed with, and I doubt not that he has written fully to his Grace. He may omit one thing which it would be well to remedy at once. You have divided the powers of Government between the Governor and the Commander at sea, for by the orders sent thither the Governor has nothing to do with the men-of-war. The officers are lawless and out of command, pressing away freemen and servants and taking indebted persons. Thus those who should protect us undo us, and each man-of-war sent to strengthen the Island renders it weaker. If the Governor offers to interpose, even the Captain of a fire-ship (a poor fellow perhaps not taken half a year from before the mast) will write him such a hectoring, saucy letter that a man would throw up his command, rather than carry such insignificant marks of authority. *Signed*, Gilbert Heathcote. *Holograph.* 1 *p.* *Enclosed*,

2,329. I. A letter of intelligence. As I know the coasts of New Spain and St. Domingo I have been ordered to embark on the squadron of Mons. Renault, sometime footman to M. du Perron, which will consist of eight ships, of which the flagship is of seventy-eight guns, three more of nearly that strength, and two are St. Malo frigates. Several persons here are interested in this armament, though no one knows its design, but as all the ships take nine months' provisions, the officers suppose it to be St. Domingo, for a fortnight ago Mons. Renault sent a frigate of forty guns to go before him to St. Domingo, to prepare the privateers and other inhabitants there so that we may embark there on our arrival and go (as is suspected) to St. Domingo City and take it if possible, then pass on to Havana if there is intelligence of the galleons or the New Spain fleet there, or, in default thereof, go to the coast of Carthagena or Vera Cruz. The design is important. One squadron has numbers of good King's officers, volunteers and picked sailors, every kind of equipment and a vast quantity of grenades and bombs. We may serenade Jamaica on our way, if we find people enough to embark at St. Domingo for the purpose. We carry 800 barrels of flour and I have seen all sorts of merchandise, fit for the St. Domingo trade, embarked by the officers, who will leave it to be disposed of by their agents there, while they themselves are at sea. *Postscript.* I have just seen an officer of M. Renault's ship, who says that we are certainly going to St. Domingo, to attack first the capital, and then other places. *French.* *Dated*, Ro[che]lle. $\frac{15}{25}$ March, 1696. 1 *p.* [*America and West Indies.* 540. *Nos.* 47, 47I.]

April 16. Jamaica. **2,330.** Governor Sir William Beeston to the Duke of Shrewsbury. Since my last the Governor of Porto Principe on Cuba has

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sent me a letter and what news he has collected, whereof I send you copies. He has seemed kind and careful in it, but I know how they love us. It is more for fear that if the French should prevail over us it would be their turn next. However, I have written a very grateful letter to thank him for his kindness, though for myself I believe nothing of it, for the intelligence talks of occurrences in August last when the English fleet and forces were but newly come from the coast of Hispaniola, and since that time we have had frequent advices and have taken several prisoners, by all of whom I could never hear any more of the French, nor that they expected any other ships or succours except those mentioned in my last. However, I have thought it best to send this information on to you. A few days since a flag of truce arrived from Petit Guavos with about thirteen prisoners, from which and from the letters which they brought they seem to be much kinder than usual; but whether that be craft or not I am uncertain. A doctor who brought the letters says that the fleet is gone for France, and confirms the report of the refugee, only with more details as to their sickness, the damage done by the flood at the Cape and other matters. But private letters sent down by the prisoners relate that they expect a fleet and bomb-vessels, as the enclosed copy will show you. I conclude that so great preparations could not be unknown in England, and hope that all care will be taken for our assistance. I do not wholly believe this report myself, but I know that the French are very desirable of this Island on account of its situation for war and trade, its harbours and its plenty of cattle and all necessaries; and though the Spaniards in their last descent carried away many of their wives and children to New Spain (from which they can never expect them to return) yet they do not shew their malice, nor bend their forces in any preparation against them as against us. At this time there are six or seven of their privateers about this Island, and we have no ship to send after them, for the Reserve is on the coast of Hispaniola, the Swan is eaten with the worm, being a single ship, and must go home or be lost, and the Hampshire is on the careen, and were she up would want fifty or sixty men to complete her complement.

Postscript.—We are now at the 20th of April, and the ships being not ready I sent out the Swan for a short cruise against the French on this coast. She is returned, having met with none of them, but I have an account from Captain Moses that near Petit Guavos he came upon an eighteen-gun ship at anchor, which her commander burnt, seeing that she could not escape the Reserve. *Signed*, Wm. Beeston. *Holograph.* 2 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 540. *No.* 48.]

April 16. **2,331.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Order for payment of £8 to Bartholemew Green for printing the laws, and of £15 12*s.* 6*d.* to the Town-treasurer of Boston for repair of the Town-house. Leave granted to Mary Phillips to move a wooden tenement to a site of less danger in case of fire, and to fit it up as a brewing-house. Order that Mr. Cotton Mather be desired to preach a sermon to the General Assembly on 27 May next. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 49. *pp.* 22-23.]

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April 16. **2,332.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Order for a day of thanksgiving for the welfare of the King and the success of his arms. Captain Harry Beverley attended, and was ordered to answer the charge against him in writing. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 53. *pp.* 16-17.]

April 16. **2,333.** Minutes of Council of New York in Assembly. Petition of Patience Lloyd for a private Act concerning sale of land read, and an Act passed accordingly. Order that the Assembly be recommended to consider a Bill for payment of Major Schuyler's company. Bill for raising £2,593 read a first time, and a Committee appointed to confer with a Committee of Assembly concerning certain words therein as to detachments.

April 17. A message from the Assembly that one amendment of Council to the Bill was agreed to, but the Governor insisted on another, since there were still words limiting his power of detaching men from the militia. The Council reported that the Assembly would give no supply for the frontier except in the expectation to be free from detachments and that the words were put in the Bill to please the people; they therefore recommended that the Bill be passed. The £700 previously voted having very little of it been received, a Committee was appointed to confer with the Assembly for a more immediate supply, to pay the expense of raising recruits.

April 18. The Governor said that the more he considered the money-bill, the greater was his aversion to it, but that as he had never had a difference with the Council he would pass it if they gave it as their opinion that it should be passed. He then desired them to withdraw and consider the matter, giving them his reasons in writing against the Bill, as follows:—(1) The Bill does not answer the end. There is no provision for expenses of recruiting officers and cost of victualling and transporting recruits. Even if the money be paid punctually, which is not to be expected, there is not enough to pay £3 levy-money into the hands of recruits. (2) If these men cannot be raised there is no security for the defence of the province. The Council allows me to judge of the inevitable necessity for calling out the militia, but the Representatives refuse to allow any such proviso to be put in the Bill. (3) By the Bill the power of raising detachments seems to be suspended for a twelvemonth. The words "inevitable necessity" need explanation, and the Representatives will make themselves judges of the same and stir up the people to deny my authority. To this the Council replied as follows:—(1) We agree that the Bill does not answer the desired end, but after many debates and conferences we see no means of obtaining a better. Though no provision is made for recruiting charges, the money is left for your disposition, and we think that the money immediately raised may properly be devoted to that purpose. (2) We agree that if the men be not raised by this Bill, there is no certain way to defend the frontier; but then it must be understood that this is an "inevitable necessity" for raising detachments, and we think you should so explain the clause to the House. (3) We think your power of raising detachments is not cut off but restrained. Therefore we think you may assent to the Bill. The Bill was thereupon read a third time and passed. Message from the Assembly proposing to take up £250 at once at 10 *per cent.* for paying off Major Schuyler's company; which was agreed to. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 726-731.]

April 17. **2,334.** Minutes of Council of Nevis. Several petitions as to administration of estates and other private matters were considered. The Council consented to the Lieutenant-Governor's proposal that the Governor-in-Chief should be entertained at the public expense during his stay. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 64. *pp.* 343-344.]

April 17. **2,335.** Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Governor Codrington's letter of 12 February read, after which the Duke of Shrewsbury read copies of sundry advices of a French design against America. A circular letter respecting the same was read and approved.

April 18. Colonel Holt's memorial read, and ordered to be laid before the King. Mr. Heathcote and the merchants attending desired that an advice-boat might be sent to warn Jamaica of the French designs, and that forces also might be sent thither. [*Board of Trade.* Journal, 8. *pp.* 174-175.]

April 18. **2,336.** Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Agreed to recommend that Colonel Henry Holt be appointed to the Council of the Leeward Islands. *Note.* The warrant for the same was signed on the 21st of May. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 44. *p.* 237.]

April 20. **2,337.** Circular letter of the Lords of the Council to the Governors of the Colonies. We have information that the French are making preparations for an attempt upon some part of America and have embarked a quantity of arms for that purpose. You will give the necessary orders for putting your Government into the best posture of defence, and assure the inhabitants that speedy assistance shall be sent from hence as the state of affairs at home shall permit. *Signed,* Bridgewater, Stamford, Montague, Scarborough, Dursley, H. Goodrick, J. Smith, H. Boscawen. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. C., p.* 381.]

April 20. **2,338.** Minutes of Council of New York in Assembly. Committee of both Houses appointed to consider the debts of the Government and the charge for the chapel. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 731-732.]

April 22. **2,339.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. On the motion of the Trustees of the College, the restrictions laid upon the lands in Pamunkey Neck and to South of the Blackwater were continued till 20 October next. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 53. *p.* 17.]

April 23. **2,340.** Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Governor Archdale. Forwarding the new act for preventing frauds and regulating the Plantation Trade. *Signed,* Craven, Bath, Ashley, Wm. Thornburgh, for Sir John Colleton, Tho. Amy.

A similar letter was sent to Governor Trott of the Bahamas. [*Board of Trade.* Carolina, 4. *p.* 31.]

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2,341. Order of the King in Council. That if the merchants or others concerned in Jamaica will undertake to raise recruits from time to time for that Island, the King will give them some encouragement and will transport the recruits to Jamaica at his own charge. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 54. *p.* 69.]

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Kensington.

2,342. Order of the King in Council. Referring a presentment from the Commissioners of Customs as to Jahleel Brenton to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed,* William Bridgeman. *Annexed,*

Commissioners of Customs to Lords of the Treasury, 23 March, 1696. Mr. Brenton, Collector and Surveyor for New England in 1691, seized two pinks, named Two Brothers and Three Brothers, for illegal trading. Being cast on trial he appealed to the King in Council, but the cases, though long ready for hearing, have not been heard. We beg that they may be determined, that Mr. Brenton may be released from the bonds that he gave on his appeal. Mr. Brenton has also brought before us a case when he was cast in the trial of a seized ship in New England and his appeal to the King in Council denied him. We beg that his appeal may be admitted, or that orders be sent to New England for admission of such appeals in future, and for the ships not to be discharged meanwhile. *Signed,* Robt. Clayton, Robert Southwell, Walter Yonge, Ja. Chadwick, Sam. Clarke.

Memorial of Jahleel Brenton to the Commissioners of Customs. Recounting his seizure of the two pinks and his appeal from the decision of the Court at Boston, and begging that the cases may be determined. Recounting further the seizure of the brigantine Mary for illegal trading; the restoration of the ships and cargo, before trial, by the government at Boston on taking bond for half their value from the claimer; the condemnation of the ships by a Boston jury; the refusal of the officers at Boston to give Brenton the bond of the defendant; the retrial of the case and acquittal of the ships by another jury, and the refusal of the Court to allow his appeal. On the Mary's coming again to New England, Brenton seized part of her cargo, which was again released by the Boston officers. Brenton begs for trial of the cases, and for orders to New England to allow appeals in such cases and to discharge no seized ships until tried. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 36. *pp.* 28-33.]

April 23.
Kensington.

2,343. Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition of the Governor and Company of Connecticut to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed,* Wm. Bridgeman. ½ *p.* *Annexed,*

2,343. I. Petition of the Governor and Company of Connecticut to the King. In January, 1693, we presented a complaint of several undue proceedings of Governor Fletcher, particularly in the matter of the militia, praying that his commission might be restricted and explained for our relief. The petition was referred to the Lords of Trade and Plantations and by them to the Attorney and Solicitor-General, and on the report that followed we obtained an order in Council of 21 June, 1694, whereby our quota was fixed at 120 men and Governor Fletcher was enjoined to require no more than proportionable numbers of the quotas of the different provinces. Notwithstanding this, Governor Fletcher, by letter of 17 June, 1695, and subsequent letters has demanded and insisted that we should send out of the Colony our full quota, with pay and all necesssary provisions, to serve for nine months in defence of Cadaraqui, a place never yet garrisoned by the English, accounted to be 400 miles from Connecticut, in the wilderness. He called for no part of the other quotas at the same time and refused to reckon in our quota a force of thirty men which we were obliged to keep for defence of our own frontier, then invaded by the Indians. We conceive that it was intended for us to have an equal benefit from the army composed of the quotas; and though we frequently expressed our readiness to raise a number of our quota proportionable to that raised in the other Colonies (provided we could include the men raised for our own defence) yet Governor Fletcher has always refused our offers and insists on our compliance with his unreasonable demands, which would utterly ruin and impoverish us. We beg for relief. *Signed*, J. Winthrop. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 6. *Nos.* 38, 38 I.; *and* 52. *pp.* 14-17.]

April 23. **2,344.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. William Gedney nominated Sheriff of Essex. Thomas Flint's appeal heard and the judgment against him reversed. Orders for issue of writs for a General Assembly to meet on 27th May. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 49. *p.* 24.]

April 23. **2,345.** Minutes of Council of New York in Assembly. The Committee of the Assembly refused to treat of the chapel, being charged only to enquire as to the debts of Government. Agreed that there is due to the taxes £317, and that when all the money raised by the additional duty is paid to the proper uses up to 26 March, there remains £895 wanting to answer these uses.

April 24. Bill for the continuance of the additional duty received from the Assembly and passed. The House being summoned the Governor made them a speech as follows:—This is the Bill on which our safety hinges for the recruiting of the companies and defence of the frontier. I was against the passing of it, having several objections to it, but in concession to the Council I have passed it. I have studied the country's ease and safety, yet if men cannot be found for the encouragement which you have enabled me to give, and the positions become weak and exposed, I shall think the necessity of detachment inevitable, being resolved to lose not one foot of this province while I have hands to defend it; and as this is the sharpest remedy, it shall be the last I shall use, and only when its inevitable necessity is obvious to all good men. As to the second Bill to pay debts contracted before my arrival, it is commendable in you to keep up the credit of the Government. I have been as good a husband of the King's revenue as ever of my own fortune. I understand not an account. I left that to the Council, who are of the greatest interest among you and whom I believe to be honest men

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and to have dealt fairly with you in the matter of accounts. The third Bill is a private one. You wish, no doubt, to retire to your homes, and you are adjourned to the 29th of September. [*Board of Trade.* New York, 72. *pp.* 732-734.]

April 23. **2,346.** Journal of House of Burgesses of Virginia. Twenty-five Burgesses present. William Drew appointed door-keeper. Adjourned till to-morrow at 8 a.m.

April 24. Committee of Elections and Privileges. Miles Cary appointed Clerk thereto. Order for the writs returned to the Clerk of the House to be given to Miles Cary. The Governor announced that he would send Councillors to swear in four newly-elected Burgesses, whose elections had been found correct. Message to the Governor asking him to issue writs for the election of Burgesses for three vacant seats. The House attended the Governor at his summons, and heard a speech from him, of which it requested a copy.

April 25. Three members excused from attendance owing to sickness. Resolved that fifteen members be a sufficient number, with the Speaker, to adjourn; and ordered that the House be called over every Monday morning. Copy of the Governor's speech, to the effect that he had nothing new to announce to them, except the King's orders communicated last session, since which the Governor of New York had asked for the quota of Virginia; but that he recommended to them due regard for that which was unfulfilled of former recommendations, particularly in regard to the Church and the College. Committees of Public Claims and of Grievances and Propositions, appointed, and orders as to their proceedings made. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 52. *pp.* 172-179; *and America and West Indies*, 638. *No.* 29.]

April 24. **2,347.** Minutes of General Assembly of Virginia. The Burgesses being assembled the new members were sworn, and the house waited on the Governor, who made a short speech, saying that he had no more to offer than at the last meeting of the Assembly, and reported that the Governor of New York had applied for the quota of men from Virginia. Order for writs for election of members in place of three burgesses deceased. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 52. *pp.* 1-3.]

April 24. **2,348.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. On the application of the Governor of New York for the Province's quota of 240 men, it was ordered that the commanders of militia detach the men from the several counties in proportion and that the men be sent to New York by sea. Mr. Ralph Wormeley, Mr. Richard Lee and Colonel Charles Scarburgh dissented from this order. The Governor offered to lend £1,000 for the expense of the service, and Colonel Byrd was ordered to provide victuals and other necessaries for transporting the men. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 53. *p.* 18.]

April 27. **2,349.** Journal of House of Burgesses of Virginia. The House was called over, and those absent were excused. The Committee of Grievances was appointed to sit at William Sherwood's house. Committee of the whole House on the Governor's speech. Resolved to address the Governor on the danger of Assemblies continuing long at this season owing to a contagious distemper. The Committee of Claims was appointed to sit at John Broadnax's house.

April 28. Address to the Governor thanking him for appointing a day of thanksgiving for the success of the King's arms and for other blessings. Address to the Governor deprecating long continuance of the Assembly at this season. A verbal answer was brought back from the Governor that he regretted such an obstruction to business, but would consult the Council.

April 29. A written message was brought down from the Governor reminding the Burgesses of his speech at the opening of the session and asking them to consider how far the recess for which they asked was practicable after a second prorogation. Address of the Burgesses in reply, that, in reviewing the proceedings of last session, they still thought the country incapable of sparing a quota for New York, and that, for their former reasons, they still pressed for a recess.

April 30. A written message was brought down from the Governor, to the effect that the Council was satisfied that the King may direct assistance to be given by one Colony to another, and that no subjects in Virginia would be likely to desert from fear of being called upon to serve; but that he was willing to grant the recess desired. The House returned an address of loyalty to the King and readiness to do all for defence of the Colony and other matters for the King's service, and pressed again for a recess.

May 1. The Governor prorogued the Assembly. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 52. *pp.* 179-190; *and America and West Indies.* 638. *No.* 29.]

April 28. **2,350.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Order for purchase of seven small guns for salutes at James City Fort. Captain Harry Beverley's answer to the charges made against him was read, when, as nothing was established against him, he was dismissed from further attendance. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 53. *p.* 19.]

April 28. **2,351.** Minutes of General Assembly of Virginia. Address to the Governor thanking him for appointing a day of thanksgiving for King William's welfare and successes, but deprecating long continuance of the Assembly owing to the prevalence of small-pox.

April 29. Reply of the Governor to the above address, leaving to the Burgesses the responsibility if he complies with their wish. Address of the Burgesses, that they have taken into consideration the matter of assistance to New York, and are of opinion that Virginia can give no more assistance, besides that the sending of men from that country may be of dangerous consequence. They see no other business that requires immediate despatch, and once more beg for an early recess.

April 30. Answer of the Council to the foregoing address, that the King has a right to order assistance to New York and that there is no apprehension that the men, if sent, will desert Virginia, but that the Governor is willing to grant an immediate recess. Address from the Burgesses, expressing all possible loyalty to the King, but begging for an early recess. The Governor then summoned the Burgesses and prorogued them to the 29th of October. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 52. *pp.* 3-8.]

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April 30. **2,352.** Minutes of Council of Nevis. The Governor-in-Chief was present. Richard Abbott sworn of the Council. Certain petitions considered and patents for land granted. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 64. *pp.* 344-345.]

April 30. **2,353.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Order for Samuel Sewall, John Foster, Joseph Lynde and Penn Townsend to be a Committee to take an account of all the Bills for the £4,000, authorised to be issued by the Treasurer, that are in his hands, and to give him a receipt for the same with the advance of 5 per cent. on behalf of the province, in discharge of his account so far, taking his receipt for them back again at the net value to the use of the Treasury. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 49. *p.* 25.]

April 30. **2,354.** Minutes of Council of Maryland. Return of the appraisement of Captain Meech's estate read. Order for prosecuting a bond of the master of the ship Anne Helena, who has absconded. Order for remission of a fine.

May 1. The broad seal was again transferred to the keeping of Colonel Jowles. Order for apprehension of two secret traders with the foreign Indians. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 13. *pp.* 91-92.]

April 30. **2,355.** Journal of House of Burgesses of Maryland. Order for notice to be given to the keeper of the great seal to issue writs for election of two members in place of members deceased, and of four members for Prince George's County. Proposals were received from the Governor that a law or ordinance be made to settle the several offices in the State-house, in all details. A Committee appointed to consider them and to report.

May 1. New members sworn. Several proposals as well as several letters respecting New York, received from the Council. The Committee presented its report as to the structural alterations required in the State-house, which was sent up to the Council.

May 2. The House came to the following resolutions as to the proposals made by the Governor yesterday:— (1) Whether furs brought from Pennsylvania and shipped here should not pay duty? Resolved that the present law suffices to exact such duty. (2) Resolved that a Bill be prepared, as proposed, to compel County Court Clerks to supply a yearly return of their levy, and Vestries to make a similar return of their proceedings. (3) Resolved that, as proposed, a severe law be made to prevent the driving off of wild horses. (4) That a law be passed as to testimonials (to prove a judicial proceeding) received from England. Resolved that this is useless in view of existing laws. (5) That a law be made for parents to bring their children frequently to catechism. Resolved that this be effected by admonition of parents by ministers. (6) That the frontier plantations be seated with three or four able hands. Resolved that the province is not in a capacity to effect this. (7) Resolved to bring in a Bill, as proposed, to restore the public credit. (8) Resolved that the proposed Bill to ascertain the boundaries of lands be considered. (9) That a conditional law be made as to runaway servants and debtors from Virginia, if Virginia will pass the like law in respect of Maryland. Agreed. (10) That more ports be made. Resolved that no more be made till the Act for advancement of coins be passed. (11) That the report of the Committee on the one shilling per hogshead duty be considered. Agreed that it be laid before the House. (12) That steps be taken to ensure the securing of the State-house, now building, from the weather, if unfinished before winter. Agreed. Messages to the Council asking the Governor to appoint a day of thanksgiving, and to grant a royal charter of liberties to Annapolis. Message from the Council as to the clearing of ships now in the country; to which the Burgesses answered desiring the Council's opinion. [*America and West Indies.* 557. *No.* 5.]

April 30. **2,356.** Minutes of Council of Maryland in Assembly. The Governor and Council went to the State-house, then building, and sent for the Burgesses to attend likewise, when the work was approved. A proposal was sent down to the Burgesses as to internal structural arrangements, which was considered by a joint-Committee. Several more proposals, twenty-eight in all, and the last of them full of details as to the laying out of Annapolis, were sent down to the Burgesses.

May 1. Message from the Burgesses, approving the Council's proposals as to the State-house in the abstract, but stating that the country could not afford to carry them out. The Governor said that he was sorry the country was so poor.

May 2. Messages exchanged with the Burgesses as to the clearing or stopping of the ships now in the country, when the Council agreed finally that the ships should be cleared. (*pp.* 31-46.) Eleven more proposals to be laid before the Burgesses were read. Sundry petitions read. (*pp.* 51-53.) [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 14. *pp. as cited.*]

May 1. **2,357.** Minutes of Council of Virginia. Order for the despatch of the quota of men to New York to be deferred, and for £1,000, New York money, to be transmitted to Governor Fletcher instead thereof, towards which it is hoped that the £500 levied by the Assembly will be appropriated by the King. Order, that all ships that are cleared by the 23rd, and assembled at Old Point Comfort by the 30th instant, be permitted to sail for Europe in a fleet. Order for arrest of Christopher Merchant for executing the office of Collector in Princess Anne County without authority. Order for payment of £450 to Captain Harry Beverley for the expenses of a sloop for the King's service. The Governor nominated the sheriffs for the several counties, also three additional justices of the peace. [*Board of Trade.* Virginia, 53. *pp.* 20, 21.]

[May 1.] **2,358.** Duplicate copy of the Minutes of the General Assembly of Virginia, 24 April to 1 May, 1696. [*America and West Indies.* 638. *No.* 28.]

May 1. **2,359.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. Order for payments. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 79. *pp.* 4-5.]

May 4. **2,360.** Minutes of Council of Nevis. The Lieutenant-Governor, Samuel Gardner, proposed several articles to the Governor-in-Chief as follows:—(1) That a law be made to enforce certain particular military articles. Agreed. (2) That a law be made for

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billeting the King's forces. Agreed. (3) That when runaway slaves are taken, there is no law by which they can be executed, as there is no Assembly to appraise them. Agreed that they shall be appraised when there is an Assembly. (4) That a law be made to regulate the holding of Courts. Agreed, and orders for quarter-sessions issued. (5) That the Lieutenant-Governor has no authority nor commission as Chief Judge. Answered, that when such a Commission was given to him he declined to use it till he had reported on it. (6) That the Assembly had addressed the Governor for removal of Charles Pym from his employments. Ordered thereon that the signatories attend the Governor with their complaint. (7) That a law to quiet possessions is absolutely necessary, as the lawyers have been stirring up lawsuits about possessions of thirty or forty years' standing. Answered, that the Governor is prepared to consent to such laws. (8) That an Assembly be called at once. Answered, that one shall be called when the King's affairs require it. The Governor then declared the Assembly lately chosen to be dissolved; and issued strict orders to the Lieutenant-Governor to call no Assembly, appoint no judge and grant no letters of administration and fulfil no duty as Lieutenant-Governor without consent of the Council, commit no officer to custody without consent of a Council of officers, and pass no law and appoint no officer without consent of the Governor-in-Chief. Certain petitions were answered. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 64. *pp.* 345-348.]

May 4. **2,361.** Minutes of Council of Maryland. Information was received as to the illicit traders with foreign Indians, and ordered to be sent to the Governor of Pennsylvania.

May 5. Proclamation for a day of thanksgiving for the King's successes by land and sea.

May 6. A question as to payment of duties by a ship built in the province was referred to the law officers, on whose report it was ordered that the duties be paid. James Frisby obtained leave of absence, his lady drawing near her time. Two Councillors appointed to enquire as to alleged encroachments on the land of the Emperor of Piscattaway. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 13. *pp.* 93-97.]

May 4. **2,362.** Journal of House of Burgesses of Maryland. The House concurred with the Council as to the clearing of ships.

May 5. The Governor prorogued the Assembly until the 6th.

May 6. Committees of grievances, of accounts and of laws appointed. The House attended the Governor at his summons, who made them a speech hoping that they would put aside all differences, lay an additional duty of ten shillings on negroes and continue the additional duty of threepence a hogshead, which would enable them not only to complete what was begun but would free them from present encumbrances. Several proposals from the Governor were then considered, and the following resolutions voted upon them. The House leaves it to the Governor to issue a proclamation against export of corn or not, as he thinks best. Agreed that a congratulatory address be sent to the King. As to the proposed law to explain beer, cider and wine measure, resolved that beer be sold according to Winchester measure and cider according to wine measure. Agreed that the inhabitants of Annapolis and Williamstadt be exempt from the law against registers and forestallers.

May 7. This being thanksgiving day, the House did not meet.

May 8. The correspondence between Governor Nicholson and Governor Fletcher was read. Resolved that, since Maryland has addressed the King to be quit of the duty of helping New York, and since she is under no greater obligation than her neighbours and Virginia has given nothing, the province is incapable of giving assistance to New York. Resolved that no further assistance be sent to New York and no further reply sent to Governor Fletcher till the King's pleasure be known. The following Bills were read a first time, for County Court Clerks and Vestries to furnish annual returns, to prevent driving away of wild horses, for speedy justice and encouragement of trade, and for quieting successions. Agreed to bring in a Bill for purchase of land for Kent County Court House.

May 9. Colonel Darnall attended, and was told that the bill for quieting successions had been brought forward in consequence of a public declaration which he had made as Lord Baltimore's agent. Colonel Darnall said that if the Bill were passed he would say no more, but that if the House addressed Lord Baltimore he would at once publish a notice that no advantage should be taken of his former declaration till Lord Baltimore's further pleasure should be known. Thereupon the House resolved to address a remonstrance to Lord Baltimore. Petitions considered. Resolutions as to a few structural details in the State-House passed. Several proposals from the Governors were then considered and resolved upon as follows. Agreed to write to Thomas Neale, master of the mint, for his good offices in passing the Act for advancement of coins. Agreed to address to the King as to the debt due to the revenue from Governor Copley's estate. Agreed that any persons who will build a Bridewell shall have a lease and the profit thereof. As to further measures touching Pennsylvania trade and runaway seamen, resolved that the Governor's proclamation on the subject be observed and executed. As to the proposals regarding the admission of testimonials from England, resolved that existing laws are sufficient. Agreed to propose to Virginia a reciprocal Act as to runaway servants and debtors. Agreed that the roads in the province be ascertained, widened and marked, and that the Commissaries see to their repair yearly. Agreed that all officers shall swear to their accounts when they pass them before the Governor. Agreed that the Treasurers of the province shall give bond for the performance of their duties, and that all public ferrymen on great rivers be suffered to keep an ordinary without a licence. [*America and West Indies.* 557. *No.* 5.]

May 4. **2,363.** Minutes of Council of Maryland in Assembly. Message from the Burgesses agreeing as to the clearance of ships. Order for clearing them accordingly, provided they be ready to sail by the 30th of June. The master of one ship of force had agreed to convey the ships within sixty leagues of Ireland but no further, but the offer was rejected by the masters, as insufficient to counterbalance the disadvantages of delay. (*pp.* 46-48.) A Minute of Council of 3 March as to quick and cheap despatch of legal business was sent

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to the Burgesses. The Burgesses' answer to the Governor's proposals were brought up, also a bitter complaint against an Order of Council which, by empowering Clerks to go at all times to their offices, notwithstanding that the only way lies through the Assembly's place of meeting, deprives the Burgesses of privacy and uninterruption. Message from the Governor to the Burgesses. I am sorry that the House looks upon this order as a grievance. We do not think it so; but we do think it an infringement of Magna Charta that the King's offices should be closed, particularly as there is access to them without passing through the place where the Assembly sits. Peruse the enclosed accounts of County levies, and say if the charges therein made and allowed be not against the privileges of the people and against the law. I would propose, for disburthening of the country, that you make a law reducing the number of Burgesses from each County to two, or that the House should appoint two members only from each county to despatch the public business. It would be a great save to the country. Virginia, with near double our number of taxables, has but about the same number of Burgesses.

May 5. The above message was sent down to the Burgesses, who returned this answer. We have received no reply to our request that the order of which we complain should be removed from the journals of the Council. If this be not done we shall adjourn to another place, and proceed to no further business till we receive a satisfactory answer. *Answer ends.* The Governor and Council sent a reply enquiring whether the foregoing message of the Burgesses was passed with all the members present and *nemine contradicente.* The Burgesses replied to this that the message was approved *nemine contradicente,* but stigmatised the enquiry as to the number of members present as a further breach of privilege. The Governor thereupon summoned the Burgesses, and told them that he had found a middle way out of the contest if the Burgesses would shew real and hearty affection to promote the welfare of the King's and country's service; otherwise he would dissolve them. "And the "better to incite the House to the observance thereof His Excel-"lency was pleased to present to Mr. Speaker (for the perusal of "the House) a sermon preached by the present Archbishop of "Canterbury, of doing good for posterity, and then told them that "he prorogued them till the 6th inst." *This incident does not appear in the Journal of the House of Burgesses.*

May 6. The Burgesses sent a message asking what business the Governor might wish to impart to them. The Governor then summoned them and made them a speech (*see preceding abstract*) and read two letters from Sir Thomas Laurence as to his proceedings in England. The Burgesses then sent up their answers to the Governor's former proposals. (1) The House adheres to its resolutions that 200 acres and not 225 acres shall be laid out for a town and common at Williamstadt. (2, 3, 4) The fees of the Chancellor, law-officers, collectors and naval-officers, being already settled, need no further settlement. (5) The Clerk of Council is ordered to send a schedule of his fees. (6) The Burgesses' allowance is already paid by law. (7) The Governor is desired, if he pleases, to prohibit exportation of corn.

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(8) Agreed to present an address of congratulation to the King, and to send letters to the Bishop of London and Archbishop of Canterbury. (9) As to sale-measure of beer and cider (*see preceding abstract*). (10) The law already makes provision against undue trusting of seamen and labourers by ordinary keepers. (11) Agreed to exempt the people of Annapolis and Williamstadt from the Act against regraters. These were assented to by the Council excepting No. 7, which was required to be made more complete. (*pp.* 59-67.)

May 7. Several masters of ships attended and presented a petition, showing reasons why their ships should be cleared as soon as they were ready. Several London merchants present not objecting, an order was issued accordingly, also a notice that no masters should be allowed the benefit of that order unless they first presented themselves before the Governor and demonstrated their willingness to sail. (*pp.* 48-50.)

May 8. Resolved to send a message to the Burgesses asking for a clearer answer as to the prohibition of the export of corn, and for quicker despatch of the proposals still before them; to which end queries are appended to these proposals as follows:— (1) Is it convenient that pork be exported at present to Virginia? (2) As to the debt due from Governor Copley's estate to the King, what certainty have the Burgesses for their statement that the King has bestowed it all on the Governor's children. (3) If duty be enforced on furs from Pennsylvania, should not those who shipped such furs last year be compelled to pay that duty? (4) If persons undertake to build a Bridewell at their own cost, may they not have the benefit of it? (7) A Virginian law as to driving wild horses has no effect in Maryland. (9) The proposal as to Pennsylvanian illicit trade and harbouring of runaway seamen is particularly important. (10) The question of authenticity of testimonials from England is settled by no law, and so important a matter should be regulated. (11) Disputes as to titles of land have caused great hardships to witnesses, so the lawyers' opinion as to this proposal should be respected. (17) As to a reciprocal law between Virginia and Maryland respecting runaways, should not some proposal be addressed to Virginia? (22) The question of laying the levy is not intended to raise that of granting allowances. (23) There is no law to compel priests entering the country to shew their orders, as there should be. (24) The division of Somerset County is necessary to settle the difficulty about the Court House, and could be effected as the Burgesses for the County may prefer to recommend. Petitions from two counties recommended to the Burgesses. Proposed that the bills taken for the import-duty on furs may be sent to England, where a friend will keep the money in bank for the use of the province. Proposed that in future all voters at elections shall vote in person or send their names sealed up in writing to the sheriff, and that all Treasurers be obliged to give security. Message from the Burgesses, with their resolution to give no further help to New York. Leave of absence for a few days granted to John Courts and Thomas Brook.

May 9. A writ returned by the sheriff of Calvert County was sent down to the Burgesses, it being thought morally impossible that the

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election could have been duly held within so short a time (*pp.* 67-72). The answers of the Burgesses to sundry of the proposals was received (*see preceding abstract, to which list the following are added*). The election of Burgesses is sufficiently provided for by law. As to priests, we think that Romish priests, who comply with the laws of the province, should be allowed to marry persons. The question of a church in Annapolis must be deferred till next Assembly. Bills shall be prepared for an additional impost on negroes and for continuing the additional duty of threepence per hogshead. A pipe of Madeira wine shall be reckoned at 100 gallons. (*pp.* 74-76.) [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 14. *pp. as cited.*]

May 5. **2,364.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. A quarter's rent for Fontabelle paid. A bill to encourage privateers by the Governor's resigning his share and his fees, sent to the Assembly. A conference appointed with the Assembly as to sending a sloop to the Leeward Islands to enquire about ships and prisoners expected from Martinique, and as to certain proposals for the encouragement of seamen; when the Assembly agreed to the Council's proposals on both points. Bill for excise returned to the Assembly with amendments. Proclamation ordered for all seamen to come in. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *pp.* 92-93.]

May 5. Nevis. **2,365.** Governor Codrington to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Since my last, by fitting out three privateers and keeping the Hastings at sea cruising, I have kept the enemy at some distance, whereby our merchant-ships have arrived with greater security than heretofore. The King's ships and these small privateers have not only preserved our own trade in some measure but damaged the enemy's by bringing in six or seven small prizes, which, though of no great value, still is a weakening to the enemy and an encouragement to our own privateers. I hear lately from St. Thomas that the men-of-war attending Jamaica and some privateers from thence have lately taken two or three considerable French ships from the French at Petit Guavos, which they in their turn had taken from the Dutch off the coast of New Spain, also that the Jamaica men have landed and utterly destroyed Petit Guavos, which, if true, will prove the utter ruin of the Colony. But the news wants confirmation. I shall continue all possible endeavours to injure the French on our borders, and I am very sure that, when the King enables me by naval strength, I shall render effectual service to him and to these Islands. I am now, at the earnest request of the Northern Colonies, settling St. Christophers, which will strengthen these Islands by at least two thousand families. They only waited for encouragement to come, and the Island will well maintain them; and with such an accession to our strength it will not be in the power of the French to do us any considerable damage. I am the more induced to speedy settlement of the Island by the assurance that I have that the French families remaining there have recently by order of the French King been transported to Hispaniola, so I presume that they despair wholly of recovering St. Christophers, which, when thoroughly settled, will prove the best and most profitable of the Leeward Islands, and that in a very short time. I shall do all I can to make a thorough and speedy settlement hereon, if the King adhere to his resolution, and I would ask whether a quit-rent of twelve pence an acre on all the lands granted here, to be paid to the King's Commissioners, without the expense of surveyors and other officers except one Collector, may not be more acceptable than the former four and a half *per cent.* duty. The revenue will soon amount to £2,500 *per annum*, there being fifty thousand acres to be disposed of in the Island; and the laying of the tax on the land will be much easier to the planter, a more certain revenue collected with less charge, and a vast encouragement to the merchants trading to St. Christophers, since they will be far more inclined to sell to it than to the other Leeward Islands if they can save the four and a half *per cent.* duty, which in the other Islands is always paid by the exporting merchants: But in St. Christophers this duty will be excused, while the quit-rents will almost equal the King's entire revenue from the four and a half *per cent.* duty in the other three Islands. I beg for your directions herein as of present service to this Government, great encouragement to speedy settlement, and advantage to the King's revenue; for such a revenue, together with the duties raised under the Acts of Trade and Navigation, may all be managed by a single Collector better and with much less charge than the four and a half *per cent.* is now raised by several officers. *Signed*, Chr. Codrington. 3 *pp.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 21 Aug. 1696. Answd. 23 Nov. 1696. *A brief abstract is attached.* [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 5. *No.* 3; *and* 45. *pp.* 2-5.]

May 5. Nevis. **2,366.** Governor Codrington to William Blathwayt. My last was by the Chester, since which I have had nothing from you. My present design is the settlement of St. Christophers, which the King has been pleased to leave in my hands, and finding that several families from North America are inclined to resort thither I am induced to proceed with the settlement at once, the more so I am assured that the remaining French inhabitants have been transported to Hispaniola, which has been much weakened by the Jamaica privateers since the presence there of Captain Wilmot's fleet. Pray give me your advice and friendship as to the substitution of a quit-rent of a shilling an acre for the four and a half *per cent.* duty in St. Christophers. (*See preceding abstract.*) I must only ask that some small time be given to the inhabitants to begin their settlements before the revenue is demanded. Since my last, as H.M.S. Hastings has proved an indifferent sailor, three small privateers fitted out at Antigua have brought in six or seven prizes, which, though they are of no great value, has in some measure driven off the enemy's cruisers and allowed our victualling-ships to arrive in safety. Provisions are now cheaper than they have been for some years since the war began. With a good naval force and the help of the Barbados Regiment I should have no doubt of ruining Guadeloupe. *Signed*, Chr. Codrington. 1½ *pp.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 2 Nov. Read 6th. Answd. 23 Nov. 1696. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 5. *No.* 4; *and* 45. *pp.* 13-15.]

May 6. **2,367.** Minutes of Council of Nevis. Order for French prisoners to be removed to Guadeloupe. Patent for land passed.

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A complaint against John Palmer and the complaints against Charles Pym heard. Certain petitions considered. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 64. *pp.* 348-349.]

May 7. **2,368.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Order for payment of £25 to Andrew Hamilton on account of the service of the Post Office. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 49. *p.* 26.]

May 7. **2,369.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. Orders for certain payments. The Assembly brought up six Acts, an address to the Governor and resolutions to reimburse the Governor for the ship Frank Russell and to raise money for public expenses as soon as the public accounts have been seen.

May 8. Bill for hiring a sloop read and passed. Address of the Assembly read, thanking the Governor for foregoing his share and fees of captured vessels. Bills for Excise and for appointing a Committee of Accounts, read and passed. Bill for encouragement of privateers read a first time. Proclamation for calling in all seamen. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *pp.* 93-96.]

May 8. **2,370.** Minutes of Council of Maryland. Leave of absence for a few days was granted to John Courts and Thomas Brook, the time of the fleet's sailing being near.

May 9. The law-officers presented their report as to a lease of a mill desired by Mr. Thomas Tench, and as to the bearing of the Act of Assembly on the matter. The lease being found agreeable to law was signed by the Governor. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 13. *pp.* 97-100.]

May 11. **2,371.** Minutes of Council of Maryland. Report of the law-officers as to the duty that should be paid on tobacco brought from Virginia and shipped in Maryland, and orders given accordingly (*pp.* 100-101). Cornelius Comegys was brought before Council for illegal trading with Indians, and was dismissed on giving £100 security to trade with them only according to law (*p.* 92).

May 12. Order from the County Court clerks to make a second and completer return of the last County-levy. A letter as to the casting up of two whales on the shore was read, and Colonel George Robotham directed to enquire into the matter.

May 13. The commanders of the two parties of rangers attended, and were directed to follow their instructions strictly. Orders for delivery of arms and ammunition to them. Proclamation of liberties granted to the inhabitants of Annapolis and Williamstadt. Proclamation inviting proposals for the building of a house of correction. [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 13. *pp.* 100-105.]

May 11. **2,372.** Journal of House of Burgesses of Maryland. Colonel Darnall was informed that the House had decided to address a remonstrance to Lord Baltimore, and that his declaration thereupon had been read and approved. Bills for an additional duty on negroes, and for continuing the additional duty of threepence per hogshead, were ordered. Bills for speedy justice, and for Vestries and County Court clerks to report their proceedings, were read three times. Message to the Governor that the Senecas, Susquehannahs and Shawanoe Indians desired peace with Maryland, and asking him to take measures accordingly if he think it beneficial to the province. The two Bills passed, as above, and a bill to prevent driving off wild horses were sent up to Council. Two new members sworn. The two bills respecting additional duties were read a first time.

May 12. Bill for a site for Kent County Court House read three times. The bills for additional duties were read a second and third time. A bill to revive temporary laws and a private naturalisation bill were read three times. The whole of the aforesaid bills were sent up to Council. Bill for an imposition on imported slaves and servants assented to. The House agreed to two proposals, to clear ships that are ready to sail, and to enable the tobacco collected for building a church at Annapolis to be sold.

May 13. A petition from certain merchants as to the ten *per cent.* duty on European goods was read, and it was resolved that the Act was not intended to extend to Virginia. Report of the Committee of Grievances brought up, complaining of the decay of trade owing to the strictness in taking security from masters of ships (which is very difficult to procure) and imposing oaths on them, insomuch that if the Governor cannot abate the strictness here or procure the same security in other Colonies, it may prove of ill consequence to Maryland. The report was sent up to Council with a request that the Governor would represent it to the Commissioners of Customs.

May 14. The bill to explain the Act for imposing a duty of ten *per cent.* on European goods was read three times and passed. The House attended the Council, where the Governor gave his assent to the following bills, viz., bill for speedy justice, bill compelling Vestries and County Court clerks to send annual accounts of their proceedings, bill to prevent driving away of wild horses, bill to revive temporary laws, bill imposing a duty of threepence a hogshead, bill to lay an imposition on negroes and slaves imported, bill for purchase of land for Kent County Court House, bill to explain the Act for a ten *per cent.* duty on European goods, and a private naturalisation bill. The Assembly was prorogued to 1 July. [*America and West Indies.* 557. *No.* 5.]

May 11. **2,373.** Minutes of Council of Maryland in Assembly. James Smith's petition to be continued as sheriff of Talbot County was received from the Burgesses, and returned with a message that the question was left to them, but that the Council had already sent a proposal for keeping several of these officers in their posts. Councillors were sent down to swear some newly-elected Burgesses (*pp.* 77-78). Letter from Governor Fletcher of 30 April read and sent down to the Burgesses. Proposed to the Burgesses that Mr. John Perry be continued in the Post Office for another year on the same salary. Messengers from the Burgesses brought up a remonstrance addressed to Lord Baltimore relating to surplus lands, which was approved, the Governor remarking that if Lord Baltimore accepted it he would do good service to the country, and that if the Burgesses passed an Act to ascertain boundaries, there would be no more trouble as to titles. Bills for speedy justice, against driving off wild horses, and for annual accounts from Vestries

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and County Court clerks, received from the Burgesses and read a first time (*pp.* 72-74).

May 12. Proposed to the Burgesses that all ships that cannot get ready to sail before 30 June be allowed to sail as they are got ready, unless the fleet come in meanwhile (*p.* 50). Request of the Burgesses as to Indians read. The following proposals were sent to the Burgesses and returned with their answers as follows:—(1) That an interpreter be provided for discourse with the Indians. The Burgesses left this to the Governor's wishes. (2) That proposals be sent to Virginia as to runaways. Already answered. (3) That Naval officers swear their accounts and that Treasurers give bond before the whole Assembly. Already answered. (4) The above proposal as to ships was agreed to. (5) Agreed that the tobacco collected for building a church at Annapolis be sold. (6) That the Treasurers do their duty as to bills on furs *ex-officio*. Already answered. A private naturalization bill, and a bill to revive temporary laws, were received from the Burgesses, read and passed (*pp.* 78-79).

May 13. Order as to clearing ships according to the resolution of yesterday (*p.* 51). The Sheriffs were nominated and approved, it being made obligatory on the sheriff of Anne Arundel County to reside at Annapolis or Williamstadt. Eight bills were sent up by the Burgesses, perused and passed. A bill for a public levy could not be assented to, there appearing no accounts to particularise any allowances. A petition from merchants for explanation of the ten *per cent.* Act referred to the Burgesses. A report from the Committee of Grievances was received from the Burgesses (*see preceding abstract*). The Governor answered that he could take no measures therein contrary to law, but would represent the matter to the Commissioners of Customs. Message from the House of Burgesses praying that the Governor and Council would not press their proposal that they be joined to the House for the purpose of laying the public levy, that being the undoubted right of the Burgesses. The Governor summoned the Burgesses, and told them that he could not pass the levy bill as it stood, since there were no accounts to particularise the allowances, so begged them either to amend the bill accordingly or to join such of their number as were Justices of the Provincial Court with the Council, in order to apportion the levy at the meeting of the Court in the fall. A Committee appointed to sell the tobacco collected for building a church at Annapolis. Message from the Burgesses, saying that the levy bill mentions the purpose for which the tobacco is levied, viz., to defray the necessary charges of the province.

May 14. The Burgesses attended. Address of congratulation to the King signed, as also an address concerning the debt due to the revenue from Governor Copley. Letter of the General Assembly to Thomas Neale approved and signed. Bill to explain the ten *per cent.* Act brought up and passed by Council. The Naval officers swore to their accounts, and the Treasurers gave in their bonds and security. The Acts passed this Assembly were then assented to, and the Assembly prorogued to the 1st of July (*pp.* 85-87). [*Board of Trade.* Maryland, 14. *pp. as cited.*]

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May 12. **2,374.** Minutes of Council of Jamaica. The public accounts were brought in for audit. Proclamation for all who have not yet taken the oaths appointed instead of those of allegiance and supremacy, to attend and be sworn at next Grand Court. [*Board of Trade.* Jamaica, 79. *p.* 5.]

May 12. **2,375.** Minutes of Council of Barbados. On the petition of James Colleton the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas were summoned to answer for neglect of an order. Sundry accounts passed.

May 13. The Assembly attending, the Governor announced that the Council was now engaged on the Privateers' Bill, and recommended them to raise supplies, as the Treasury was empty.

May 14. The Privateers' Bill and a Bill for a levy read and passed. On the news of the defeat of the conspiracy against the King and of an Association entered into by the English Legislature for protection of the King's person, the said Association was transcribed and signed by all members present of the Council and Assembly, and orders were given for its signature in the various parishes. [*Board of Trade.* Barbados, 65. *pp.* 97-99.]

[May 14.] **2,376.** Duplicate copy of the Journal of the House of Burgesses of Maryland from April 30 to May 14. 27 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 557. *No.* 6.]

[May 14.] **2,377.** Duplicate copy of the Minutes of the Council of Maryland in Assembly, from April 30th to May 14. 42 *pp.* [*America and West Indies.* 557. *No.* 7.]

[May 14.] **2,378.** Authenticated copy of the Acts of Maryland passed in the Session of April 30 to May 14. 7 *pp.*

Duplicate copy of the same. 10 *pp.* *Endorsed,* R. 26 Aug. [*America and West Indies.* 557. *Nos.* 8, 9.]

May 14. **2,379.** Minutes of Council of Massachusetts. Leave granted to James Gooch to enlarge his dwelling-house by the erection of a wooden building about twenty feet square. [*Board of Trade.* New England, 49. *pp.* 26-27.]

May 14. **2,380.** Minutes of Council of Nevis. Petitions considered and letters of guardianship issued.

May 16. Orders for ships to be cleared, and for the Commissioners to be sworn to their accounts. [*Board of Trade.* Leeward Islands, 64. *p.* 349.]

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2. Chronicon Monasterii de Abingdon. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. Joseph Stephenson, M.A., Vicar of Leighton Buzzard. 1858.

   This Chronicle traces the history of the monastery from its foundation by King Ina of Wessex, to the reign of Richard I. The author incorporates into his history various charters of the Saxon kings, as illustrating not only the history of the locality but that of the kingdom.

3. Lives of Edward the Confessor. I.—La Estoire de Seint Aedward le Rei. II.—Vita Beati Edvardi Regis et Confessoris. III.—Vita Æduuardi Regis qui apud Westmonasterium requiescit. *Edited by* Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1858.

   The first is a poem in French, probably written in 1245. The second is an anonymous poem, written between 1440 and 1450, which is mainly valuable as a specimen of the Latin poetry of the time. The third, also by an anonymous author, was apparently written between 1066 and 1074.

4. Monumenta Franciscana.

   Vol. I.—Thomas de Eccleston de Adventu Fratrum Minorum in Angliam. Adæ de Marisco Epistolæ. Registrum Fratrum Minorum Londoniæ. *Edited by* J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London.

   Vol. II.—De Adventu Minorum; re-edited with additions. Chronicle of the Grey Friars. The ancient English version of the Rule of St. Francis. Abbreviatio Statutorum, 1451, &c. *Edited by* Richard Howlett, Barrister-at-Law. 1858, 1882.

5. Fasciculi Zizaniorum Magistri Johannis Wyclif cum Tritico. Ascribed to Thomas Netter, of Walden, Provincial of the Carmelite Order in England, and Confessor to King Henry the Fifth. *Edited by* the Rev. W. W. Shirley, M.A., Tutor and late Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford. 1858.

   This work gives the only contemporaneous account of the rise of the Lollards.

6. The Buik of the Chroniclis of Scotland; or, A Metrical Version of the History of Hector Boece; by William Stewart. Vols. I.-III. *Edited by* W. B. Turnbull, Barrister-at-Law. 1858.

   This is a metrical translation of a Latin Prose Chronicle, written in the first half of the 16th century. The narrative begins with the earliest legends and ends with the death of James I. of Scotland, and the "evil ending of the traitors that slew him." The peculiarities of the Scottish dialect are well illustrated in this version.

7. Johannis Capgrave Liber de Illustribus Henricis. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. Hingeston, M.A. 1858.

   The first part relates only to the history of the Empire from the election of Henry I. the Fowler, to the end of the reign of the Emperor Henry VI. The second part is devoted to English history, from the accession of Henry I. in 1100, to 1446, which was the twenty-fourth year of the reign of Henry VI. The third part contains the lives of illustrious men who have borne the name of Henry in various parts of the world.

8. HISTORIA MONASTERII S. AUGUSTINI CANTUARIENSIS by THOMAS OF ELMHAM, formerly Monk and Treasurer of that Foundation. *Edited by* CHARLES HARDWICK, M.A., Fellow of St. Catherine's Hall, and Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge. 1858.

This history extends from the arrival of St. Augustine in Kent until 1191.

9. EULOGIUM (HISTORIARIUM SIVE TEMPORIS): Chronicon ab Orbe condito usque ad Annum Domini 1366; a monacho quodam Malmesbiriensi exaratum. Vols. I.-III. *Edited by* F. S. HAYDON, B.A. 1858-1863.

This is a Latin Chronicle extending from the Creation to the latter part of the reign of Edward III., with a continuation to the year 1418.

10. MEMORIALS OF HENRY THE SEVENTH; Bernardi Andreæ Tholosatis Vita Regis Henrici Septimi; necnon alia quædam ad eundem Regem Spectantia. *Edited by* JAMES GAIRDNER. 1858.

The contents of this volume are—(1) a life of Henry VII., by his poet Laureate and historiographer, Bernard André, of Toulouse, with some compositions in verse, of which he is supposed to have been the author; (2) the journals of Roger Machado during certain embassies to Spain and Brittany, the first of which had reference to the marriage of the King's son, Arthur, with Catharine of Arragon; (3) two curious reports by envoys sent to Spain in 1505 touching the succession to the Crown of Castile, and a project of marriage between Henry VII. and the Queen of Naples; and (4) an account of Philip of Castile's reception in England in 1506. Other documents of interest are given in an appendix.

11. MEMORIALS OF HENRY THE FIFTH. I.—Vita Henrici Quinti, Roberto Redmanno auctore. II.—Versus Rhythmici in laudem Regis Henrici Quinti. III.—Elmhami Liber Metricus de Henrico V. *Edited by* CHARLES A. COLE. 1858.

12. MUNIMENTÆ GILDHALLÆ LONDONIENSIS; Liber Albus, Liber Custumarum, et Liber Horn, in archivis Gildhallæ asservati.

Vol. I., Liber Albus.

Vol. II. (in Two Parts), Liber Custumarum.

Vol. III., Translation of the Anglo-Norman Passages in Liber Albus, Glossaries, Appendices, and Index.

Edited by HENRY THOMAS RILEY, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 1859-1862.

The *Liber Albus*, compiled by John Carpenter, Common Clerk of the City of London in the year 1419, gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of that City in the 12th, 13th, 14th, and early part of the 15th centuries. The *Liber Custumarum* was compiled in the early part of the 14th century during the reign of Edward II. It also gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of the City of London in the 12th, 13th, and early part of the 14th centuries.

13. CHRONICA JOHANNIS DE OXENEDES. *Edited by* SIR HENRY ELLIS, K.H. 1859.

Although this Chronicle tells of the arrival of Hengist and Horsa, it substantially begins with the reign of King Alfred, and comes down to 1292. It is particularly valuable for notices of events in the eastern portions of the kingdom.

14. A COLLECTION OF POLITICAL POEMS AND SONGS RELATING TO ENGLISH HISTORY, FROM THE ACCESSION OF EDWARD III. TO THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* THOMAS WRIGHT, M.A. 1859-1861.

15. The "OPUS TERTIUM," "OPUS MINUS," &c. of ROGER BACON. *Edited by* J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. 1859.

16. BARTHOLOMÆI DE COTTON, MONACHI NORWICENSIS, HISTORIA ANGLICANA; 449-1298; necnon ejusdem Liber de Archiepiscopis et Episcopis Angliæ. *Edited by* HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinty College, Cambridge, 1859.

17. BRUT Y TYWYSOGION; or, The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales. *Edited by* the Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS AB ITHEL, M.A. 1860.

This work, written in the ancient Welsh language, begins with the abdication and death of Caedwala at Rome, in the year 681, and continues the history down to the subjugation of Wales by Edward I., about the year 1282.

18. **A COLLECTION OF ROYAL AND HISTORICAL LETTERS DURING THE REIGN OF HENRY IV. 1399-1404.** *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. HINGESTON, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1860.

19. **THE REPRESSOR OF OVER MUCH BLAMING OF THE CLERGY.** By REGINALD PECOCK, sometime Bishop of Chichester. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. CHURCHILL BABINGTON, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1860.

The author was born about the end of the fourteenth century, consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph in the year 1444, and translated to the see of Chichester in 1450. His work gives a full account of the views of the Lollards, and has great value for the philologist.

20. **ANNALES CAMBRIÆ.** *Edited by* the Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS AB ITHEL, M.A. 1860.

These annals, which are in Latin, commence in 447, and come down to 1288. The earlier portion appears to be taken from an Irish Chronicle used by Tigernach, and by the compiler of the Annals of Ulster.

21. **THE WORKS OF GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS.** Vols. I.-IV. *Edited by* the Rev. J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. Vols. V.-VII. *Edited by* the Rev. JAMES F. DIMOCK, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire. Vol. VIII. *Edited by* GEORGE F. WARNER, M.A., of the Department of MSS., British Museum. 1861-1891.

These volumes contain the historical works of Gerald du Barry, who lived in the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., and John.

The *Topographia Hibernica* (in Vol. V.) is the result of Giraldus' two visits to Ireland, the first in 1183, the second in 1185-6, when he accompanied Prince John into that country. The *Expugnatio Hibernica* was written about 1188. Vol. VI. contains the *Itinerarium Kambriæ et Descriptio Kambriæ;* and Vol. VII., the lives of S. Remigius and S. Hugh. Vol. VIII. contains the Treatise *De Principum Instructione*, and an index to Vols. I.-IV. and VIII.

22. **LETTERS AND PAPERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE WARS OF THE ENGLISH IN FRANCE DURING THE REIGN OF HENRY THE SIXTH, KING OF ENGLAND,** Vol. I., and Vol. II. (in Two Parts). *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A., Vicar of Leighton Buzzard. 1861-1864.

23. **THE ANGLO-SAXON CHRONICLE, ACCORDING TO THE SEVERAL ORIGINAL AUTHORITIES.** Vol. I., Original Texts. Vol. II., Translation. *Edited and translated by* BENJAMIN THORPE, Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Munich, and of the Society of Netherlandish Literature at Leyden. 1861.

There are at present six independent manuscripts of the Saxon Chronicle, ending in different years, and written in different parts of the country. In this edition, the text of each manuscript is printed in columns on the same page, so that the student may see at a glance the various changes which occur in orthography.

24. **LETTERS AND PAPERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE REIGNS OF RICHARD III. AND HENRY VII.** Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* JAMES GAIRDNER, 1861-1863.

The principal contents of the volumes are some diplomatic Papers of Richard III., correspondence between Henry VII. and Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain; documents relating to Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk; and a portion of the correspondence of James IV. of Scotland.

25. **LETTERS OF BISHOP GROSSETESTE.** *Edited by* the Rev. HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1861.

The letters of Robert Grosseteste range in date from about 1210 to 1253. They refer especially to the diocese of Lincoln, of which Grosseteste was bishop.

26. **DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF MANUSCRIPTS RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.** Vol. I. (in Two Parts); Anterior to the Norman Invasion. *(Out of print.)* Vol. II.; 1066-1200. Vol. III.; 1200-1327. *By* Sir THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Records. 1862-1871.

27. **ROYAL AND OTHER HISTORICAL LETTERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE REIGN OF HENRY III.** Vol. I. 1216-1235. Vol. II. 1236-1272. *Selected and edited by* the Rev. W. W. SHIRLEY, D.D., Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford. 1862-1866.

28. Chronica Monasterii S. Albani:—

    1. Thomæ Walsingham Historia Anglicana; Vol. I., 1272-1381 Vol. II., 1381-1422.
    2. Willelmi Rishanger Chronica et Annales, 1259-1307.
    3. Johannis de Trokelowe et Henrici de Blanefordе Chronica et Annales 1259-1296; 1307-1324; 1392-1406.
    4. Gesta Abbatum Monasterii S. Albani, a Thoma Walsingham, regnante Ricardo Secundo, ejusdem Ecclesiæ Præcentore, compilata; Vol. I., 793-1290: Vol. II., 1290-1349: Vol. III., 1349-1411.
    5. Johannis Amundesham, monachi Monasterii S. Albani, ut videtur, Annales; Vols. I. and II.
    6. Registra quorundam Abbatum Monasterii S. Albani, qui Sæculo xv^{mo} floruere; Vol. I., Registrum Abbatiæ Johannis Whethamstede, Abbatis Monasterii Sancti Albani, iterum susceptæ; Roberto Blakeney, capellano, quondam adscriptum: Vol. II., Registra Johannis Whethamstede, Willelmi Albon, et Willelmi Walingforde, Abbatum Monasterii Sancti Albani, cum Appendice continente quasdam epistolas a Johanne Whethamstede conscriptas.
    7. Ypodigma Neustriæ a Thoma Walsingham, quondam monacho Monasterii S. Albani, conscriptum.

Edited by Henry Thomas Riley, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 1863-1876.

In the first two volumes is a History of England, from the death of Henry III. to the death of Henry V., by Thomas Walsingham, Precentor of St. Albans.

In the 3rd volume is a Chronicle of English History, attributed to William Rishanger, who lived in the reign of Edward I.: an account of transactions attending the award of the kingdom of Scotland to John Balliol, 1291-1292, also attributed to William Rishanger, but on no sufficient ground: a short Chronicle of English History, 1292 to 1300, by an unknown hand: a short Chronicle, Willelmi Rishanger Gesta Edwardi Primi, Regis Angliæ, probably by the same hand: and fragments of three Chronicles of English History, 1285 to 1307.

In the 4th volume is a Chronicle of English History, 1259 to 1296: Annals of Edward II., 1307 to 1323, by John de Trokelowe, a monk of St. Albans, and a continuation of Trokelowe's Annals, 1323, 1324, by Henry de Blaneforde: a full Chronicle of English History, 1392 to 1406. and an account of the benefactors of St. Albans, written in the early part of the 15th century,

The 5th, 6th, and 7th volumes contain a history of the Abbots of St. Albans, 793 to 1411, mainly compiled by Thomas Walsingham, with a Continuation.

The 8th and 9th volumes, in continuation of the Annals, contain a Chronicle probably of John Amundesham, a monk of St. Albans.

The 10th and 11th volumes relate especially to the acts and proceedings of Abbots Whethamstede, Albon, and Wallingford.

The 12th volume contains a compendious History of England to the reign of Henry V. and of Normandy in early times, also by Thomas Walsingham, and dedicated to Henry V.

29. Chronicon Abbatiæ Eveshamensis, auctoribus Dominico Priore Eveshamiæ et Thoma de Marleberge Abbate, a fundatione ad annum 1213, una cum continuatione ad annum 1418. *Edited by* the Rev. W. D. Macray, Bodleian Library, Oxford. 1863.

The Chronicle of Evesham illustrates the history of that important monastery from 690 to 1418. Its chief feature is an autobiography, which makes us acquainted with the inner daily life of a great abbey. Interspersed are many notices of general, personal, and local history.

30. Ricardi de Cirencestria Speculum Historiale de Gestis Regum Angliæ. Vol. I., 447-871. Vol. II., 872-1066. *Edited by* John E. B. Mayor, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1863-1869.

Richard of Cirencester's history is in four books, and gives many charters in favour of Westminster Abbey, and a very full account of the lives and miracles of the saints, especially of Edward the Confessor, whose reign occupies the fourth book. A treatise on the Coronation, by William of Sudbury, a monk of Westminster, fills book ii. c. 3.

31. Year Books of the Reigns of Edward the First and Edward the Third. Years 20-21, 21-22, 30-31, 32-33, and 33-35 Edw. I; and 11-12 Edw. III. *Edited and translated by* Alfred John Horwood, Barrister-at-Law. Years 12-13, 13-14, 14, 14-15, 15, 16, and 17 Edward III. *Edited and translated by* Luke Owen Pike, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 1863-1901.

32. Narratives of the Expulsion of the English from Normandy, 1449-1450.—Robertus Blondelli de Reductione Normanniæ: Le Recouvrement de Normendie, par Berry, Hérault du Roy: Conferences between the Ambassadors of France and England. *Edited by* the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A. 1863.

33. Historia et Cartularium Monasterii S. Petri Gloucestriæ. Vols. I.-III. *Edited by* W. H. Hart, F.S.A., Membre Correspondant de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie. 1863-1867.

34. Alexandri Neckam de Naturis Rerum libri duo; with Neckam's Poem, De Laudibus Divinæ Sapientiæ. *Edited by* Thomas Wright, M.A. 1863.

35. Leechdoms, Wortcunning, and Starcraft of Early England; being a Collection of Documents illustrating the History of Science in this Country before the Norman Conquest. Vols. I.-III. *Collected and edited by* the Rev. T. Oswald Cockayne, M.A. 1864-1866.

36. Annales Monastici.

Vol. 1.:—Annales de Margan, 1066-1232; Annales de Theokesberia, 1066-1263; Annales de Burton, 1004-1263.

Vol. II.:—Annales Monasterii de Wintonia, 519-1277; Annales Monasterii de Waverleia, 1-1291.

Vol. III.:—Annales Prioratus de Dunstaplia, 1-1297. Annales Monasterii de Bermundeseia, 1042-1432.

Vol. IV.:—Annales Monasterii de Oseneia, 1016-1347; Chronicon vulgo dictum Chronicon Thomæ Wykes, 1066-1289; Annales Prioratus de Wigornia, 1-1377.

Vol. V.:—Index and Glossary.

Edited by Henry Richards Luards, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, and Registrary of the University, Cambridge. 1864-1869.

37. Magna Vita S. Hugonis Episcopi Lincolniensis. *Edited by* the Rev. James F. Dimock, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire. 1864.

38. Chronicles and Memorials of the Reign of Richard the First.

Vol. I.:—Itinerarium Peregrinorum et Gesta Regis Ricardi.

Vol. II.:—Epistolæ Cantuarienses; the Letters of the Prior and Convent of Christ Church, Canterbury; 1187 to 1199.

Edited by the Rev. William Stubbs, M.A., Vicar of Navestock, Essex, and Lambeth Librarian. 1864-1865.

The authorship of the Chronicle in Vol. I., hitherto ascribed to Geoffrey Vinesauf, is now more correctly ascribed to Richard, Canon of the Holy Trinity of London.

The letters in Vol. II., written between 1187 and 1199, had their origin in a dispute which arose from the attempts of Baldwin and Hubert, archbishops of Canterbury, to found a college of secular canons, a project which gave great umbrage to the monks of Canterbury.

39. Recueil des Croniques et anchiennes Istories de la Grant Bretaigne a present nomme Engleterre, par Jehan de Waurin. Vol. I., Albina to 688. Vol. II., 1399-1422. Vol. III., 1422-1431. *Edited by* William Hardy, F.S.A. 1864-1879. Vol. IV., 1431-1447. Vol. V., 1447-1471. *Edited by* Sir William Hardy, F.S.A., and Edward L. C. P. Hardy, F.S.A. 1884-1891.

40. A Collection of the Chronicles and Ancient Histories of Great Britain, now called England, by John de Waurin. Vol. I., Albina to 688. Vol. II., 1399-1422. Vol. III., 1422-1431. (Translations of the preceding Vols. I., II., and III.) *Edited and translated by* Sir William Hardy, F.S.A., and Edward L. C. P. Hardy, F.S.A. 1864-1891.

41. POLYCHRONICON RANULPHI HIGDEN, with Trevisa's Translation. Vols. I and II. *Edited by* CHURCHILL BABINGTON, B.D., Senior Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Vols. III.-IX. *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH RAWSON LUMBY, D.D., Norrisian Professor of Divinity, Vicar of St. Edward's, Fellow of St. Catharine's College, and late Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge. 1865-1886.

This chronicle begins with the Creation, and is brought down to the reign of Edward III. The two English translations, which are printed with the original Latin, afford interesting illustrations of the gradual change of our language, for one was made in the fourteenth century, the other in the fifteenth.

42. LE LIVERE DE REIS DE BRITTANIE E LE LIVERE DE REIS DE ENGLETERE. *Edited by* the Rev. JOHN GLOVER, M.A., Vicar of Brading, Isle of Wight, formerly Librarian of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1865.

These two treaties are valuable as careful abstracts of previous historians.

43. CHRONICA MONASTERII DE MELSA AB ANNO 1150 USQUE AD ANNUM 1406, Vols. I.-III. *Edited by* EDWARD AUGUSTUS BOND, Assistant Keeper of Manuscripts, and Egerton Librarian, British Museum. 1866-1868.

44. MATTHÆI PARISIENSIS HISTORIA ANGLORUM, SIVE UT VULGO DICITUR HISTORIA MINOR. Vols. I.,-III. 1067-1253. *Edited by* Sir FREDERICK MADDEN, K.H., Keeper of the Manuscript Department of the British Museum. 1866-1869.

45. LIBER MONASTERII DE HYDA: A CHRONICLE AND CHARTULARY OF HYDE ABBEY, WINCHESTER, 455-1023. *Edited by* EDWARD EDWARDS. 1866.

The "Book of Hyde" is a compilation from much earlier sources, which are usually indicated with considerable care and precision. In many cases, however, the Hyde Chronicler appears to correct, to qualify, or to amplify the statements which, in substance, he adopts.

There is to be found, in the "Book of Hyde," much information relating to the reign of King Alfred which is not known to exist elsewhere. The volume contains some curious specimens of Anglo-Saxon and mediæval English.

46. CHRONICON SCOTORUM. A CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS, from the earliest times to 1135; and SUPPLEMENT, containing the events from 1141 to 1150. *Edited, with Translation, by* WILLIAM MAUNSELL HENNESSY, M.R.I.A. 1866.

47. THE CHRONICLE OF PIERRE DE LANGTOFT, IN FRENCH VERSE, FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE DEATH OF EDWARD I. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* THOMAS WRIGHT, M.A. 1866-1868.

It is probable that Pierre de Langtoft was a canon of Bridlington, in Yorkshire and lived in the reign of Edward I., and during a portion of the reign of Edward II. This chronicle is divided into three parts; in the first, is an abridgment of Geoffrey of Monmouth's "Historia Britonum"; in the second, a history of the Anglo-Saxon and Norman kings, to the death of Henry III.; in the third, a history of the reign of Edward I. The language is a specimen of the French of Yorkshire.

48. THE WAR OF THE GAEDHIL WITH THE GAILL, or THE INVASIONS OF IRELAND BY THE DANES AND OTHER NORSEMEN. *Edited, with a Translation, by* the Rev. JAMES HENTHORN TODD, D.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Dublin. 1867.

49. GESTA REGIS HENRICI SECUNDI BENEDICTI ABBATIS. CHRONICLE OF THE REIGNS OF HENRY II. AND RICHARD I., 1169-1192, known under the name of BENEDICT OF PETERBOROUGH. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, Oxford, and Lambeth Librarian. 1867.

50. MUNIMENTA ACADEMICA, OR, DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF ACADEMICAL LIFE AND STUDIES AT OXFORD (in Two Parts). *Edited by* the Rev. HENRY ANSTEY, M.A., Vicar of St. Wendron, Cornwall, and late Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford. 1868.

51. Chronica Magistri Rogeri de Houedene. Vols. I.-IV. *Edited by* the Rev. William Stubbs, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1868-1871.

The earlier portion, extending from 732 to 1148, appears to be a copy of a compilation made in Northumbria about 1161, to which Hoveden added little. From 1148 to 1169—a very valuable portion of this work—the matter is derived from another source, to which Hoveden appears to have supplied little. From 1170 to 1192 is the portion which corresponds to some extent with the Chronicle known under the name of Benedict of Peterborough (see No. 49). From 1192 to 1201 may be said to be wholly Hoveden's work.

52. Willelmi Malmesbiriensis Monachi De Gestis Pontificum Anglorum Libri Quinque. *Edited by* N. E. S. A. Hamilton, of the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum. 1870.

53. Historic and Municipal Documents of Ireland, from the Archives of the City of Dublin, &c. 1172-1320. *Edited by* John T. Gilbert, F.S.A., Secretary of the Public Record Office of Ireland. 1870.

54. The Annals of Loch Cé. A Chronicle of Irish Affairs, from 1041 to 1590. Vols. I. and II. *Edited, with a Translation, by* William Maunsell Hennessy, M.R.I.A. 1871.

55. Monumenta Juridica. The Black Book of the Admiralty, with Appendices, Vols. I.-IV. *Edited by* Sir Travers Twiss, Q.C., D.C.L. 1871-1876.

This book contains the ancient ordinances and laws relating to the navy.

56. Memorials of the Reign of Henry VI.:—Official Correspondence of Thomas Bekynton, Secretary to Henry VI., and Bishop of Bath and Wells. *Edited by* the Rev. George Williams, B.D., Vicar of Ringwood, late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. Vols. I. and II. 1872.

57. Matthæi Parisiensis, Monachi Sancti Albani, Chronica Majora. Vol. I. The Creation to A.D. 1066. Vol. II. 1067 to 1216. Vol. III. 1216 to 1239. Vol. IV. 1240 to 1247. Vol. V. 1248 to 1259. Vol. VI. Additamenta. Vol. VII. Index. *Edited by* the Rev. Henry Richards Luard, D.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Registrary of the University, and Vicar of Great St. Mary's, Cambridge. 1872-1884.

58. Memoriale Fratris Walteri de Coventria.—The Historical Collections of Walter of Coventry. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. William Stubbs, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1872-1873.

59. The Anglo-Latin Satirical Poets and Epigrammatists of the Twelfth Century. Vols. I. and II. *Collected and edited by* Thomas Wright, M.A., Corresponding Member of the National Institute of France (Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres). 1872.

60. Materials for a History of the Reign of Henry VII., from original Documents preserved in the Public Record Office. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. William Campbell, M.A., one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. 1873-1877.

61. Historical Papers and Letters from the Northern Registers. *Edited by* the Rev. James Raine, M.A., Canon of York, and Secretary of the Surtees Society. 1873.

62. Registrum Palatinum Dunelmense. The Register of Richard de Kellawe, Lord Palatine and Bishop of Durham; 1311-1316. Vols. I.-IV. *Edited by* Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Records. 1873-1878.

63. Memorials of St. Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury. *Edited by* the Rev. William Stubbs, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1874.

64. Chronicon Angliæ, ab anno domini 1328 usque ad annum 1388, Auctore Monacho quodam Sancti Albani. *Edited by* Edward Maunde Thompson, Barrister-at-Law, Assistant Keeper of the Manuscripts in the British Museum. 1874.

65. Thómas Saga Erkibyskups. A Life of Archbishop Thomas Becket in Icelandic. Vols. I. and II., *Edited, with English Translation, Notes, and Glossary, by* M. Eiríkr Magnússon, M.A., Sub-Librarian, of the University Library, Cambridge. 1875-1884.

66. Radulphi de Coggeshall Chronicon Anglicanum. *Edited by* the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A. 1875.

67. Materials for the History of Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury. Vols. I.-VI. *Edited by* the Rev. James Craigie Robertson, M.A., Canon of Canterbury. 1875-1883. Vol. VII. *Edited by* Joseph Brigstocke Sheppard, LL.D. 1885.

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